

NALANDA YEAR-BOOK

A
WHOS WHO IN INDIA

AN INDIAN AND INTERNATIONAL YEAR-BOOK
OF CURRENT EVENTS IN THE
INDIAN NATION

1944-45

EDITED BY

EDITED BY
TARAPADA DAS GUPTA



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PREFACE

The present issue has been brought out in the face of limitations imposed by Paper Control (Economy) Order (1944) and difficulties in obtaining materials—Govt. Reports and Statistics both Indian and Foreign. In spite of considerable reduction in the volume of the book, some additional matters have been incorporated. Notable among such additions are the Section *United States of America* (pp 69-71) and materials from *Census Report, 1941*.

Our anticipation in the last issue (viz. 1943-44 issue) regarding the probable duration of the War in the West has come true with the collapse of German resistance by the summer of this year while our assumption of a prolonged Japanese resistance after the collapse of Germany has been smashed by the unthought-of deadliness and devastating power of the Atom Bomb which though only twice employed has forced Japan to sue for peace.

Co-operation received for the present issue from Societies, Associations, Commercial Organizations and Indian States and Individuals in British and Indian India has been on a much larger scale than before but due to lack of space and in some cases, due to the delay in our receiving such materials the fullest use of this increased co-operation could not be made. Under pressure of Paper Economy the entries in the *Who's Who in India* section have in many cases been severely abridged though the number of entries has been increased.

There are a few anachronisms in the Year Book which have been occasioned by the rather prolonged months during which the Book has been under print and also by the rapidity with which events have been marching during the past months. It is hoped in and from the next issue, these defects will disappear or be substantially controlled.

The Publisher and the Editor are particularly indebted to Dr Pramatha Nath Banerjee, D. Sc. and Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Mahtta, M. A., B. L. both of the Central Legislative Assembly for invaluable help. The Editor also expresses his grateful thanks to Mr. R. Nandy of 'Nationalist, Calcutta' for the latter's help and cooperation in securing materials for Year Book.

Calcutta
August 21 1945

EDITOR

INDEX

Due to lack of space the Index in the present issue has been greatly abridged. Entries which have been dealt with alphabetically in the body of the Book have been left out—which is not an uncommon procedure in Indexing. The Readers are therefore advised to go through the following Sections in the Book which have been put in alphabetical order: Dictionary of Political and War Terms Pp 42-56 Who's Who Abroad Pp 72-88 Principal Indian States Pp 100-187 Commercial Organizations Pp 210-270 Societies and Associations 220-226 Ports 205-209 Universities and other Educational Institutions 193-199 Who's Who in India 813

ABR

Abroad Who's Who 72-83
Aeroplane Flights 83-84
Afghanistan 189
Agriculture in India 226-31
Aid to Britain Act See *Lease of Lend Act*
Ajmer Merwara 187
Andaman & Nicobars 153
Assam 154-155
 Area Climate Communications
 Finance Government Legislature
 People Production
Assam Govt Directory 296
Associations Societies and 220
Australia Commonwealth of 67
Aviation Records 83-84
Beluchistan 157
Banking in India 265-69 Banking
 Progress of 267 Bank Rates 269
Baroda 161
Baronets Indian 972
Bengal 148-149
 Area Climate Communication
 Finance Government Legislature
 People Population Production
Bengal Govt Directory 294
Bihar 150-151
 Area Climate Communications
 Finance Government Legislature
 People Production
Bihar Govt Directory 295
Birth and Death Rates 6
 British India 96-104
Bombay 147-148
 Area Climate Communication
 Finance Government Legislature
 Production
Bombay Govt Directory 293

CITY

Bridges Longest 86
British Academy Ind an Fellows of 272
British Cabinet 62-63
British Empire 57-69
 Area & Population 57 Character
 58 Dominions 63 Political
 Structure 57
British Ind a
 Birth and Death Rates 96 Books
 Published 273 Density of Popu-
 lation 98 Educational Statistics
 199 Expenditure on Education
 200-201 Finance 141 Joint-
 Stock Banks 267 Joint Stock
 Companies 269-70 Literacy
 Statistics 105 Males & Females
 97 Motor Vehicles 278 Post
 Office Cash Certificates 274 Post
 Office Defence Savings Certificates
 274 Post Offices 278 P O Sav-
 ings Banks 274 Printing Presses
 278 Provinces 145 Scholars
 Schools & Colleges 199-200 Statis-
 tics 104-10 Vital Statistics 109
British Ministry 62 British Mon-
archs 61 British Prime Ministers 63
Broadcasting in India 275
Budgets 297-298
Buildings High 84
Burma 188
Canada 66
Canals Longest Ship 86
Central Provinces & Berar 152-153
 Area Climate Communications
 Finance Government Legislature
 People Production
C P Govt Directory 295
Ceylon 188

CNA

- Chamber of Princes 159
 Chambers of Commerce
 See Commercial Organizations
 (alphabetical order) 210-220
 Chief Commissioner of Provinces 157
 Ajmer Merwara Andaman & Nicobar
 Beluchistan Coorg Delhi
 Chief Courts Oudh 294 Sind 296
 Clearing House Statistics 258
 Commercial Organizations 210-220
 Commons House of 59
 Commonwealth of Australia 67
 Communist Party of India 247
 Congress Indian National 276
 Congress U S A 45
 Contents 3-5
 Area & Population and Density
 Co-operative Movement (India) 234 239

Statistics 237 239

- Coorg 157
 Cotton 229
 Cotton Industry 245 248
 Courts High 129 293 96
 Crops Agri 227 230
 Crop Forecasts 231
 Currency Indian 262
 Delhi 157
 Dictionary of Political & War Terms 42 56

District & Local Boards 201

Educational Statistics of certain countries 25

Education in India 190-201

Educational Statistics 199 201

Exchange Banks 266

Expectation of Life 7-8

Fastest Liners 31

Federal

Advocate-General of India 298

Court of India 298 Judiciary

121 Public Service Commission

298 Legislature 129

Federation of Labour Indian 289

Finance Govt. of India 141 143

Financial Developments War time 299

Foreign Possessions in India 187

Forms of Government 26-27

French Possessions in India 187

French Indo China 189

General Information 29-41

GOV

- Government Forms of 26-27
 Govt. Central during transition 127
 Govt. of India Directory 290 293

Finance See under P Finance

Government of India Act 114-40

Preamble 114 All India Federation

118 Amendments of 123

Breakdown of Constitution 121

124 Budget 120 Chief Commissioner

Provisional 126 Council of

Federal Ministers 118 Council

of State Secs 131 133 Crown

115 Discrimination Prevention

of 123 Dyarchy at Centre 117

Falls & Constitutional Machinery

(Prov) 124 Federal Assembly

Representatives of British

India seats 132 Federal Council

of State Seats (See Council of

State) Federal Executive 117

Federal Judiciary 121 Federal

Legislature 118 Federal Powers

and Jurisdiction 119 Federal

Non-Votable Exp 135 Federation

All India 116 Franchise 123

Governor General 117

Legislative Powers 120 Reserved

Subjects and Spl. Responsibilities

11 Governor General's Act 120

Governor-General's Advisers 119

Governor's Acts 124 Governor's

Ordinance 124 Govt. Prov

122 High Commissioner 122

High Courts 129 Indian States

111 Instruments of Instructions

118 Legislative Lists 127 140

Legislative Procedure 119 Non

Votable expenditure 135

Provincial Autonomy 122-126

Expenditure Estimates 126

Executive 122 Legis. Assembly

Tables Table of Seats 134

Legis. Councils Table of Seats

139 Legislative Lists 139

Legislature 124 Legislative

Procedure 125 Executive 122

Legislature 124 Provincial

Assemblies 134 Legislature

Council 133 Special Powers &

Responsibilities of Gov 125

Salaries Gov. Gen. and Govs 136

GOV

Secretary of State 116 Services of the Crown 129 Seventh Schedule 187 Third Schedule 186 Transition Period 127
Govt of India Depts 290-293
Greatest The 29
High Buildings 34
High Courts Allahabad 294 Bombay 293 Calcutta 294 Lahore 295 Madras 293 Nagpur 295 Patna 295
Hindu Mahashabha 285
Hindu Majority 100
Imperial Bank of India 266
Index number of Prices See Prices
INDIA 68 291
Agricultural Statistics 280 281
Agriculture 226-231 Area
British Prov & States 94
Balance of Trade 251 Banking 255 Birth and Death Rates 96 Budgets 297
Caste System 103 Census (1941) 97 Chief Justice India 293
Climate and Rainfall 90 Coal 241 Communities 100 Co-operative Movement 284 84 Cotton 229 Mills 245-47 Crop Forecasts 281 Crops 217 281
Crown 115 Currency Indian 262 Deccan Plateau 90 Direction of Trade (See Foreign trade India)
Directory Govt of India 290-293 Districts 271
Education 190 Educational Statistics 199 Exchange Banks 266 Export Trade (See Foreign Trade)
Factory Labour 261 Federation of Labour Indian 248 Film Industry 250 Flora & Fauna 92 Foreign Possessions 187 Foreign Trade 251 Balance of Trade 251 Direction of Trade 252 Exports and Imports 253
Geographical Position 88 Gold 275 Government and Constitution 110 Govt Directories 290-96
Hindu Majority 100
Import Trade See under Foreign Trade India a creditor nation

IND

India (Contd)
299 India in 1943-45 809-812
Indo-Gangetic Plain 89 Indust Disputes 261 Indust Production 240 Insurance in India 297 Internal Trade 253 Iron 242 Iron & Steel 243 Irrigation 232 Joint Stock Banks 266 267 Joint Stock Companies 270 Jute 229 Jute Mills 248 Labour in India 257 261 Languages 99 110 Life Assurance (See Insurance)
Literacy 103 Local Self-Govt 201 Marriage 102 Mineral Resources 92 Mining Industry 240 Money and Share Markets 299 Monsoon 90 Moslem Majority 100 Mountain Regions 89
Note Circulation 264
Paper Industry 249 Paper Currency 264 People 95 Population 94
Population
Density of 98 Dynamics of 96 Males and Females 97 Occupation of 102 In Principal Cities 108 Progress of 104 By Religion 99 By Towns & Villages 101 102 Urban and Rural 100
Prices in India 270 Provinces, Indian 144 158 See also such entries as Assam Bengal Bihar Bombay etc Provident Insurance Societies 297 Public Debts 143
Races 99 Railways 254 257 Rally Board 255 Budget 298 Finance 257 Statistics 256
Rainfall normal 95 Religions 99 Reserve Bank of India 266 Seasons 98 Scheduled Banks 267 268 Sexes 99 Silver 276 Soil 91 Statistical Tables India 104 110 Sugarcane 228 Sugar Industry 244
Temperatures Quaterly Mean 94 Trade Unions (see under Labour)
Transport & Communications 93 Universities—See under U
Viceroy and Governor General 290

IND

- Viceroy & Executive Council 293
 Vital Sta list 103
 Woollen Industry 250
 Yarn Product on 247
 Ind a in 1943-44 803-819
 Ind an Barometers 272 Ind an Consti
 tu ion History of 112 Ind an
 Fellows of Royal Soc ety 272 Indian
 Fellows of British Academy 272
 Indian King's Counsel 272 Indian
 Peers 272 Indian Privy Councillors
 272 Ind ana in British Pa liament
 272
 Indian States 1 9-107
 See Principal Ind an States
 (in Alphabet cal order) 160-185
 India & Neighbours 183 60
 Industries Ind an 233-31
 Coal 241 Cotton 245 Iron ore
 242 Iron & Steel 243 M ca 242
 Manganese ore 242 Sugar 244
 Jute 248 Mining 240 Minor
 Manufacturing 250 Modern
 Industries 233 Paper 249
 Power 251 Product n of certain
 Indian Industries 240
 Infant Mortality World 6
 Insurance in Ind a 25
 Joint Stock Banks Ind an 276 267
 Jute 229 Jute Mills 249
 Labour in India 25-61
 Largest Sh ps 81
 League of Nations 41,50
 Libraries National 89
 Life Assurance in India 60 Insurance
 Local Self-Govt 201 204
 Madras 146-147
 Area Budget Communications
 Climate Finance Government
 Legislature
 Madras Government Directory 233
 Malaya States (Fed) 189
 Malaya States (Unfed) 169
 Match Industry 251
 Mining Industry 240
 Miscellaneous Facts and Figures
 about India 271
 Monagu-Chelmsford Reforms 112-118
 Modern League 232
 Motor Cars World Production 22
 Mountains Highest 85

PRO

- Municipal ties 201
 National Congress Indian See under
 Congress
 Nepal 189
 New Zealand 67
 Nobel Prize Recipients 37
 Northern Ireland 65
 North West Frontier Prov 156-157
 Area Climate Communications
 Government Legislature People
 Product on
 N V P P Govt Directory 226
 Occupations in Ind a 101
 Occupational Statistics Ind a 103
 Occupational Statistics World 26
 Ocean Liners Fleet, 81
 Oceans and Seas Areas and Depth, 2
 Orissa 153-154
 Area Climate Communications
 Government Legislature People
 Product on
 Orissa Govt Directory 206
 Parliament Ind an n 272
 Peers Indian 272
 Political and War Terms Dictionary
 of 42-56
 Ports in India 205-209
 Ports Principal 04
 Port Trust Ind an Constitution etc 294
 Portuguese Ind a 17
 Presidents of Central Assembly 272
 Presidents U S A 1
 Prices in Ind a Index number 2 0
 Prime Minister British 63
 Privy Councillors Ind an 272
 Production World Product on of
 certain Commodities 9 22
 Alcohol 17 Aluminium 18 Barley
 10 Bauxite 18 Beet-sugar 11
 Benzol 17 Butter 13 Cane-Sugar
 10 Cement 16 Coal 18 Cocoa
 12 Coffee 11 Copper-Ore 30
 Copra 18 Cotton 15 Cotton seed
 13 Crude Petroleum 17 Electrici
 ty 22 Gold 23 Groundnuts 14
 Iron Ore 19 Jute 15 Lead Ore
 20 Linseed 14 Malt 11 Margari
 ne 13 Meat 12 Nitrogen 21
 Olive Oil 14 Paper & Paper Board
 16 Pig Iron & Ferro Alloys 19
 Potato 9 Potash 22 Qu ck

PRO

- silver 21 Raw Silk 16 Rice 10 Rubber 15 Salt 18 Seramum 13 Silk (Raw) 16 Silver 21 Soya Beans 14 Steel 19 Sulphur 21 Sulphuric Acid 21 Tea 12 Tin 20 Tobacco 12 Wheat 9 Wine 16 Wool 15
- Provinces in India 144-158
- Provincial Budgets 293 Finances 144
- Provincial Govt Directories 293-295
- Punjab 151-152
 - Area Climate Communications
 - Finance Government Legislature
 - People Production
- Punjab Govt Directory 294-95
- Races of Mankind 1
- Radical Democratic Party 237
- Railways in India 254
- Railways Fastest Runs 31
- Railway shipping World 23
- Railway Tunnels Congest 92
- Reserve Bank of India 200
 - Accounts 267 Bank Rates 263
- Royal Society Indian Fellows 272
- Salt Industry 250
- Scheduled Banks
 - Consolidated position of 268
- Servants of India Society 225
- Ship Largest 31
- Shipping World 23
- Siam (See Thailand)
- Sima Conference 310-312
- Sind 155-156
 - Area Climate Communications
 - Finance Government Legislature
 - People Production
- Sind Govt Directory 295
- Societies and Associations 220-226
- South Africa Union of 63
- Sports Indian 288-290
- Thailand 190
- Tibet 190
- Time Differences 86
- Trade Foreign 251 World 23
- Trade Unions in India 261
- Trading Centres India 208-209
- United Kingdom
 - Area & Population 59 Cabinet
 - 60 Constitution and Government
 - 59 Crown 59 Direction of Trade
 - 65-66 Legislative Procedure 60

WOR

- Local Government 64 Monarchs 61 National Debt 64 Parliament 59 Political Parties 60 Population 59 Prime Ministers 63 Production 65 Revenue & Expenditure 64 Royal Family 61 Trade 65 War Cabinet 62
- United Provinces 149-150
 - Area Climate Communications
 - Finance Government Legislature
 - People Production
- U P Govt Directory 294
- United States of America 69-71
- United States Presidents of 71
- Univ Education in India 191-197
- Universities 193-197
 - Agra Allahabad Andhra Annamalai Benares Bombay Calcutta Dacca Delhi Lucknow Madras Mysore Nagpur Osmania Punjab Patna Travancore Women's (Damodar Thackersey)
- Versailles Treaty of 56
- War Cabinet 62
- War World 1939-45 300-308 All
 - Quiet in the East 304 Casualties 305 Cost 304 Important dates 300-304 Nazi Strategy On 307
 - Naval losses 306 Shipping Losses 306
- Waterfalls Greatest 85
- Whip 56
- Who's Who in India 313-333
- Who's Who Abroad 72-68
- Windsor House of 61
- World Area and Population 1 Area
 - Population and Density by continents 8 Birth and Death Rates 6 Educational Statistics 25 Empires Principal 2
 - Expectation of life 78 Infant mortality 6 Languages 2 Legislatures 23 Motor Cars 22 Population by Occupational Gr 24 Prime Ministers 19 Railways Length of 22 World Production See under Production
- World War (1914-18) 39-40
- World War II 300-308 (See under War)
- World Records Aviation etc 83

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NALANDA YEAR-BOOK

AND WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

1944-45

THE WORLD

The surface area of the earth is about 197 million sq miles of which 55·2 million sq miles is land and the remainder water i.e. $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the earth's area is water and $\frac{1}{4}$ th is land. The earth is divided into five major divisions known as continents. The area and population of these continents are indicated in the Tables at the end of the section. The largest continent in respect of area and population is Asia which constitutes about a third of the land area of the earth. The two Americas—North and South—are the next biggest continent in respect of area. Together they are about $8\frac{1}{2}$ times the area of Europe which is the smallest continent in area. Africa is about three times the area of Europe. But Europe is the most densely populated continent in the world. Oceania which can be called a continent only by courtesy is a number of islands its area being only 8·8 million sq miles and population 10·8 millions.

Of the empires of the world the British Empire is the largest in respect of both area and population. Next in importance come U S S R, the Chinese Republic and the Japanese Empire. The U S A though not so large in respect of area or population is however the richest country in the world. The estimated total population of the world is about 2·250 millions. The inhabitants of the earth are divided into six ethnological groups known as races: the Mongolians, the Caucasians, the Negroes, the Semites, the Malaysians and the Red Indians. The Mongolians are yellow in colour, the Caucasians and the Semites are white in colour while the Negroes are black. Numerically the Mongolian or the Yellow race is the most prominent while in wealth, power and opulence the White race is the dominant race in the world.

AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION (1939) OF THE CONTINENTS

RACES OF MANKIND

Continents	Area in 1 000 sq miles	Estimated Population in millions in 1939	Name of the Race	Continent where mainly resident	Estimate in millions
Africa	11 710	157·8			
Asia (excluding U S S R)	10 847	1154·0	Mongolian	Asia	680
Americas	15 602	272·9	Caucasian	Europe & Asia	725
North America	7,591	143·2	Negro	Africa	210
Mexico & Caribbean	1 073	41·0	Semitic	Africa & Asia	100
South America	6 937·5	83·7	Malayan	Oceania etc	104
Europe (excluding U S S R)	2 093	402·8	Red Indian &c	America	20
Oceania	8,801	10·8			
U S S R	8 176	172·0			
World	60,515·5	2169·8			

Principal Empires of the World (1939)

<i>Empire</i>	<i>Area in million sq. m.</i>	<i>Estimated population</i>
British Empire	13.8	600
U. S. S. R.	8	100
French Empire*	4.8	106.8
Chinese Republic*	2.9	422
U. S. A. and dependencies	3.6	137
German Empire†	22	79.5

Oceans and Seas—Areas and Depths

<i>Names</i>	<i>Area of basin 1000 sq. m. less</i>	<i>Greatest depth (feet)</i>
Pacific Ocean	63,956	Off Mindanao 85,410
Atlantic	31,580	Porto Rico Trench 27,962
Indian	25,200	Sunda Trench 22,968
Arctic	5,542	16,634
Malay Sea	3,137	Kai Trench 21,342
Central American Sea	1,770	Caribbean 20,568
Mediterranean	1,145	Pola Deep 12,276
Behring	878	Bulwer Trough 13,442
Oshotak	681	Kurile Trough 10,554
East China	460	About 10,600
Hudson Bay	4.2	About 1,500
Japan	405	About 10,200
Andaman	305	About 11,000
North	221	Skaggerak 1,298
Baltic	1.8	About 1,200
Red	1.8	About 7,254

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD (1931)

(Mother Tongues)

<i>Language</i>	<i>People in millions</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>People in millions</i>
Chinese (Mandarin)	400	Malay	40
English	200	Arabic	40
Russian	130	Polish	30
German	80	Ukrainian	30
Western Hindi	72	Bhari	29
French	70	Telugu	26
Spanish	65	Korean	22
Japanese	60	Marathi	21
Portuguese	50	Tamil	21
Italian	50	Turkish	20
Bengali	50		

* Before War † In August 1939

* The present estimated number is about 60 millions

Area and Estimated Population of Certain Countries in 1939 by Continents

(Figures in Brackets Indicate Latest Official Figures)

Country	Area (in 1 000 sq miles)	Population in thousand
AFRICA	11 710	157 880
Egypt	886	16 680 (15 988—1937)
Ethiopia	847 5	5 500
Union of S A	472	10 251 (9 590—1936)
Belgian Congo	909 6	10 856
Br West Africa	451 5	25 508
Kenya	225	8 500
Mauritius & Dependencies	0 81	419
Uganda	94	3 790
Northern Rhodesia	290	1 400
Southern Rhodesia	150	1 427
Br Somaliland	68	850
Zanzibar	1 0	250
Sudan	969 5	6 500
Sp Morocco	8	750
French Morocco	154	6 600
Sahara etc	110	20
Fr West Africa	1615	14 800
Algeria	851	7 600
Madagascar	228 6	400
Tunisia	60 2	2 750
Libya	679 5	880
Mozambique	297 7	4 500
Fr Cameroons	163	2 609
Br Cameroons	34	869
South West Africa	822	880
Tanganyika	874	5 294
NORTH AMERICA	7 691 5	148 176
Canada	8 694 6	11 968 (11 507—1941)
United States	8 026 6	181 416 (181 669—1940)
Alaska	586 5	72 (72 5—1940)
New Foundland	48	291
Greenland	121	18
MEXICO & CARIBBEAN	1 078	41 080
Mexico	760	19 880 (19 474—1940)
Dominican Rep	19 83	1 650
Cuba	44	4 258 (4 228—1938)
Guatemala	19	8 260 (8 294—1940)
Haiti	10	2 600
Honduras	59 5	1 090 (1 160—1940)
Nicaragua	49 4	888
Br West Indies	10 7	1 851
SOUTH AMERICA	6 987 5	88 680
Argentina	1 078	18 182
Bolivia	421	8 400

Area and Population (Contd)

(Figures within Brackets indicate Latest Official Figures)

Country	Area in (1 000 sq miles)	Population in thousands
Brazil	8 286	40 900 (41,357—1940)
Chile	236 5	4 940 (5 023—1940)
Colombia	439 8	8 926 (8 702—1938)
Ecuador	176.7	3 600 (3 200—1933)
Paraguay	183	100
Peru	492	7 000 (6 208—1940)
Uruguay	72	2 147 (2,156—1941)
Venezuela	352	3 6.0 (3 491—1936)
ASIA excluding U S S R.	10,247	1 154 000 111 5
Afghanistan	251	7 000 (12 000 latest estimate)
Arabia	1 004	7 000
Burma	2 33 6	16 600
China and dependencies	4,237	450 000
China	8,280.3	— (422 008—1936)
Outer Mongolia	622 4	—
Tibet	244.7	—
India	1,575	322 000 (335,993—1941)
Iraq	117	8 400 (9,560—1935)
Iran	684	15 000
Japan	147 5	72,220 (69 254—1925)
Nepal	54	5 600
Thailand	200	15 600 (14 461—1937)
TURKEY	226 5	1 6.0 (1 830—1940)
Turkey (in Asia)	237	16 00
Borneo (British)	73.7	941
Ceylon	25 5	5 921
Cyprus	3 5	230
Malaya & Strait Settlements	52 5	5,229
Philippines	114	16,200 (16 000—1939)
French Indo-China	286	23 00
Korea	85	24 100
Formosa	14	5 70
Sakhaline Islands	14	400
Netherlands Indies	73.5	69 435
Palestine	10	1,502
Syria & Lebanon	76	8 00
Europe	2 093	402 800
Albania	10.8	1 064
Germany (Greater)	226 (1939)	72,825
Reich	181 4	62,622
Austria	52 4	7 009
Sudetenland	11.2	2,945
Memel	1	135
Belgium	11.6	8,296
Bulgaria	49	6 620
Czecho-Slovakia	54	10 010

1939 Census

Area and Population (Contd)

(Figures within Brackets indicate Latest Official Figures)

Country	Area in (1,000 sq. miles)	Population in thousands
Denmark	16.6	3,825 (3,706—1935)
Danzig	78	891
Estonia	18.5	1,122
Spain (with Canaries)	195.0	26,000 (25,878—1940)
Finland	148.0	3,684
France	212.7	41,950
Greece	80.2	7,201
Hungary	82.0	18,500 (9,106—1939)
Ire	26.6	2,946 (2,990—1941)
Italy	116.7	43,864 (42,994—1936)
Latvia	25.5	1,951
Lithuania	20.5	2,442
Luxembourg	1	801 (297—1935)
Norway	124.7	2,937
Netherlands	12.7	8,834
Poland	150.2	35,090
Portugal & Azores	85.6	7,620 (7,722—1940)
Romania	76.0	18,800 (19,934—July 39)
United Kingdom	94.2	47,785
England & Wales	58.8	41,417
Scotland	30.5	5,018
Northern Ireland	5.4	1,800
Sweden	178.4	6,841 (6,371—1940)
Switzerland	15.8	4,206 (4,266—1941)
Turkey in Europe	9.3	1,860
U S S R in Europe & Asia	8,176	172,000 (170,467—1939)
Yugoslavia	96	15,703
OCEANIA	8,801	10,808
Australia	2,974.5	6,997 (6,630—1938)
New Zealand	103.5	1,642 (1,491—1936)
Papua	90.8	300
Fiji Islands	7.8	215
Solomon Islands (Br.)	10.8	95
Hawai	6.6	421
New Guinea (Australia)	91	670
Caroline Mariana & Marshall Islands	08	127
WORLD	51,235.5	2,170

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS (1940)

Country	Birth rate	Death rate	Country	Birth rate	Death rate
Egypt	43.5 ('34)	25.4 ('24)	Greece	23.5 ('29)	13 ('29)
South Africa	25.3 ('29)	9.4 ('29)	Hungary	19.9	14.4
Canada	21.4	9.7	Ireland	19.1	14.2
U. S. A.	17.9	10.8	Italy	23.4	13.6
Mexico	45.5	23.8	Norway	16.3	10.7
Argentina	23.9	11.3	Netherlands	20.8	9.9
Chile	23.4	21.6	Poland	24.5 ('23)	13.3 ('2)
Ceylon	20.9	20.6	Romania	25.5	19.2
India	22 ('29)	21.8 ('20)	United Kingdom	15	13.9
Burma	22.3 ('29)	22.9 ('29)	Sweden	18	11.4
Japan	27 ('30)	17.6 ('2)	Switzerland	15.2	12.1
Germany	20	12.7	Czechoslovakia	16.8 ('23)	12.4 ('2)
Belgium	15.4	16.1	Yugoslavia	25.9	15 ('2)
Bulgaria	22.2	13.4	Australia	19	9.7
Denmark	15.3	10.4	New Zealand	22.6	9.7
France	14.6 ('29)	15.8 ('29)			

* *note* Birth rates in Egypt, Mexico and Ceylon are the highest and the corresponding death rates are also high.

INFANT MORTALITY (1940)

Deaths under one year per 1,000 living (births)

Country	Death rate per 1,000	Country	Death rate per 1,000
Egypt	192 ('29)	Hungary	134
South Africa	49 ('2)	Ireland	62
Canada	56	Italy	104
U. S. A.	46	Norway	57 ('29)
Mexico	175	Netherlands	59
Argentina	90	Poland	140 ('24)
Chile	217	Portugal	125
Ceylon	142	Romania	149
British India	167 ('23)	England and Wales	55
Burma	204 ('29)	Scotland	73
Japan	114 ('24)	Northern Ireland	86
Germany	63	Sweden	59
Bulgaria	126	Switzerland	46
Belgium	89	Czechoslovakia	92
Denmark	50	Yugoslavia	144 ('25)
France	91	Australia	59
Greece	99 ('25)	New Zealand	57

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The average number of years still remaining to a person of given age is known as
the expectation of life or the mean after-life-time.

Country	Year of computation	Sex	0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
Egypt	1917-27	M	31	.	38 06	32 92	27 80	22 82	18 07	18 06	9 63
		F	36	.	41 64	35 77	30 04	24 53	19 26	14 58	10 27
South Africa	1920-22	M	66 61	59 04	54 02	45 26	37 03	29 16	21 86	15 14	9 53
		F	53 13	62 33	57 00	48 15	39 38	31 39	23 97	16 56	10 85
Canada	1930-32	M	53 96	64 46	57 65	48 74	40 24	31 60	23 83	15 96	9 71
		F	60 73	65 22	58 67	49 66	41 28	32 92	24 63	17 05	10 53
U. S. A.—Whites	1929-31	M	47 55	51 03	44 27	35 95	29 45	23 96	17 92	13 16	8 78
		F	49 51	52 33	45 33	37 22	30 67	24 30	18 60	14 22	10 38
—Negroes	1936	M	49 41	52 75	45 60	36 95	29 98	23 78	18 52	13 39	9 12
		F	52 72	55 26	47 95	39 54	32 51	25 73	19 55	14 03	10 23
INDIA	1931	M	26 91	34 63	36 88	29 57	23 60	18 00	14 31	10 25	6 35
		F	26 56	33 43	33 61	27 03	22 23	18 23	14 65	10 61	6 74
Japan	1926-30	M.	44 32	51 06	47 93	40 18	33 43	25 74	18 49	12 23	7 43
		F.	46 54	52 10	49 13	42 12	35 93	29 01	21 67	14 68	8 88
Germany	1922-34	M	59 86	64 43	57 23	48 16	39 47	30 33	22 54	15 11	9 05
		F.	62 31	66 41	59 09	49 31	41 05	32 33	23 35	16 07	2 53
Austria	1930-33	M	54 47	60 55	54 03	45 13	36 36	28 65	20 96	14 15	8 59
		F	53 53	63 46	56 96	48 09	39 59	31 13	22 91	15 42	9 21
Belgium	1923-32	M	66 02	61 25	55 33	46 04	37 73	29 43	21 61	14 53	8 69
		F.	59 79	63 34	57 25	48 43	40 17	31 77	23 55	16 93	9 60
France	1923-33	M	54 20	58 63	52 06	43 30	35 42	27 63	20 33	13 76	8 23
		F.	59 02	62 63	55 95	47 40	39 54	31 37	23 39	15 94	9 53

NALANDA YEAR BOOK

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The average number of years still remaining to a person of given age is known as
the *expectation of life at the mean after lifetime*.

Country	Year of computation	Sex	0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
Ireland	1855-57	M.	57.87	61.16	65.20	68.40	69.89	69.48	67.67	65.76	63.02
		F.	57.99	60.83	64.92	66.96	68.60	69.83	68.19	66.86	64.72
Italy	1880-84	M.	58.76	59.71	63.40	66.76	69.58	69.89	67.45	65.16	62.03
		F.	60.00	61.32	67.15	68.49	69.41	69.14	67.80	66.18	63.61
Holland	1810-20	M.	65.1	60.8	55.4	46.7	38.8	30.5	22.4	15.1	9.1
		F.	57.1	61.1	60.0	47.5	39.5	31.4	23.4	15.9	9.6
United Kingdom	1837	M.	60.18	68.88	68.23	47.10	28.82	29.57	31.40	14.32	8.58
		F.	64.40	63.79	59.59	50.40	41.60	32.78	24.29	16.48	9.97
Northern Ireland	1825-27	M.	55.42	59.93	54.42	45.09	37.46	29.28	21.55	14.79	9.96
		F.	56.11	59.46	53.78	45.21	37.42	27.63	22.18	16.55	10.20
Sweden	1881-86	M.	63.22	65.88	58.87	49.44	41.07	32.50	24.21	16.59	10.12
		F.	63.39	67.17	59.49	50.55	42.16	33.54	25.14	17.29	10.51
Czechoslovakia	1929-32	M.	51.02	59.00	54.04	45.93	37.16	28.96	21.24	14.85	8.67
		F.	56.19	61.96	56.10	47.40	39.24	30.98	22.89	15.85	9.14
Russia	1920-27	M.	41.96	51.40	51.65	48.24	35.65	28.02	20.99	14.85	9.65
		F.	46.79	56.46	53.72	47.96	37.76	32.12	24.41	17.07	10.96
Australia	1932-38	M.	63.48	65.49	63.02	48.81	39.00	31.12	22.89	16.37	9.60
		F.	67.14	68.67	61.03	51.67	42.77	34.01	25.68	17.74	10.99
New Zealand	1931	M.	65.04	66.61	58.75	49.61	40.78	32.07	24.78	16.22	9.87
		F.	67.88	68.04	60.67	51.28	42.45	33.80	25.24	17.60	10.63

Note. The figures in the first column, i.e. expectation of life at age 0, represent the average longevity in the countries enumerated above. New Zealanders, Australians and the Swedes enjoy the maximum longevity.

PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

WHEAT (1940)

The total estimated World production of wheat in 1940-41 is 1 066 million quintals excluding that of U S S R U S S R U S A and India occupy the first second and third positions respectively as producers of wheat. No reliable figures about China's wheat production are available

<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated Production million quintals</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated Production million quintals</i>
Egypt	18 6	Germany	60 (39-40)
Tunis	8	Bulgaria	16 8
South Africa	4 6	France†	62 6
Canada	150	Hungary	20 8
United States	222	Spain	21 6
Argentina	74	Italy	71
China (estimate)	190	Poland	28 (39-40)
Manchuria	9	Roumania	18 7
Korea	8	United Kingdom	17 (39-40)
India	109	Turkey	42
Japan	18	Yugoslavia	19
U. S. S. R.	409 (38-39)	Australia	22

POTATO (1939-40)

The total estimated world production of potatoes excluding that of U S S R was 1 664 million quintals in 1939-40. Latest figures of U S S R production are not available. It appears that the Soviet Republic is the biggest producer of potatoes the next important positions being occupied by Germany, Poland, France and U S A

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production million quintals</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production million quintals</i>
Canada	16	Hungary†	27
United States	98	Ireland	80
Korea	8 (78/79)	Italy	29 (28/29)
Japan	18 (28/29)	Latvia	16
U S S R	656 (37/38)	Lithuania	21
Germany & Austria	868	Poland	845 (28/29)
Belgium	85	Roumania	20
Denmark	11	United Kingdom	62 (28/29)
Spain*	48 (28/29)	Sweden	19
Finland	15	Czechoslovakia	94 (28/29)
France	179 (28/29)	Yugoslavia	17 (28/29)

* Average annual production † Estimated production

BARLEY (1940)

The total estimated world production of barley in 1940 was about 378 million quintals excluding U S S R production the latest figures of which are not available U S S R occupies the first posit on in production of barley the next positions are occupied by U S A Germany Turkey Canada and India respectively

Country	Production million quintals	Country	Production million quintals
Algeria	3.4	Germany & Austria	43 ('39/40)
French Morocco	21 ('39/40)	Denmark	12 ('39/40)
Canada	22.6	France	13 ('38/39)
United States	6"	Poland	15
China (estimate)	64 ('37/'38)	United Kingdom	9 ('39/40)
India	21 ('38/39)	Czecho Slovakia	13 ('38/39)
Iraq (est mate)	11 ('38/39)	Turkey	23 ('39/40)
Iran (do)	7 ('37/38)	U S S R *	82 ('38/39)
Japan	18		

RICE (1940-41)

The figures of Chinese production of rice given below are mere estimates In the absence of reliable figures for China it may be said that India contributes the largest quantity of rice to world production

Country	Product on million quintals	Country	Product on million quintals
United States	11	Burma	82
China (estimate)	46"	Indo-China	71 ('38/39)
Korea	40	Japan	113
Formosa	17.5	Siam (Thailand)	51
India	383	Philippines	21

CANE SUGAR (1940-41)

The total estimated world production of cane sugar in 1940-41 was about 178 million quintals In production of cane sugar India Cuba and Java occupy the first second and third positions respectively

Country	Production million quintals	Country	Production million quintals
Mauritius	3.2	Peru*	4
U S A	3	Formosa*	8
Cuba*	27	INDIA*	24.5
Dominican Republic*	3.4	Java*	16
Mexico*	3.1	Philippines	9.3
Porto Rico*	7.3	Australia*	7.7
Argentina*	5.3	Hawaii*	8.2
Brazil*	12	Spain	13

* Estimated production.

BEET SUGAR (1940-41)

Estimated world production of beet sugar in 1940-41 is 104 million quintals the largest contributors being U S S R Germany and U S A

Country	Production million quintals	Country	Production million quintals
United States	15.6	Italy	5.5
U S S R *	21.5	Poland*	8.4
Germany & Austria	23	United Kingdom	4.7
France*	4.5	Czechoslovakia	4.6

MAIZE (1939-40)

The estimated world production of maize in 1939-40 is 1 225 million quintals. The first four largest producers in order of quantitative merit are U S A, Argentina Roumania and Yugoslavia

Country	Production million quintals	Country	Production million quintals
Fr W Africa*	5 (27/38)	India	21 (27/39)
Egypt	15	Nether Indies	20 (29/39)
Union of S Africa	18	Indo-China	6 (31/36)
United States	665	Philippines	5 (34/39)
Mexico	17 (32/39)	U S S R	27 (38/39)
Argentina	106	Hungary*	23
Brazil	60 (27/38)	Italy	29 (38/39)
China (estimate)	61 (26/37)	Roumania	60
Manchuria	80	Yugoslavia	40

COFFEE (1940-41)

Estimated world production in 1940-41 was 22 million quintals. South America produces more than 72% of world's coffee

Country	Production or Exports 1 000 quintals	Country	Production or Exports 1 000 quintals
Angola	200	Guatemala	540
Belgian Congo	240	Haiti (estimate)	800
Ethiopia (estimate)	150 (33/39)	Mexico	451
Kenya	160	Nicaragua (estimate)	180
Madagascar	800	Salvador	650
Uganda (estimate)	177	Brazil	12 500
Tanganyika (estimate)	180	Columbia	2 700
Costa Rica (estimate)	230	Venezuela	570
Cuba	810	Nether Indies	1 100
Dominican Republic	270		

* Estimated production

VALANDA YEAR BOOK

COCOA (RAW) [1929-40]

Estimated world production in 1938-39 was * 2 million quintals. Though the production is spread all over the continents the chief producers of cocoa are the countries enumerated above.

Country	Production or Exports 1 000 quintals	Country	Production or Exports 1 000 quintals
Gold Coast*	2 930	Nigeria	1 175 (88/89)
Ivory Coast*	527 (88/89)	Brazil	1,261 (27/30)

TEA (1940)

Estimated world production of tea in 1940 is about 5 million quintals. India producing 1.7 million quintals. The first three positions are occupied by India, Ceylon and Dutch East Indies.

Country	Production or Exports 1 000 quintals
Ceylon (estimate)	1 120
INDIA	1 748
Netherlands Indies	819
Japan	575 (100)
China (estimate)	845

TOBACCO (1939-40)

Estimated world production of tobacco in 1939-40 was 25 million quintals. U.S.A. and India producing about 8 million quintals and 4.9 million quintals respectively occupy the first and the second positions.

Country	Production 1,000 quintals	Country	Production 1,000 quintals
United States	8 027	Germany	835 (88/89)
China (estimated)	7 788 (87/88)	Greece	50
INDIA	4 908	France	836
Burma	431 (88/89)	Italy	421 (88/89)
Nether Indies	519 (88/89)	Bulgaria	353
Japan	820	Turkey	565

MEAT (1940)

Country	Estimated Production in 1 000 metric tons	Country	Estimated production in 1 000 metric tons
South Africa	226.7 (88)	Belgium	242.7
Canada	77.9	Denmark	874.8
U.S.A.	8 607	Netherlands	388.1 (89)
Mexico	219 (89)	Italy	894.6 (89)
Argentina	9,091	France	1,431 (88)
Brazil	1 089	Poland	800 (87)
Uruguay	349	United Kingdom	1 360.2 (87)
U.S.S.R.	3,808 (88)	Australia	948
Germany	3,676.8 (88)	New Zealand	565

* Estimated production

BUTTER (1940)

Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons	Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons
South Africa	22 8 (39)	Denmark	168
Canada	167 4	Netherlands	108 4 (39)
U S A	1 017 3	United Kingdom	47 (38)
U S S R *	197 7	Australia	197
Germany	507 3 (38)	New Zealand*	160

MARGARINE (1939)

World production in 1939 was 1 270 000 metric tons

Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons
Germany	437 6 (38)
United Kingdom	211 6 (38)
U S A	145 3

COPRA (1939)

Estimated total world exports in 1939 was more than 18 million quintals.

Country	Exports in 1 000 quintals	Country	Exports in 1 000 quintals
Mozambique	849	Ceylon	1 550 (39)
Zanzibar	94	New Guinea	744 (38)
Netherlands Indies	2 868	Fiji Islands	340 (38)
Philippines	5 705		

SESAMUM (1940-41)

Estimated world production in 1940-41 was 7 million quintals

Country	Production or Exports in 1 000 quintals	Country	Production or Exports in 1 000 quintals
Africa	750	India	4 082
Mexico	348	Turkey	420
China (Estimate)	8 650		

COTTON SEED (1940-41)

Estimated world production in 1940-41 was about 136 million quintals

Country	Production in million quintals	Country	Production in million quintals
Egypt	7 4	Brazil	11 5
Uganda (estimate)	1 5	China*	11 3
Anglo-Egypt Sudan	1	India	24 5
U S A	50 7	U S S R	17 2
Mexico	1 2		

* Creamery butter

NALANDA YEAR BOOK

LINSEED (1939-40)

The estimated world production in 1940-41 was about 82 million quintals excluding U S S R production

Country	Production in million quintals
United States	7.9
Argentina	14.6
INDIA	4.7
U S S R	7.5 (34'30)

GROUND NUTS (1939-40)

Estimated world production of ground nuts in 1938-39 was 62 million quintals, of which India's share was 32 million quintals. China is the second largest producer of ground nuts. But latest figures of Chinese production are not available.

Country	Production or Exports in 1 000 quintals	Country	Production or Exports in 1 000 quintals
French West Africa	5 670 (38'30)	Manchuria	1,306 (38'35)
Nigeria (estimate)	2,500	INDIA	50,502
U S A	5,300	BURMA	1 879 (38'30)
China (estimate)	26 311 (38'37)	Java and Madura	2 708

SOYA BEANS (1940)

Country	Production in 1 000 quintals	Country	Production in 1 000 quintals
China (estimate)	59 110 (38)	Japan	3 408 (38)
Manchuria	29,270	Java Madura	2 067
Korea	3 009 (38)		

OLIVE OIL (1940-41)

Estimated world production of olive oil in 1940-41 was 6.7 million quintals. Spain and Italy together constitute above 50% of world production.

Country	Production in 1 000 quintals	Country	Production in 1 000 quintals
Tunisia	270	Italy	1,560
Spain	2,541	Turkey	800
Greece	292	Portugal	240

RUBBER (1940)

Estimated world production in 1940 was 14 million metric tons. British Malaya and Dutch East Indies occupy the first and the second positions respectively.

Country	Shipments in 1 000 metric tons	Country	Shipments in 1 000 metric tons
Caribbean (Mexico)	4	Netherlands Indies	545
South America	18	French Indo China	65
N Borneo and Sarawak	54	British Malaya	549
Ceylon	90	Siam (Thailand)	45
INDIA	12	Oceania and Philippines*	2
BURMA	10		

COTTON (1940-41)

Estimated world production in 1940-41 was 66.5 million quintals. U S A producing nearly 42% of the world production. India is the second largest producer of cotton but she is a bad second as she contributes only about 16% of world production.

Country	Production in 1 000 quintals	Country	Production in 1 000 quintals
Egypt	4 120	Brazil	5 469
Uganda	596	China*	4 940
Anglo Egyptian Sudan	496	INDIA	10 495
U S A	27 245	U S S R	8 000

JUTE (1940)

Jute production is almost a monopoly of India.

Country	Production in 1 000 quintals
INDIA	22 500
Nepal	45 ('89)

WOOL (1940)

Estimated world production in 1939 is about 1.9 million metric tons. Australia, U S A, Argentina and U S S R occupying the first four positions respectively.

Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons	Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons
Union of S. Africa*	125	Spain*	83 ('39)
United States	213	France	23 ('39)
Argentina	180.1	Italy*	15.5 ('39)
Uruguay	55.3 ('39)	United Kingdom	50 ('38)
China*	55.0	Yugoslavia*	15.3
INDIA*	45 ('39)	Australia*	494.4
Germany	20.5 ('39)	New Zealand	150.4

* Estimated production

RAW SILK (1940)

With the increasing popularity of artificial silk cultivation of raw silk has diminished all the world over the world's estimated production in 1940 being 57 million metric tons. Japan is the largest producer contributing about 75% of world production.

Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons	Country	Production in 1,000 metric tons
INDIA	51 (39)	U S S R*	1 700
Japan	45 000	Italy*	8,500
China (estimate)	3 "68		

PAPER AND PAPER BOARDS (1938)

U S A is the biggest producer of paper and paste board. World production in 1938 was 29.5 million metric tons.

Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons	Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons
Canada	8 942 (37)	Finland	762 (37)
United States	11 645 (37)	Italy	4 9
INDIA	60	Norway	465 (38)
Japan	814 (36)	Holland	535 (37)
U S S R	842 (36)	Poland	247
Germany	8,556	Sweden	979 (38)
Austria	282	Czecho-Slovakia	817 (38)
Belgium	235 (38)		

CEMENT (1940)

Estimated world production in 1939 was 84 million metric tons.

Country	Production in million metric tons	Country	Production in million metric tons
United States	22.6	France	4.5 (37)
INDIA	1 (37)	Italy	4.6 (38)
Japan & Colonies	4.8	Belgium	2.6 (39)
U S S R	5.8	United Kingdom	8 (38)
Germany & Saar	15.6 (38)		

WINE (1940-41)

Country	Production in million hecto-litre	Country	Production in million hecto-litre
Algeria	14	France	45
United States*	7 (39-40)	Greece	4.3 (39-40)
Argentina*	7	Italy	42
Chile*	2.8 (38-9)	Portugal	5.2
Germany	2.3 (38-9)	Roumania*	11 (39-40)
Spain	14.2	Yugoslavia*	15 (39-40)

* Estimated production

CRUDE PETROLEUM (1940)*

Estimated world production in 1940 was 294 million metric tons of which U S A produced 182 million metric tons

Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons	Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons
Egypt	929	Netherlands Indies	7 989
Canada	1 092	Iraq	8 488
United States	1 82 657	Iran	10 426
Mexico	6 721	Japan & Formosa	877
Trinidad	2 844	U S S R	29 700
Argentina	2 871	Albania	208 (89)
Columbia	3 636	Germany	647 (89)
Peru	1 776	Austria	110 (89)
Venezuela	27 448	France	70 (89)
Saudi Arabia	727	Hungary	144 (89)
Bahrein Island	965	Italy	12 (83)
British Borneo	932	Poland	623 (89)
INDIA	825	Roumania	5 764
BURMA	1 088	Czecho-Slovakia	24

ALCOHOL (1939)*

Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons	Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons
U S A	6 628	France	8 656 (8)
Canada	204 (37)	Greece	214 (38)
Argentina	800 (88)	Hungary	490
Brazil	900	Netherlands	278 (38)
INDIA*	234	Poland	860 (38)
Japan*	195 (38)	Roumania	819 (38)
Philippines	506 (38)	United Kingdom	2 196 (38)
Germany & Saar	8 659 (37)	Sweden	484
Austria	217 (37)	Czecho-Slovakia	1 005 (38)
Belgium	231		

BENZOL (1939)*

Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons	Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons
U S A	841	Italy	17 (38)
Japan	81 (36)	Netherlands	85 (38)
U S S R	81 (30)	Poland*	87 (38)
Germany & Saar	560 (38)	United Kingdom	219 (38)
Belgium	65 (38)		

* Estimated production

SALT (1938)

World production in 1938 was 87 million metric tons

Country	Production in 1,000 metric tons	Country	Production in 1,000 metric tons
Canada	474	France	2,337 (5)
United States	7,251	Italy	1,055 (8)
China	4,000 (5)	Poland	642
India	1,578 (8)	United Kingdom	8,139 (8)
Germany	4,061 (3)		

COAL (1940)

World production in 1940 was 1,231 million metric tons. U. S. A. United Kingdom Germany and U. S. S. R. respectively occupy the first four places of honour in production of coal.

Country	Estimated Production in million metric tons	Country	Estimated Production in million metric tons
S. Africa	1.5	Japan	9 (35)
Canada	12.6	Sakhalin	3.5 (5)
United States	45.5	Germany Saar & Austria	14.6 (20)
China (Estimate)	1.9	Belgium	23.6
Manchuria	11	France	45 (5)
Korea	2.3 (5)	Holland	15 (8)
Formosa	1.7 (3)	Poland	33 (5)
India	2.5	United Kingdom	231 (3)
Netherlands-Indies	2	U. S. S. R.	147
Indo-China	2.5		

BAUXITE (1940)

Country	Production in 1,000 metric tons	Country	Production in 1,000 metric tons
United States	442	U. S. S. R.	2.0 (23)
British Guiana (E)	.04	Germany	93 (5)
Surinam	615.4	France	623 (5)
Malaya	94 (5)	Hungary	476
India	21 (5)	Italy	261 (5)
Netherlands Indies	2.5	Yugoslavia	257.5

ALUMINIUM (1940)

Estimated world production in 1940 was 402,000 metric tons

Country	Estimated smaller production in 1,000 metric tons	Country	Estimated smaller production in 1,000 metric tons
United States	187	France	50
Canada	110	Italy	40
Japan	25	Norway	15
U. S. S. R.	55	United Kingdom	25
Germany Saar & Austria	2.0	Sweden	3

* Estimated production. E—Estimate

IRON ORE (1940)*

Estimated world production in 1939 was 88 million metric tons U S A the largest producer of iron ore produced about 38 million metric tons which was more than 45% of world production in that year The next three positions are occupied by U S S R France and Sweden respectively

Country	Estimated Production in million tons	Country	Estimated Production in million tons
United States	38	France	10 1 (38)
Manchuria	1 3 (96)	Luxemburg	1 5 (36)
INDIA	(39)	Norway	1
Malaya	1 9 (39)	United Kingdom	8 6
Japan	5 (36)	Sweden	8 4
Germany	8 1 (38)	Australia	1 7 (39)
Spain	1 4	U S S R *	14

PIG IRON AND FERRO ALLOYS (1940)*

Estimated world production in 1939 was 102 million metric tons U S A Germany U S S R and the United Kingdom occupying respectively the first four positions in the production of pig iron

Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons	Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons
United States	42 999	Luxemburg	1 778 (39)
Manchuria	786	Poland	968 (38)
INDIA	1 785 (39)	United Kingdom	6 870
Japan*	2 635 (37)	Sweden	697 (39)
Germany Saar & Austria	18 595 (38)	Czecho Slovakia	1 234 (39)
Belgium	1 761	Australia	1 160 (39)
France	6 049 (38)	U S S R	14 950

STEEL (1940)*

Estimated world production in 1939 was 136 million metric tons U S A Germany U S S R and the United Kingdom occupying respectively the first four positions of honour

Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons	Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons
United States	60 705	France	6 174 (38)
INDIA	1 035 (39)	Italy	2 371 (39)
Japan	5 811 (37)	Luxemburg	1 829 (39)
U S S R	19 100	Poland	1 552 (38)
Germany Saar & Austria	23 208 (38)	United Kingdom	10 605
Belgium	1 896	Czecho-Slovakia	1 761
		Australia	1 224 (39)

* Estimated production

COPPER ORE (1940)

Estimated world production in 1939 was 2.1 million metric tons. U S A, Chile and Northern Rhodesia occupy respectively the first three positions of honour as producers.

Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons	Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons
Belgian Congo	122.6 (39)	Spain*	20 (32)
Northern Rhodesia	25.4 (38)	Norway	20 (39)
United States	795.6	Yugoslavia	43
Chile	353.8	Australia	19.8 (39)
Japan	72.6	U S S R	107 (39)
Germany	20 (39)		

LEAD ORE (Metal Content) (1939)*

World production in 1938 was 1.8 million metric tons

Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons	Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons
Canada	176	Spain*	42 (40)
United States	415 (40)	Italy	40 (38)
Burma	89	United Kingdom	20 (32)
Germany & Austria	96 (36)	Yugoslavia	63

TIN (1939)

World production in 1939 was 178,000 metric tons

Country	Smaller Production in 1 000 metric tons
Malaya	120 (40)
Holland	15
United Kingdom	23 (32)

GOLD (1940)

Estimated world production of gold in 1940 was 1,260,000 kilogrammes including U S S R production. South Africa is the largest producer of gold. Her contribution is about 23% of world production. Reliable figures of U S S R production are not available. In 1937 the U S S R production was estimated between 126,000 and 158,000 kilogrammes.

Country	Estimated Production in 1 000 kilogrammes
Australia	51
Canada	165
U S A	150
Gold Coast	29
India	9
South Africa	457
Southern Rhodesia	26
Japan	26 (39)
Korea	23 (32)
Mexico	27 (39)
Philippines	24

* Estimated production.

SILVER (1940)*

Estimated world production in 1940 was 8 800 metric tons. The first three largest producers of silver are Mexico U S A and Canada

Country	Production in metric tons	Country	Production in metric tons
Canada	741	BURMA	191 (89)
U S A.	2 194	Japan*	815 (89)
Mexico	2,570	Germany	211 (87)
Peru	619	Australia	484 (88)
Korea	83 (87)	U S S R *	218 (88)

QUICK SILVER (1939)*

Estimated world production in 1939 was 5 400 metric tons only, Spain and Italy together accounting for about 80% of the world production

Country	Production in metric tons
United States	1 802
Mexico	402
Spain	1 841 (89)
Italy	2 816 (89)

SULPHUR (1939)*

World production in 1938 was 8 1 million metric tons, U S A. alone accounting for about 70% of world production

Country	Production in 1,000 metric tons	Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons
United States	2 215	Japan	199 (88)
Chile	27	Spain A (E)	53
Netherland Indies	16 (89)	B	11
		Italy	897 (*88)

SULPHURIC ACID (1939)*

Estimated world production in 1938 was 16 million metric tons

Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons	Country	Production in 1 000 metric tons
United States	4 785	Germany	2 050 (87)
Canada	226	France	1 100 (88)
INDIA	30	Italy*	1 150 (88)
Japan*	2 500 (87)	United Kingdom	955 (88)
U S S R	1 208 (88)		

NITROGEN (1937-88)

Commodity	Production in 1 000 metric tons	Commodity	Production in 1 000 metric tons
Chile nitrate	224	Nitrate of lime	195
Sulphate of Ammonia	1 176	Other forms of Nitrogen	980
By-product	411	By product	49
Synthetic	765	Synthetic	981
Calcium Cyanamide	805		

A—Sulphur ore B—Sulphur content of ore mined (E)—Estimate

* Estimated production

POTASH (in terms of pure Potash K₂O) (1933)

World production in 1933 was 8.1 million metric tons

Country	Production in 1,000 metric tons	Country	Production in 1,000 metric tons
United States	2.2	Germany	1.968 (37)
India	4 (37)	Spain	121 (33)
Japan	4 (36)	France	582
Pakistan	24	Poland	103
U.S.S.R.	2.5 (37)		

ELECTRICITY (1933)

Country	Production in million kw	Country	Production in million kw
Union of South Africa P	53.6 (36)	Germany	55,273
Canada P	25,993	Belgium P	8,194 (37)
United States B	115,890	France	19,900
China (Excl. Manchuria)	4,163 (36)	Italy	15,108
Japan P	98,714 (37)	Norway	9,907
British Malaya	375	United Kingdom	55,000
Philippines (Manila) P	145	Australia	2,909 (37)
U.S.S.R. P	46,000 (37)	New Zealand	1,233 (37)

RAILWAYS SHIPPING ETC

LENGTH OF RAILWAYS

Country	Miles	Country	Miles
Argentina (1933)	26,564	Italy (1933)	14,583
Australia (1933)	9,106	Japan (1933-2)	15,351
Belgium (1933)	9,063	Poland (1933)	12,580
Canada (1933)	26,600	Russia (1933)	53,163
China (1933)	8,181	Sweden (1933)	10,554
France (1933)	26,427	South Africa (1933)	13,213
Germany (1933)	42,299	United Kingdom (1933)	20,060
India (1933-32)	41,184	U.S.A. (1933)	286,841

MOTOR CARS (1933)

The estimated total of world production of motor cars in 1933 was 4,921,000. Of this U.S.A. alone producing 1,490,000 accounted for 65.5% of world production.

Country	Production in 1,000	Country	Production in 1,000
Canada	166	Germany	842
U.S.A.	2,490	France	223
Japan	80	Italy	69
U.S.S.R.	215	United Kingdom	445

P—Public Station. B.—Central Station Government plants & Railways

World Shipping (PRE WAR FIGURES) STEAM AND MOTOR SHIPS (1939)

Country	No	Gross tons in world million tonnage	% of	Country	No	Gross tons in world million tonnage	% of
Great Britain and N Ireland	6 722	17.9	26.1	Norway	1 957	4.8	7.2
British Dominions	2 255	8.9		Sweden	1 231	1.6	
France	1 281	2.1	4.8	United States (Sea)	2,345	8.9	18
Germany	2 459	4.5	6.5	United States (Lakes etc.)	508	2.5	
Greece	607	1.8		Other countries	5 931	7.8	
Italy	1 227	3.4	5				
Japan	2 887	5.6	8.2				
Netherlands	1 528	3	4.8	World Total	29 763	68.4	

Note: Due to sinking, scuttling and transfer from one flag to another the above tonnage figures have undergone great changes since the outbreak of the War (Sept 3 1939)

(World Trade 1938)

(In million U S old gold dollars)

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
Union of South Africa	287.0	288.8	Neth Indies	158.0	226.1
Canada	838.6	561.7	Germany	1 236.4	1 250.2
U S A	1 151.5	1 805.4	France	783.1	516.9
Argentina	261.5	258.6	Italy	845.7	322.8
China	154.2	90.6	Holland	459.7	887.4
Manchuria	204.9	100.5	United Kingdom	2 490.6	1 859.0
INDIA	824.9	850.2	Australia	295.0	806.0
Burma	44.8	102.0	New Zealand	127.0	194.7
			U S S R	154.6	143.1

Note: Total world trade in 1938 was 14 232 million old gold dollars (imports) and 18 856 million old gold dollars (exports). U S A was the largest seller of goods and United Kingdom the largest buyer of goods in the world market.

PERCENTAGE OF WORLD TRADE (1929)

(Shared by certain countries of the world)

Country	% of Population to world	% of foreign trade	Country	% of Population to world	% of foreign trade
U S A	6.15	18.93	Italy	2.1	2.79
United Kingdom	2.3	18.16	Belgium	.4	2.76
Germany	8.2	9.18	Argentina	.55	2.57
France	2	6.24	China	2.22	2.12
Canada	.5	3.48	Australia	.52	2.00
INDIA	17.5	3.07	U S S R	7.85	1.80
Japan	8.2	2.89	Other Countries		87.76
Netherlands	.4	2.80			

Note: The year 1929 is taken as a base year by statisticians. The figures in the second and the third columns read together will indicate the respective economic prosperity of the countries enumerated.

POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Country	Census year	Agriculture, fishing, etc.	Mining and quarries	Industry ¹	Trade	Mercantile marine	Other transport and communications	Army and navy	Public administration	Liberal professions	Domestic service, etc.	Order and respect	Total
South Africa (White)	1921	81.2	7.7	18.9	19.8	9.7	5.4	0.5	4.4	9.8	4.2	9.8	100.0
Canada	1921	88.0	1.6	20.9	18.0	9.7	1.1	0.1	1.8	9.0	6.7	7.5	100.0
United States	1920	26.8	6.6	20.8	10.1	9.4	1.0	0.5	1.8	9.8	6.3	7.5	100.0
BRITISH INDIA	1921	72.8	9.8	11.2	8.9	9.8	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.8	4.2	100.0
Germany	1925	90.6	7.2	8.1	11.7	9.9	1.2	0.4	3.0	4.1	4.4	9.0	100.0
England and Wales	1921	88.8	4.8	8.7	10.9	10.5	1.5	0.4	3.0	4.1	4.4	2.4	100.0
Austria	1920	10.0	0.8	88.9	12.1	12.1	8.8	2.2	8.8	2.0	11.1	2.4	100.0
Belgium	1920	10.1	0.8	89.9	10.7	9.8	8.8	2.2	8.8	2.0	11.1	2.4	100.0
Denmark	1921	84.8	0.8	27.0	10.8	1.8	4.6	0.7	0.8	5.5	10.8	1.2	100.0
Scotland	1921	20.1	1.1	40.1	10.7	1.7	0.0	0.8	1.8	4.4	9.2	8.0	100.0
France	1926	86.8	2.0	81.2	11.4	9.8	4.8	1.6	2.1	2.9	4.0	2.0	100.0
Ireland	1926	52.1	0.4	14.5	8.8	9.9	4.8	1.2	2.1	2.9	4.0	2.0	100.0
Italy ²	1921	50.1	0.6	24.0	6.4	2.1	4.0	3.0	1.8	8.0	2.4	1.1	100.0
Australia	1921	21.9	2.9	81.2	15.8	2.1	6.9	0.4	1.7	0.5	9.0	1.1	100.0
New Zealand	1921	24.1	1.6	21.7	16.6	5.2	5.4	0.5	1.0	8.4	8.7	1.1	100.0

- ¹ Includes army & navy ² Includes mining and quarries
³ Includes trade and other transport and communications ⁴ Includes army and navy
⁵ Includes mercantile marine

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

INDIA (1940-41)

<i>Nature of Institutions</i>	<i>Number of Institutions</i>	<i>Number of Scholars</i>
Universities	15	12,622
Arts & Science Colleges	825	114,104
Professional Colleges	85	26,236
Professional & Technical Schools	11,627	474,273
Secondary Schools	14,711	2,724,239
Primary Schools	187,164	14,678,814
Unrecognised Institutions	18,862	590,567

GREAT BRITAIN

Universities*	12	31,437
Secondary and Technical schools†	2,156	569,089
Elementary schools	21,678	4,971,827

SCOTLAND

Universities*	4	8,096
Secondary and Technical Schools†	1,840	281,655
Elementary Schools	1,807	860,811

CANADA (1941)

Universities	18	{ 105,257
Colleges	—	
Other schools including Primary schools	33,819	2,098,261

U S A (1940)

Universities, Colleges and professional schools	1,458	1,816,158
Elementary and Secondary schools	238,169	28,158,206

BELGIUM (1938)

Universities	4	10,775
Secondary schools	276	80,975
Elementary schools	18,488	1,272,164

FRANCE (1938)

Universities	17	74,892
Secondary schools	545	282,849
Primary schools	84,105	5,839,811

* 1943-44 † + 1937-38

GERMANY (1938)

<i>Nature of Institutions</i>	<i>Number of Institutions</i>	<i>Number of Scholars</i>
Universities	25	43 189
Higher technical institutions	10	9 554
Secondary schools	2 962	670 895
Elementary schools	52 959	7 693 535

ITALY (1938)

Universities	26	77 429
Technical schools	1 975	846 294
Secondary schools	541	267 291
Elementary schools	148 760	5 817 690

JAPAN (1936-37)

Universities and colleges	45	72 195
Technical and special schools	1 720	572 629
Secondary schools	18 619	2 766,569
Elementary schools	27 786	11 719,539

NETHERLANDS (1938-39)

Universities	6	9 895
Technical and special schools	1 088	71 145
Secondary schools	420	82 684
Elementary schools	10 139	1 456 116

SOVIET RUSSIA (1939)

<i>Schools in 1939</i>		<i>Scholars in 1939</i>	
<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Elementary (36)	164 081	Pre-school	6 000 000
Factory (36)	1 797		
Technical (36)	2,572		
Worker's faculties (36)	716	All schools	89 965 400
High schools and Universities (36)	593		
	169 761		
Addition up to 1939	9 693	Outside schools	8 000 000
Research Institutes*	794	Research workers	87 200
Total	180 248		

Forms of Government

<i>Country</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Designation of the Chief Executive*</i>
Afghanistan	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Zahir Shah)
Argentina	Federal Republic	President (Brig.-Gen. J. Farrell)
Belgium	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Leopold III)
Brazil	Federal Republic	President (G. D. Vargas)

* The name in brackets is that of the present Chief Executive

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT (Contd.)

Country	Form	Designation of the Chief Executive*
<i>British Empire</i>		
United Kingdom	Constitutional Monarchy	
Canada	Self governing Dominions	King and Emperor (George VI)
Australia		
New Zealand		
South Africa		
INDIA	Dependent Empire	
Bulgaria	Monarchy	Tsar (Simeon II)
Chile	Republic	President (Senor Juan Antonio Rios)
China	Republic	President (Dr T V Soong)†
Denmark	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Christian X)
Eire	Democratic State	President (Douglas Hyde)
Egypt	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Faruk I)
Finland	Republic	President (Marshal Mannerheim)
France	Republic	President (Gen. de Gaulle)
Germany	Authoritarian State in Republican form	Fuehrer and Chancellor
Greece	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Georgios II)
Iran	Constitutional Monarchy	Shah (Muhummed Riza Pehlvi)
Iraq	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Faisal II)
Italy	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Prince Umberto)
Japan	Limited Monarchy	Emperor (Hirohito)
Mexico	Federal Republic	President (M A Camacho)
Nepal	Military oligarchy of Nobles (theoretically monarchy)	King (Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Jung)
Netherlands	Constitutional Monarchy	Queen (Queen Wilhelmina)
Portugal	Republic (virtually dictatorship)	President (A O de T. Carmona)
Roumania	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Michael)
Spain	Authoritarian State in Republican form	Caudillo & Chief of the State (General Franco)
Sweden	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Gustav V)
Switzerland	Federal Republic	President (W Stampfli)
Thailand	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Ananda Mahidol)
Turkey	Republic	President (Ismet Inonu)
U S A	Federal Republic	President (H. Truman)
U S S R	Communist State in Federal Republic form	Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (M I Kaldin)
Vatican	Religious State	The Pope (Pius XII)

* The name in brackets is that of the present Chief Executive

† Acting President

Legislatures of the World

Country	Name of Legislature	Upper & Lower Houses
Australia	Federal Parliament	Senate House of Representatives
Bulgaria	Sobranje	
Canada	Parliament	Senate House of Commons
Denmark	Riksdag	Landsting Folketing
Egypt	Barliaman	Majlish ash Shuyukh Majlish am Nawwab
Eire	Oireachtas	Seanad Eireann Dail Eireann
France	Parliament	Senate Chamber of Deputies
Germany	Reichstag	
Great Britain	Parliament*	House of Lords House of Commons
India	Federal Legislature†	Council of State House of Assembly
Iran	Majlis	
Iraq	Parliament	Majlis al A'ayan Majlis al Nawwab
Italy	Parliament	Senate Chamber of Fasci & Corporations
Japan	Imperial Diet	House of Peers House of Representatives
Netherlands	States-General	First Chamber Second Chamber
New Zealand	General Assembly	Legislative Council House of Representatives
Northern Ireland	Parliament	Senate House of Commons
Norway	Storting‡	Lagting & Odelsting
Russia	Supreme Council	Council of Union Council of Nationalities
South Africa	Parliament	Senate House of Assembly
Sweden	Diet	First Chamber Second Chamber
Switzerland	Parliament	Standerat Nationalrat
Turkey	Grand National Assembly	
United States	Congress	Senate House of Representatives
Yugoslavia	Parliament	Senate Skupstina

* Parliament not functioning, constitution suspended

† This will be the designation when federation is inaugurated. At present the two Houses of the Central Legislature are the Council of State and the Legislature Assembly. ‡ Ceased to function as the Governments were in Britain, the countries being under German occupation

PRIME MINISTERS

<i>Country</i>	<i>Prime Minister</i>
Australia*	Mr. John Curtin
Belgium	M. Hubert Pierlot
Bulgaria	M. Boshilov
Canada	Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King
China	Gen. Chiang Kai-shek
Denmark	M. Scavenius
Egypt	Ahmed Maher Pasha
Eire	Mr. Eamon de Valera
Germany	—
Great Britain	Mr. Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill
Iran	Md. Saed Maragheh
Iraq	General Nuri Said Pasha
Japan	Admiral Suguki
Nepal	Maharaja Joodha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana
Netherlands	Prof. Dr. P. S. Gerbrandy
New Zealand	Mr. Peter Fraser
Northern Ireland	Sir B. Brooke
Portugal	Dr. Antonio d. Oliveira Salazar
Spain	Genel. Francisco Franco Bahamonde
South Africa	Field Marshal J. C. Smuts
Sweden	Per Albin Hansson
Thailand	Luang Bipul Songgram
Turkey	M. Sarajoglu
United States†	H. Truman
U S S R	M. Josef Stalin

GENERAL INFORMATION The "Greatest"

Largest Archway	Sydney Harbour Bridge (Australia)
Largest Balloon	<i>Explorer II</i> (U S A)
Largest Battleship	<i>King George VI</i> (Britain)
Largest Bell	Moscow (200 tons, 21 ft high, 21 ft dia.)
	San Francisco—Oakland Bay (8½ miles, U S A)
Largest Bridge	Pyramid at Gizeh (Egypt)
Largest Building	Palace of the Soviets (Moscow)
Tallest Building	Stalin Canal (joining the Baltic to the White Sea)
Largest Canal	St. Peter's (Rome)
Largest Church	Ulm Cathedral (Germany)
Tallest Church	London (p. 8 650 000)
Largest City	Colgate Building (U S A)
Largest Clock	Asia (both in area and population)
Largest Continent	Brazil (South America)
Largest Country	Rameswaram Temple (South India, app. 4 000 feet)
Largest Corridor	

* Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Francis Borda.

† The other American Republics usually call their Legislatures the Congress.

Largest Dam	Lloyds Barrage (Sukkur, Sind)
Highest Dam	Boulder Dam (U S A)
Largest Desert	Sahara (Africa)
Biggest Diamond	The Callinan
Largest Dome	Gol Gumbaz (Bijapur, 144 ft diameter)
Largest Dry Dock	Southampton (England)
Largest Island	Greenland*
Largest Lake	Lake Superior (North America 412 m Long)
Largest Lake (fresh water)	Caspian Sea (Asia 680 m long)
Biggest Library	Gosudar Stivennaja Publicnaja Biblioteka Leningrad† (above 4 million printed books)
Highest Mountain Peak	Mount Everest (29 141 ft ‡)
Biggest Museum	British Museum (London)
Biggest Navy	Great Britain
Largest Ocean	Pacific Ocean (both in area and depth)
Largest Palace	Vatican (Vatican City)
Largest Park	Yellowstone National Park (U S A) 8,350 sq miles)
Largest Pearl	Bresford Hope Pearl (1 800 gm)
Largest Peninsula	India
Wettest Place	Cherrapunj (Assam)
Largest Planet	Jupiter
Biggest Railway	Trans-Siberian Railway
Longest Railway Platform	Sonepur (Bihar)
Longest Railway Pub	Riga to Vladivostok (6 000 miles)
Largest Railway Station	Grand Central Terminus New York (4" platforms)
Largest River	Amazon (S America)
Longest River	Missouri Mississippi (4 500 m)
Biggest Ship	Queen Elizabeth (65 000 tons)
Largest State	Soviet Union
Biggest Statue	Statue of Liberty (New York U S A)
Largest Telescope	Being constructed at Mt Palomar Observatory California 55 ft long 90 ft in dia weight 200 tons reflector 200 inches The largest existing telescope is at Mt. Wilson Observatory with a 100-inch reflector
Longest Tunnel	Ben Nevis (Switzerland 15 miles)
Longest Volcano	Mauna Loa (Hawaii 18 760 ft with a crater-diameter of 12 400 ft)
Longest Wall	Great Wall of China (over 1 000 miles in length)
Biggest Waterfall	Venezuela Caroni Region (5 000 ft)

* Australia which is more than three times in area though geographically an island is regarded as a continent

† The Lenin National Library at Moscow designed to hold 9 million books is popularly supposed to be the biggest

‡ There is controversy about the height

Fastest Atlantic Ocean Liners

Year	Time			Tons	Ship
	d	h	m		
1909	4	10	41	30 696	<i>Mauretania</i>
1914	5	1	49	30 696	<i>Maureania</i>
1929	4	18	17	51 650	<i>Drems</i>
1930	4	17	6	51 656	<i>Europa</i>
1931	4	15	56	51 656	<i>Europa</i>
1933	4	17	43	51 650	<i>Bremen</i>
1934	4	6	58	42,348	<i>Empress of Britain</i>
1935	4	8	2	80 000	<i>Normandie</i>
1936	4	0	27	73 000	<i>Queen Mary</i>
1936	3	23	57	73 000	<i>Queen Mary</i>
1937	3	23	2	50 000	<i>Normandie</i>
1938	3	21	45	73 000	<i>Queen Mary</i>
1939	3	20	42	73 000	<i>Queen Mary</i>

Largest Ship Afloat

Steamer	Flag	Gross Tonnage	Dimensions		Speed (knots)	Built (year)
			Length	Breadth		
			(feet)			
<i>Aguila</i> † T	Br	45 647	668.7	97.0	23	1914
<i>Bremen</i> † T	Ger	51 781	893.7	101.9	26	1929
<i>Conte di Savoia</i> † T	Ital	48 502	814.6	96.1	26	1931
<i>Europa</i> † T	Ger	49 746	890.2	102.1	26	1928
<i>Ile de France</i> † T	Fr	48 450	703.7	92.0	23	1928
<i>Nieuw Amsterdam</i>	Neth	86 257	713.7	83.8	20½	1937
<i>Normandie</i> †	Fr	83 423	952.0	111.7	28½	1933
<i>Queen Elizabeth</i> † T	Br	85 000	N R	N R	N R	1939
<i>Queen Mary</i> † T	Br	81 235	975.2	118.6	28	1936
<i>Lex</i> † T	Ital	61 06	679.0	97.0	25	1931

Railway—World's Fastest Runs

Railway	From	To	Distance miles	Speed m.p.h.
German State	Berlin	Hanover	157.8	83.1
Union Pacific (America)	Grand Island	Columbus	62.4	81.4
Belgian National	Brussels	Bruges	57.7	75.3
French National	Paris	Longueau	73.2	75.5
Italian State	Rome	Naples	100.5	72.5
London and North Eastern	King's Cross	York	188.2	

† Quadruple Screw T—Turbine N R—No Record

World's Longest Railway Tunnels

(5 miles and over)

LENGTH AND MAXIMUM DEPTH

Tunnel	Length		Maximum depth (ft)	Country
	m	yd		
Ben Nevis	16	0		Switzerland
Tana	18	890		Japan
Simplon	12	500	7 000	Switzerland Italy
Apennine	11	880		Italy
St Gothard	9	500	6 000	Switzerland
Loetschberg	9	190	7 000	Switzerland
Mont Cenis	8	870	"	Italy
Cascade	7	1 410		United States
Arlberg	6	650		Austria
Mofat	6	700		United States
Shinkansen	6	70		Japan

Britain's longest railway tunnel is the Severn (G W Rly) 4 miles 642 yds of which 2½ miles are under the river. The longest tunnel in which daylight is visible from entry to exit is the Albula Tunnel of the Rhätian Railway (Swiss) 8½ miles in length.

National Libraries

THE LENIN NATIONAL LIBRARY Moscow Claims to be the largest library in the world. Designed to hold 9 000 000 books. In 1927 site of the new library was acquired.

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ПУБЛИЧНАЯ БИБЛИОТЕКА ЛЕНИНОГРАД Printed works 4,832 948 MSS 831 100 Founded by Catherine the Great.

DIE PREUSSISCHE STAATSBIBLIOTHEK Berlin 2 500 000 volumes. About 19 000 Oriental MSS collected on a special ty. In 1661 during Frederick William's reign the original name was Kurfürstliche Bibliothek.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS Washington 5 848 206 volumes were received in all. In 1931 8 239 720 volumes were retained and the rest rejected. The old library was destroyed in 1814 the second library was established in 1818 and possesses the largest library building in the world.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM London 4 000 000 volumes. Existed from the time of Henry VII and actually transferred to the Crown in 1 00.

THE VATICAN LIBRARY 480 000 printed books. 63,500 MSS. Built by the Popes of Avignon.

LA BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE Paris 4 000 000 printed books. 5 000 000 periodicals. 125 000 MSS. Oldest of European national libraries dating from the time of Louis XI.

DIE NATIONALBIBLIOTHEK Vienna 1 256 000 volumes. Theatre and film reel collection a special ty. Founded in 1493 as Hofbibliothek.

LA BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL Madrid 1,400 000 volumes. 80 172 MSS. 80 000 periodicals. Founded by King Philip V in 1712. Became national in 1836.

LA REALE BIBLIOTEKA NAZIONALE CENTRALE Florence Printed books 888 256 Pamphlets 1 184 514 Music 44 180 MSS 22 715 Letters 420 186 Estd in 1747 formerly Magliabechi Library, in 1885 became the National Central Library of Italy (Royal)

BAYERISCHE STAATSBIBLIOTHEK Munich Bound volumes 1 580 000 MSS 60 000 famous for MSS collections and rare books Founded by Albert V of Bavaria 1550-79 One of the foremost learned libraries of the world

BODLEIAN LIBRARY OXFORD 1 400 000 printed books Established by Cobham in the 14th century The greatest University library in the world

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY 1 682 848 volumes Founded in 1852

THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY OF JAPAN Tokyo 779 147 volumes Founded in 1872 by the department of education

Aviation Records and Performances 1903-1940

EARLY RECORDS

1903—(Dec 17) 284 yards Wilbur and Orville Wright (U S A) First flight in the world

1906—25 metres A Santos Dumont (France). First flight in Europe

1906—11 miles 211 yards Orville Wright (U S A) Long distance flight
Same season Wright beat twenty miles (20½ miles) Daytona

1908—10 miles 922 yards L. Delagrange (France) First European distance flight

1908—77 miles 856 yards Wilbur Wright (U S A)

1909—(July 25) L. Bleriot (France) Across the Channel

1910—186 miles L. Paulhan (France) London to Manchester (one stop)

1911—(Sept 17 Nov 4) C P Rogers New York to Pasadena Calif First trans-continental flight

1911—G H Curtiss (U S A) Hydroplane. First flight rising from the water

1911—1 040 miles Lieut Conneau (France) First Great Britain circuit (22 hrs 29 mins)

1912—Harry Hawker First British duration record (8 hrs 23 mins)

1918—680 miles Capt C A H Longcroft. Without stop with one passenger (Montrose to Farnborough)

WORLD RECORDS

SPEED 1934 (Oct 23)—Warrant-officer Francesco Agello Italian Air Force 440.6 m p h

DISTANCE 1937 (July 12 14)—U S S R. Crew Moscow to California 6 700 miles

DISTANCE AND SPEED—1938 (June)—Maj Rosal France, 9,125 miles (5 000 Kilometres) at 241 m p h

ALTITUDE

AEROPLANE—19th (Oct 21) Lt. Col. Mario Tassi Italian Air Force 26,017 ft over 10½ miles. Previous best Flight Lt. M. J. Adam British Air Force (accidentally killed Sep-22 1937) 25,000 ft.

BALLOON—225 (Nov 11) Capt. Albert V. Stevens and Capt. Orris J. Anderson U. S. A. Air Corps reached height of 74,000 ft. (over 16 miles) in stratosphere balloon Exp over 3 previous record claims by U. S. S. R. balloon "21" 61

RECENT AEROPLANE FLIGHTS

April 1937 Tokyo to Croydon 10,000 miles flight completed by Marshall Tinsdale American (all Japanese crew) in 24 hours 10 minutes

July 1937 3 across Transverse 540 miles flight completed by Chikara Nakakura and Beikichi (all Japanese) in 6 hours 17 minutes

July 1937 Round the World—New York—Paris—Moscow—Omsk—Yakutsk—Fartank—New York 46,740 miles flight completed in 5 days 12 hours and 17 minutes by Howard Hughes and four companions (Americans).

August 1938 Berlin—New York 9,412 miles over-ocean flight completed in 24 hours and 41 minutes by Captain Herk and Flight Captain Von Muench (German)

December 1938 Berlin to Tokyo (5 stages) 8,400 miles flight completed in 46 hours 15 minutes by Cap Henks and four crew (German)

February 1939 Gravesend—Cardtown—Gravesend 12,000 miles flight completed in 4 days 10 hours by Mr. Henshaw

April 1939 3 across to New Brunswick 4,000 miles flight was completed in 24 hours 40 mins. by M. Kikimaki and M. Gorkovitch (Russians)

October 1939 Elbe to Newfoundland flight was completed in 13 hours 2 mins. by Cap. A. G. Brown and four others.

November 1940, California to New York 2,257 miles flight was completed in 9 hrs 23 mins. and 20½ s. by G. T. Baker

High Buildings

Name	Height (Feet)
Palace of the Soviets (Moscow U. S. S. R.)	1,200
Empire State Building (New York U. S. A.)	1,248
Chrysler Building (New York U. S. A.)	1,046
Eiffel Tower (Paris France)	924
Park of Manhattan (New York U. S. A.)	925
Croise Tower (U. S. A.)	860
Radio Building (New York, U. S. A.)	840
Woodward Building (New York U. S. A.)	792
E. C. A. Rockefeller Centre (U. S. A.)	620
Farmer's Trust (New York, U. S. A.)	557
Terminal Tower (U. S. A.)	494
Metropolitan Life Building (New York U. S. A.)	470

<i>Name</i>	<i>Height (feet)</i>
Chamun Tower (U S A)	680
Lincoln Building (New York U S A)	639
Waldorf Astoria Hotel (New York U S A)	626
Ulm Cathedral (Germany)	529
Cologne Cathedral (Germany)	512
Baltimore Trust Building (U S A)	500
Rouen Cathedral (France)	485
Strasbourg Cathedral (Germany)	468
Pyramid of Cheops (Egypt)	450
St Peter's Cathedral (Rome Italy)	448
St Stephen's Cathedral (Vienna Austria)	441
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire) (Britain)	404
Genoa New Building (Italy)	380
St Paul's Cathedral (Cross) (London England)	365

Largest Cities of the World

<i>City</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Population</i>
London	8 650 000	Osaka	3 394 205
New York	7 956 000	Chicago	3 376 438
Tokyo	6 581 000	Paris	3 000 000
Berlin	4 299 818	Leningrad	2 776 400
Moscow	3 663 000	Buenos Aires	2 317 755
Shanghai	3 565 476	Calcutta*	2 100 000
Philadelphia	1 950 961		

Greatest Waterfalls

	<i>Height in ft</i>		<i>Height in ft</i>
Venezuela (Caroni region)	5 000	Garvornie (France)	1 385
Sutherland (N Zealand)	1 904	Takkakaw (Brit Columbia)	1 200
Ribbon (Yosemite Park California)	1 612	Karetur (Brit Guiana)	620
Yosemite Valley Upper	1 450	Bridal Veil (Yosemite)	620
Kalambo (S Africa)	1 400	Victoria (Zambesi River)	400
		Niagara (total descent 326 ft)	167

Highest Mountains

<i>Peak</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Range</i>
Everest	29 141	Himalayas
Godwin Austen	28 278	Himalayan
Dhaulagiri	25 248	Andes
McKinley	20 464	Alaskan
Cotopaxi	19 613	Ecuador Andes
Mount Logan	19 509	Rockies
Mount Elías	19 500	Rockies
Kilimanjaro	19 325	Tanganyika
Popocatepetl	17 785	Mexico
Ararat	16 916	Armenia
Mont Blanc	15 781	Alps

* 1941 Census

Longest Ship Canals

	miles	
Gota	115	Kiel
Suez	100	Panama
Moscow-Volga	80	Elbe and Trave
Albert (Antwerp-Lange)	80	Manchester

Longest Bridges

Zambesi, just over 2 miles long.	Moerdijk (Holland) 1,445 yds.
Sjostrom (Denmark), 2 miles.	Queensborough (U.S.A.), 1,145 yards
Tay, 2 miles	Brooklyn (U.S.A.), 1,063 yards.
Forth 1½ miles.	Quebec, 933 yards.
Hardinge (India), about 1 mile.	

Time Differences

One o'clock noon, Indian Standard Time as compared with the day in the following places

	H	M		H	M
Adelaide	4	0 p m.	Mannhus	10	30 a.m.
Allahabad	12	53 p m.	Melbourne	4	30 p.m.
Amsterdam	6	50 a.m.	Montreal	1	30 a.m.
Athens	8	30 a.m.	Moscow	8	30 a.m.
Auckland, N. Z.	6	0 p m.	New York	1	30 a.m.
Batna	7	30 a.m.	Oslo	7	30 a.m.
Bombay	12	21 p m.	Ottawa	1	30 a.m.
Brisbane	4	30 p m.	Panama	1	30 a.m.
Brussels	6	30 a.m.	Paris	6	30 a.m.
Bucharest	8	30 a.m.	Peshawar	12	15 p m.
Budapest	7	30 a.m.	Prague	7	30 a.m.
Buenos Aires	2	30 a.m.	Quebec	1	30 a.m.
Ca ro	8	30 a.m.	Quesia	11	53 a.m.
Calcutta	1	24 p m.	Rangoon	1	0 p.m.
Cape Town	6	30 a.m.	Rio de Janeiro	2	30 a.m.
Chicago	12	30 a.m.	Rome	7	30 a.m.
Copenhagen	7	30 a.m.	San Francisco	10	30 p m.
Dibrugarh	1	51 p m.	St. Louis	12	30 a.m.
Dublin	6	30 a.m.	Shillong	1	33 p m.
Gibraltar	6	30 a.m.	Singapore	1	33 p m.
Hobart	4	30 p m.	Sofia	8	30 a.m.
Hongkong	2	30 p.m.	Stockholm	7	30 a.m.
Istanbul	8	30 a.m.	Suez	8	30 a.m.
Jerusalem	8	30 a.m.	Sydney	4	30 p m.
Karachi	11	53 a.m.	Tokyo	3	30 p m.
Lahore	12	27 a.m.	Toronto	1	30 a.m.
Leningrad	9	30 a.m.	Vancouver	10	30 p.m.
Lisbon	6	30 a.m.	Vienna	7	30 a.m.
London	6	30 a.m.	Washington, D. C.	1	30 a.m.
Madras	12	51 a.m.	Wellington	6	0 p m.
Madrid	6	30 a.m.	Yokohama	8	30 p m.

* Only over-water length is reckoned. If the over-all length be considered this is the longest (1½ miles) † Previous day

Nobel Prize

The Nobel Prize is an annual award from a fund established under the will of the Swedish chemist and philanthropist Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833-96). By his will he set aside a sum of £1 700 000 the interest on which was to be devoted to awarding five prizes each year to men and women without distinction of nationality for the best contribution or improvement in (i) physics (ii) chemistry (iii) physiology or medicine (iv) literature of an idealistic tendency and (v) the cause of peace. The value of prize in each subject is over £8 000 or more than a lakh of rupees. The awards in physics and chemistry are made by the Swedish Academy of Science in medicine by the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine in literature by the Swedish Academy of Literature. The peace award up till now was being made by a committee of five elected by the Norwegian Storting (Parliament). The first award was made on December 10 1901. So far only two Indians have received the Nobel awards the late Dr Rabindra Nath Tagore in literature (1913) and Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman in physics (1930). Madame Curie the celebrated discoverer of radium is the only person to receive more than one award the full award in chemistry in 1911 and a part of the award in physics in 1903 along with her husband Pierre Curie. Madame Curie's daughter and son-in-law have also received the Nobel award. The award of Nobel Prize was suspended with the outbreak of the war and was revived in 1948.

RECIPIENTS OF NOBEL AWARDS

Literature 1901 R. F. A. Sully Prudhomme France 1902 T. Mommsen Germany 1903 B. Bjornson Norway 1904 F. Mistral France and Jose Echegaray Spain 1905 H. Sienkiewicz Poland 1906 Prof. G. Carducci Italy 1907 Rudyard Kipling Britain 1908 Prof. Rudolf Eucken Germany 1909 Selma Lagerlof Sweden 1910 Paul Johan Ludvig Heyse Germany 1911 Maurice Maeterlinck Belgium 1912 G. Hauptmann Germany 1913 Rabindra Nath Tagore India 1914 (No award) 1915 Romain Rolland France 1916 V. Heidenstam Sweden 1917 Karl Gjellerup and M. Pontoppidan Denmark 1918 (No award) 1919 C. Spittler Switzerland 1920 Knut Hamsun Norway 1921 Anatole France 1922 J. Benavente Spain 1923 William B. Yeats Ireland 1924 Wladislaw S. Reymont Poland 1925 George Bernard Shaw Britain 1926 Grazia Deledda Italy 1927 Henri Bergson France 1928 Mme S. Undset Norway 1929 Thomas Mann Germany 1930 Sinclair Lewis U.S.A. 1931 Dr. E. Axel Karlfeldt Sweden 1932 J. Galsworthy Britain 1933 Ivan Bunin Russia 1934 Luigi Pirandello Italy 1935 (No award) 1936 Eugene O'Neill U.S.A. 1937 R. M. du Gard France 1938 Mrs. Pearl Buck U.S.A. 1939 P. E. S. Haapaa Finland

Physics 1901 W. O. Roentgen Germany 1902 H. A. Lorentz Denmark and P. Zeeman Denmark 1903 Half to A. H. Becquerel France and half to Pierre Curie and his wife Marie Curie France 1904 Lord Rayleigh Britain 1905 Philippe Lenard Germany 1906 J. J. Thompson Britain 1907 A. A. Michelson U.S.A. 1908 Prof. Gabriel Lippman France 1909 G. Marconi Italy and Prof. F. Braun Germany 1910 J. D. van der Waals Netherlands 1911 Prof. W. Wien Germany 1912 Gustaf Dalen Sweden 1913 Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes Denmark 1914 Prof. M. von Laue Germany 1915 Prof. W. H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg

Britain 1916 (No award) 1917 C. G. Barkla Britain 1918. Prof. Max Planck Germany 1919 Prof J Stark Germany 1920 Prof C Z. Guillemaume France. 1921 Dr Albert Einstein Germany 1922 Prof Niels Bohr Denmark. 1923 Prof R. A. Millikan U S A 1924 K. M. G. Siegbahn Sweden 1925 Dr James Franck Germany and Dr Gustav Hertz Germany 1926 Jean B. Perrin France. 1927 Prof. Arthur Compton U S A and Prof C. T. R. Wilson Britain 1928 Prof Owen W. Richardson Britain 1929 Du. L. V. de Broglie France. 1930 S. R. Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman India 1931 (No award) 1932 Prof W. Heisenberg Germany 1933 Prof P. A. M. Dirac Britain and Prof Erwin Schrodinger Austria. 1934 (No award) 1935 J. Chadwick Britain. 1936 Prof V. G. Hess Germany and C. D. Anderson U S A 1937 C. J. Davisson, U S A and George P. Thompson Britain 1938 Enrico Fermi Italy 1939 E. O. Lawrence U S A

Physiology & Medicine 1901 E. Adolf von Behring Germany 1902 Sir Ronald Ross Britain 1903 V. R. Finsen Denmark 1904 I. P. Pavlov Russia 1905 R. Koch Germany 1906 Prof. Ramon y Cajal and Camillo Golgi Italy 1907 C. L. A. Laveran France 1908 Dr. Paul Ehrlich Germany and Prof. Elie Metchnikoff Russia 1909 Prof. Th. Kocher Switzerland 1910 Dr. A. Fossel Germany 1911 A. Gullstrand Sweden 1912 A. Carrel U.S.A. 1913 C. Richet France 1914 Dr. B. Barany Austria 1915-18 (No award) 1919 Dr. J. Bordet Belgium 1920 Prof. A. Krogh, Denmark 1921 (No award) 1922 Prof. A. Hill Britain and Prof. Mayerhoff Germany 1923 Dr. P. G. Ranting and Dr. J. J. R. McLeod Canada 1924 V. E. Nihoven Netherlands 1925 (No award) 1926 Prof. J. Fibiger Denmark 1927 Prof. Julius W. Jauregui Austria 1928 Charles Nicolle France 1929 Dr. G. Hopkins, Britain and Dr. C. E. Kmann Netherlands 1930 Dr. Karl Landsteiner U.S.A. 1931 Dr. Otto H. Warburg Germany 1932 Sir Charles Sherrington Britain and Prof. E. D. Adrian Britain 1933 Prof. T. H. Morgan U.S.A. 1934 Dr. G. Minot Dr. W. P. Murphy and Dr. G. H. Whipple U.S.A. 1935 Dr. H. Spemann Germany 1936 Sir Henry Dale Britain and Prof. Otto Loewi U.S.A. 1937 Prof. Albert von Szentgyorgyi Hungary 1938 Prof. C. Heymans Belgium 1939 Prof. Gerhard Domagk Germany 1940-42. (No award) 1943 Prof. Edward Adelbert Doisy of St. Louis University School of Medicine U.S.A. and Danish Professor Henrik Dam (now in U.S.A. shared the prize for Physiology and Medicine.

Chemistry 1901. J. H. van't Hoff Netherlands 1902. Emil Fischer Germany 1903. S. Arrhenius Sweden 1904. Sir W. Ramsay Britain 1906. A. von Beyer Germany 1906. Prof. H. Moissan France. 1907. Edward I. Buchner Germany 1908. Prof. Ernest B. Beford Britain 1909. Prof. W. Ostwald Germany 1910. Otto Wallach Germany 1911. Mme. Marie S. Curie France 1912. Prof. Grignard France and Prof. Paul Sabatier France. 1913. Prof. Alfred Werner Switzerland 1914. Prof. T. W. Richards U. S. A. 1915. Dr. R. Willstätter Germany 1916-17 (No award) 1918. Prof. Fritz Haber Germany 1919 (No award) 1920. Valer Harnst Germany 1921. Prof. Frederick Soddy Britain. 1922. F. W. Aston Britain. 1923. Fritz Pregl Austria. 1924. (No award) 1925. Prof. Richard Zsigmondy Germany 1926. Dr. T. Svedberg Sweden 1927. Prof. Heinrich Wieland, Germany 1929. Prof. Adolf Windaus Germany 1929. Dr. A. Harden, Britain and Prof. Hans von Euler-Chelpin Sweden 1930. Prof. Hans Fischer Germany, 1931. Prof. Carl Bosch and Prof. P. Berdiaz

Germany 1932 I Langmuir U S A 1933 (No award) 1934 Dr H C Urey U S A 1935 Prof F Joliot and Madame I Curie-Joliot France 1936 Prof Debye Netherlands 1937 W N Haworth Britain and Paul Karrer Switzerland 1938 Prof R Kuhn Germany 1939 Prof A F G Butenandt Germany and Prof Ruzicka Switzerland

Peace 1901 Henri Dunant Switzerland and Frederic Passay France 1902 Elio Dunoosmum Switzerland and Alfred Gobat Switzerland 1903 W R Cremer Britain 1904 The Institute of International Law Ghent Belgium 1905 Baroness B von Suttner Austria 1906 Theodore Roosevelt U S A 1907 Ernesto T Moneta Italy and Louis Renault France 1908 K P Arnoldsen Sweden and M F Bajer Denmark 1909 Baron d Estournelles de Constant France and M Beernaert Netherlands 1910 International Permanent Peace Bureau Switzerland 1911 Prof T M C Asser Netherlands and Alfred Fried Austria 1912 Ellhu Root U S A 1914 H la Fontaine Belgium 1914 16 (No award) 1917 International Red Cross Geneva Switzerland 1918 (No award) 1919 Woodrow Wilson U S A 1920 Leon Bourgeois France 1921 H Branting Sweden and Christian L Lange Norway 1922 Fridtjof Nansen Norway 1923 24 (No award) 1925 Gen Charles G Dawes U S A and Sir Austen Chamberlain Britain 1926 Aristide Briand France and G Stressemann Germany 1927 F Buissan France and Ludwig Quidde Germany 1928 (No award) 1929 F B Kellogg U S A 1930 Dr Nathan Soderblom, Sweden 1931 Miss Jane Addams and Dr N M Butler U S A 1932 (No award) 1933 Norman Angel Britain 1934 Arthur Henderson Britain 1935 Carl von Ossietosky Germany 1936 C S Lamas Argentina 1937 Viscount Cecil Britain 1938 Nansen International Office for Refugees Geneva Switzerland

World War of 1914 18

The War began on August 4 1914 and lasted for 4 years 8 months and 11 days The Armistice was signed on November 11 1918 and the Peace treaty was signed with Germany on June 28 1919 with Austria on Sept 10 1919 with Bulgaria on Nov 27 1919 with Hungary in June 1920 and with Turkey on August 9 1920

Nations actively engaged in the War were

Allies 1 British Empire with Dominions India and Colonies
2 France and her Empire 3 Belgium and her Empire 4 Russia
5 Serbia 6 Montenegro 7 Italy 8 Roumania 9 U S A 10 Japan

Greece and Portugal also took sides with the Allies but did not take any important part

Enemies 1 Germany 2 Austria Hungary 3 Bulgaria and 4 Turkey

APPROXIMATE COST OF 1914 18 WAR

United Kingdom £8 000 millions U S A £4 200 millions France £5 000 millions Italy £2 400 millions, Germany £8 000 millions As a result of the War about £40 000 millions of debts were incurred by the belligerent countries

At sea the strength of the Powers stood as follows in July 1914

	<i>Ironclads complete or building</i>	<i>Fast cruisers</i>	<i>Miners destroyers</i>	<i>Sub-marines</i>
Britain	45	34	142	74
France	15	—	45	60
Russia	12	—	60	20
Italy	12	4	25	20
Japan	10	4	40	20
Germany	20	25	106	24
Austria	8	2	12	9

GREAT WAR CASUALTIES (1914-18)

ALLIES AND ASSOCIATES

	<i>Men lost</i>	<i>Wounded</i>	<i>Wounded</i>
British Empire	850,000	1,000,000	2,400,000
France	840,000	1,000,000	1,400,000
Russia	270,000	700,000	44,000
Italy	500,000	600,000	567,000
Portugal	100,000	700,000	19,000
Romania	100,000	200,000	No record
Greece	100,000	100,000	100,000
U. S. A.	425,000	115,000	200,000

ENEMY POWERS

Germany	1,100,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Austria & Hungary	700,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Bulgaria	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
Turkey	200,000	200,000	50,000

BRITISH MERCANTILE SHIPPING LOSSES 1914-18 (TONS)

<i>Scots</i>	<i>Total</i>
Merchant	7,700,000
Fishing	71,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,771,000</i>

Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty which officially terminated the war of 1914-18 and established the League of Nations for making war impossible in future, was signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919 and ratified in January 1920. Though President Wilson took the most prominent part in the drafting of the peace terms, the U. S. A. Senate rejected the Treaty in which U. S. A. was not eventually a participant.

The principal provisions of the Treaty were 1 A League of Nations was to be established 2 Important territorial changes were to be made Germany had to surrender Alsace-Lorraine to France Posen and West Prussia to Poland Austria Hungary was to be broken up into smaller States such as Austria Hungary Czechoslovakia etc and some other new States were to be created by territorial readjustment Danzig was to be a Free City under the League of Nations Saar was to be administered by the League of Nations and was to be restored to Germany or France under plebiscite 3 The German army was to be reduced to 100 000 and German fleet was to be surrendered except 6 small battleships 6 light cruisers 12 destroyers and 12 torpedo boats and the German navy personnel was not to exceed 15 000 men 4 Germany was to pay Reparation to the Allies In 1921 the Reparation Commission fixed £6 600 000 000 as the sum which Germany was to pay as Reparation

League of Nations

Established in 1920 under the Covenant of the Treaty of Versailles the League of Nations was originally conceived by President Wilson in his famous 14 points The American Congress however refused to join with the result that U S A has been outside the League since its inception The Covenant of the League provides for peace and security of the member States of the League for making aggressive wars impossible in future and for arbitration in disputes as between member States The League may take sanctions against any member State which commits aggression in defiance of the Covenant Another important provision is for attempts at disarmament The League has extensive organizations such as the International Labour Organization the Permanent Court of International Justice the Economic Section etc The reports and documents published by various departments of the League have been of immense value

The Assembly of the League is to meet annually at Geneva each member having one vote Before December 11 1939 Great Britain France and Russia were permanent members of the Council of the League which normally met thrice every year There were 12 other members elected from time to time When the League condemned Japanese aggression in Manchuria in 1932 Japan left the League Germany which had entered the League in 1925 left the League some time after the Nazis had come into power Soviet Russia joined the League in 1934 which fact appeared to lend some strength to the League but when it failed to prevent Italy from invading and conquering Abyssinia public faith in the League received a rude shock

After the Soviet invasion of Finland the General Assembly of the League held on December 11 1939 condemned Russia and expelled her from the League Since then the League has discontinued its political activities In July 1940 some of the offices of the League were removed to New York and some were shifted to Berne in Switzerland

DICTIONARY OF POLITICAL AND WAR TERMS

A A GUNS anti aircraft guns

A B C D abbreviation for America Britain China & Dutch East Indies

ABSOLUTISM the system of Government with unlimited power

ACTION FRANCAISE a French Political Party standing for restoration of monarchy

ACTIVISM a term signifying direct and prompt action by political parties

AERIAL TORPEDO a torpedo that is fired from an aircraft

AGENT PROVOCATEUR French for provoking agent

AGGRESSION use of force A precise definition is difficult First used in the Versailles Treaty

AGRICULTURAL political representatives of agricultural interests

AIR BASE the headquarters from which aircraft operations are carried out

AIR RAID SHELTERS underground shelters for the protection of civilians from air attacks

AIR RECONNAISSANCE a reconnaissance made with help of aircraft may be visual or photographic

AIRCRAFT for military purpose are *fighters bombers* and combination of both *fighter bombers*

AIRCRAFT CARRIER a warship specially designed to carry aircraft the deck of which can be used as a landing ground

AIRSHIP a lighter than air flying machine as opposed to aeroplanes which are heavier than air

ALERT a state of preparedness against air bombing usually indicated by sirens

AMBASSADOR a diplomatic agent of the highest order

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR an organisation of U S A and Canadian Trade Unions estd 1881

AMERICAN LEGION an organisation of U S Veterans of 1916-18

ANARCHISM political doctrine for the abolition of all organized authority and State machinery

ANDERSON SHELTER small steel shelter used as protection against air bombing

ANSCHLUSS German for "joining" used for union between Germany and Austria

ANTI COMINTERN PACT an agreement originally between Germany and Italy and Japan for suppressing the activities of the Comintern Later joined by Spain Hungary Slovakia Roumania and Bulgaria (See Comintern)

ANTI SEMITISM hostility towards Jews now more racial than religious Germany is the home of anti semitism from where it has spread to other countries in central and south east Europe

APPEASEMENT POLICY policy of appeasing commonly used in reference to pre war British policy of satisfying Hitler and Mussolini

ARROW CROSS PARTY the Hungarian Nazi Party

A R P Air raid precaution

ATLANTIC CHARTER Joint declaration by President Roosevelt of America and Mr Churchill Prime Minister of Great Britain to the effect that their respective countries stood for the liberation of countries over run by Axis powers The declaration was made in 1941 from a warship on the Atlantic

AUTARCHY self rule

AUTARKY economic self sufficiency for a country (often misspelt, as autarchy)

AUTHORITARIAN a term denoting more or less dictatorial system of Govt as opposed to the democratic

AUTOCRACY, a form of Government

with absolute and unlimited political power

AUTONOMY, home rule

AXIS POWERS Germany and Italy and later Japan **ROME BERLIN**

AXIS a term denoting political and military unity and collaboration of Germany and Italy

BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE warfare in which germs are used as weapons

BAFFLE WALL Protection wall erected before gates doors & windows for preventing damage to buildings and for safeguarding inmates from splinters and blasts of bombs dropped from air

BALANCE OF POWER the idea that the strength of one group of Powers on any continent should be equal to the strength of the other group thus ensuring peace

BALE OUT to descend from a damaged aircraft by means of a parachute

BALFOUR DECLARATION a letter from J A Balfour then British Foreign Secretary to the Chairman of the British Zionist Federation (1917) promising the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine

BALKAN ENTENTE a pact between Greece Turkey Yugoslavia and Roumania

BALKANS the area comprising Yugoslavia Roumania Bulgaria Greece Albania & European Turkey

BALTIC STATES collective term for Lithuania Latvia Estonia and sometimes Finland

BALTS people of German stock living in Baltic countries

BALLOON BARRAGE protective arrangement of moored balloons to prevent air raiders flying low Used on land as well as on ships

BARRAGE in any sort of artificial bar a screen of exploding shells which protects an advancing army usually of three kinds stationary creeping and box See balloon barrage (above)

BATTLE CRUISER a warship intermediate in size and armaments between the battleship and the cruiser Is lighter and speedier than battleships

BATTLESHIP a warship of the first class also called a Capital ship carrying the largest guns and the heaviest armour

B F F the initials of the British Expeditionary Force

BELLIGERENT a state which is at war

BICAMERAL SYSTEM the system of Government where the legislature has two houses and a Bill to be passed into law is to be passed by both houses

BIG BERTHA long range German guns used in 1918 for shelling Paris from a distance of about 75 miles

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS agreements between two parties

BILLETTO quartering of soldiers on the inhabitants of an area

BLACK OUT extinguishing all external lights and shading of all other lights so that no light is visible from the air a measure of precaution against air raids

BLACK SHIRTS Italian Fascists (from their uniform)

BLIND FLYING directing the flight of an aeroplane with the help of instruments only

BLITZKRIEG German for lightning war the idea of quickly destroying the opponent by concentrated and annihilating blows

BLITZ abbreviation for Blitzkrieg

BLOC a group of legislators or members of different parties formed to support a certain measure or cause

BLOCKADE the prevention of enemy shipping and of supplies reaching the enemy

BLOCKHOUSE a small building forming a kind of fort

BOLSHEVISM an alternative name for Communism used in reference to Russian Communism

BOLSHEVIK originally a member of

the radical wing of the Russian Social Democratic Party now (loosely) one who believes in Bolshevism.

BOOMB a hollow shell usually of metal filled with explosives to be thrown among the enemy

HIGH EXPLOSIVE B filled with high explosives has a very great destructive power

FLYING B—(See under F)

INCENDIARY B. contains mixture which starts a fire

OIL B contains oil to spread conflagration

GAS B. releases poison gases

SCREAMING B makes a nerve racking screech while descending

SMOKE B produces smoke when it explodes

BOMB-CRATER a crater like hole formed on the ground due to the explosive violence of a bomb

BOMBERS aircraft which exclusively drop bombs from air

BOMBPROOF SHELTER a shelter which can withstand a bomb

BOOM a chain or bar stretched across the entrance to a harbour Also a rapid advance in price &c

BOURGEOISIE French for "citizen class" a term used by Marxist Socialists to denote the class of proprietors etc. as opposed to the proletariat the propertyless class

BRAIN TRUST nickname given to a body of experts who advised President Roosevelt about the New Deal hence any body of experts advising on State matters

BREN GUN a kind of sub-machine-gun

BREAST LITOVSK TREATY OF the peace concluded on March 3 1918 between Russia on the one hand and Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey on the other

BRITISH LEGION, an association of British Veterans of 1914-18

BRITISH UNION British Fascist movement initiated by Sir Oswald Mosley

BROWN SHIRTS, Nazi storm troops (from the colour of their uniform)

BRUSSELS TREATY OF, the peace treaty concluded between Germany,

Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria on the one side and Roumania on the other on May 7, 1918

BUFFER STATE, a small State established or preserved between two greater States to prevent direct clashes between them

BUREAUCRACY, the rule of a class of high officials the class itself (hence bureaucracy)

BURMA ROAD, a road connecting Lashio the northern terminus of Burma Railways with Chungking the Chinese capital, the chief route for the supply of arms and ammunition to the Chinese Republic.

CAMOUFLAGE a general term denoting contrivances to hoodwink and delude the enemy by means of dummies protective coloration, etc.

CAPITAL SHIPS the biggest type of warships such as battleships, battle cruisers and aircraft-carriers

CAPITALISM the economic system under which the whole economic machinery is in the hands of private owners who run it at their discretion driven by the urge of profit.

CAPITULATIONS treaties granting to foreign citizens the privilege of extra-territorial jurisdiction

CASH AND CARRY, the amendment in the American Neutrality Act which permits sale of war materials to belligerents provided they pay cash, and carry the war materials themselves

The **Lease and Lend Act** (q. v.) has affected this clause

CAUCUS, a conference of a political party or group to determine upon the policy or the candidate to be supported in an election.

CAUDILLO the title assumed by General Franco as head of the Spanish State

cf. **Duce** and **Fuehrer**)

CENSOR, an officer who examines letters, telegrams news, etc. and deletes objectionable portions before they are delivered or published

CENTRALISM, a system of Govern-

ment under which the control of the whole country is centralized

CENTRE the party or group which is intermediate between the extreme radical and the conservative elements

CERTIFICATION an act of the constitutional head by virtue of which a Bill not passed by the Legislature can be enacted into law for a specified period of time

CHANCELLOR high State official with varying functions the Prime Minister in Germany and also in former Austria

CHANCELLOR LORD the President of the House of Lords and a member of the Cabinet

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER the Finance Minister of the British Cabinet

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES a fourth class diplomatic Agent a person in charge for the time being

CHATTERBUG rumour mongers who spread rumours in the course of conversation

CHAUVINISM exaggerated or extreme nationalism The word is derived from N. Chauvin an over zealous adherent of Napoleon I

CHEMICAL WARFARE warfare in which chemistry plays the chief part

CHINA AFFAIR the Japanese always refer to their war against the Chinese as the China affair or the China incident

C I O Committee of Industrial Organization a new body in American labour movement

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE non violent disobedience and defiance of Government

CIVILIANS non-combatants also members of the Civil Service

COLLECTIVE SECURITY the principle that all countries should together guarantee the security of each individual country

COLLECTIVISM a term covering all political and economic systems based on co-operation and central planning

COMINTERN contraction for commu-

nist International the international organization of the Communist Party The organization has been dissolved in May 1919

COMMANDEER to take over or control commodity for military purposes

COMMUNISM a revolutionary movement aiming at the overthrow of the capitalistic system with the object of establishing a dictatorship of the proletariat The only communistic country in the world now is the U S S R The Communist theory rejects the idea that Socialism can be achieved by slow peaceful methods and maintains that Socialism can be achieved only by armed revolution

CONCENTRATION CAMP German Nazi institution for detention of opponents of the Nazi regime without trial

CONCLAVE a secret assembly of Roman Catholic Cardinals for the election of a new Pope

CONCORDAT an agreement between the Pope and a Government usually referring to Church matters

CONDOMINIUM common rule of two or more nations in a territory as in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

CONGRESS the U S legislative body consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives Also India a premier nationalist organization the Indian National Congress

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS persons who on moral or religious grounds refuse military service

CONSCRIPTION system of compulsory military service

CONSERVATIVE PARTY at present the majority party in the House of Commons traditionally the right-wing party in the British Parliament virtually the governing party since 1924 Present leader Mr Winston Churchill

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY an assembly elected on universal adult franchise to frame the constitution of a country The slogan has gained much popularity in India since the National Congress declared its adher-

ence to call a Constituent Assembly to frame India's constitution

CONTRABAND goods which may be prevented from being delivered to a belligerent by another belligerent

CONVOY ships of war to protect merchant vessels in the high seas also merchant vessels so escorted

CORPORATE STATE a State system where the Corporate parliament is elected by professional and trade corporation and not by territorial constituencies

CORVETTE a flush decked vessel having only one tier of guns on upper or main deck

COUP D'ETAT French for stroke of State a sudden change of Government by force.

CRUISER fast warship next in size to the battle-cruiser

CUSTOMS UNION an agreement between States having a Common tariff frontier regarding frontier customs

DAIL EIREANN the lower House of the Irish Parliament

DAWES PLAN the original amount of Reparations proving an impossible figure the Dawes plan (after U S A State Secretary Dawes) fixed them at 2,000,000,000 marks per year without fixing a definite total amount

DAZZLE PAINTING painting of ships aeroplanes etc in irregular patches for the purpose of camouflage

DE FACTO RECOGNITION an act whereby a new Government or State is made a partner in international relations of any kind without being formally recognized

DEFLATION reduction in money circulation resulting in lowering of prices

DE JURE RECOGNITION the formal recognition of a new Government or State

DEMAGOGY instigation or incitement of people with lies The word is derived from Greek demagogue seducer of persons

DEMARCHÉ a step taken and only in diplomacy

DEMOCRACY Government by the people exerted usually through popular assemblies by plebiscites and referendums or by representative institutions

DEMOCRATIC PARTY one of the great political parties in U S A President Roosevelt belonged to the party The other party is Republican party

DENIAL POLICY a policy whereby the enemy in an occupied country is deprived of materials factories and means of transport and communications See Scorched Earth Policy

DEPTH CHARGE a special kind of bomb for use against submarines It contains a large charge of high explosive and explodes when it sinks to certain depth

DESTROYER originally an abbreviation for torpedo-boat destroyer warship smaller than the cruiser

DEVALUATION a reduction of value of currency

DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM the philosophical basis of Marxism The term is explained to mean positive understanding of existing things and of their negative implications

DICTATORSHIP absolute rule of a person or group

DILKARDS extremely orthodox members of the Conservative Party

DIET Legislative body in Japan

DIETSCH Greater Holland the Common name for Dutch & Flemish

DIRECT ACTION coercive methods for attaining industrial or political ends

DIVE BOMBER a type of bombing aircraft which can dive low and release bombs from very low altitude

DIVISION an army unit usually half an army corps consisting of a number of infantry and artillery brigades with appropriate services

DOMINION a self governing member of the British Commonwealth **D STATUS** the status enjoyed by a Dominion of the British Common

wealth virtually independent except for a nominal tie with the Crown. A Dominion has the right to secede from the Empire.

DOWNING STREET contains the official residence of the Prime Minister of Britain (No 10) of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (No 11) and also the Foreign Office.

DUCE Italian for a leader title assumed by the late Italian Dictator Benito Mussolini.

DUG-OUT a rough dwelling dug out in a trench as a shelter.

E-BOAT a small German fast motor torpedo boat.

ECONOMIC PENETRATION the establishment by one country of a dominant position in the economy of another country with a view to subsequent political control.

ELAS Communist Party in Greece became prominent in 1944 for their opposition to British expeditionary force under General Scobie.

EMBARGO a ban on the export of certain classes of goods.

ERSATZ German for substitute.

EMERGENCY POWERS the powers which the Government or the head of the State can exercise in supersession to the legislature when the country is in a state of emergency.

EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE) ACT an Act passed by Parliament empowering Government to make regulations by Orders in Council necessary for the defence of the realm or in the interest of public safety.

EMPLACEMENT platform for stationing a gun.

ENCIRCLEMENT a German slogan denouncing alliances between Britain, France and any Eastern European Power against German aggression.

ENTENTE CORDIALE the cordial understanding reached between Great Britain and France in 1904.

ETHNOGRAPHICAL PRINCIPLE a principle under which people of the same race and having the same

language should be united in a Common State.

EVACUATION removing certain classes of people usually children and old people from a vulnerable area to a safer place.

EVACUEE a person evacuated.

EXTRADITION delivering up by one Government to another of a fugitive from justice.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY the tax levied by the State on all profits above a certain limit.

FABIAN SOCIETY a society of British Socialist thinkers in England.

FALANGE the Spanish Fascist Party.

FALANGISTS Spanish Fascists.

FASCISM Italian national movement founded by Mussolini. F Party the only authorized political party in the country. The programme of the party was nationalistic, authoritarian, anti-communistic and anti-parliamentary. The Fascist Party claimed to be neither capitalist nor socialist and favoured the corporate State.

FEDERAL UNION a proposal first made by Clarence E. Streit for a federation of U.S.A., Britain, British Dominions, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Switzerland as a preliminary stage to a later world federation.

FEDERATION voluntary union of States for national or general purposes while remaining independent in home affairs. The 1935 constitution of India envisaged a federation at the Centre to be arrived at between British Indian provinces and the Indian States. This had to be postponed for the war.

FIANNA FAIL the radical nationalist party of Eire under the leadership of Mr. de Valera, the Prime Minister.

FIFTH COLUMN people and organizations in a country who are prepared to give active assistance to an enemy.

or a potential one. First used during the Spanish Civil War when General Franco attacked the Republicans in four columns the fifth column or secret adherents organized sabotage and espionage inside the Republican ranks.

FIGHTERS aircraft which are used in fighting and destroying enemy aircraft bombers or fighters. These have greater speed than bombers and are fitted with machine guns and cannon.

FINE GAYL the moderate nationalist party in Fife led by Mr Cosgrave.

FIVE YEAR PLANS the economic plans of the Soviet Union (1927-1932 1932-1935 and 1937-41) with a view to establishing autarky ultimately.

FLAG SHIP the warship in a fleet or squadron in which the Admiral or the naval commander of that fleet or squadron sails and which carries the flag of the command.

FLYING BOMB is a jet propelled bomb launched from a ramp probably with the aid of a take-off rocket. It is a pilotless bomber. The fuselage is 21 ft. 10 in. long with a maximum width of 2 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The over-all length is 25 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ in. The wing span is 16 ft. The bomb appears to be operated by an automatic pilot act before the take-off.

FOURTEEN POINTS the terms laid down by President Wilson in January 1918 to liquidate the world war also referred to in regard to Mr Jinnah's claims for the Moslems in India.

FOUR YEAR PLANS German economic plans after the Russian model (1933-36, 1937-40).

FRENCH FRANCH MOVEMENT a movement started by the French General Charles de Gaulle who escaped from France after her capitulation and organized French resistance to the Axis Powers.

FREE PORT a port in one State which another State is granted the right of using as though it were her own.

FREE TRADE, the system of unrestricted commerce between countries.

FLYNNER, title assumed by H. H. Flynn, leader.

FLUR a means of igniting fire at the required instant.

FUSILLAGE, the body of an aeroplane.

FUSILLADE continuous discharged fire arms.

GAS the general name to describe the poisonous and irritating chemicals discharged against both troops irrespective of whether the substances used are actually gases, liquids or solids. **G BAG**, the container to hold the gas in an aircraft. **G HYLMPT G MASK** device for protection against gas attack. **G SHELL**, a shell which discharges gas on explosion.

GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT, an informal agreement without any formal treaty.

GEOPOLITICS German political doctrine which explains development by the laws of Geography.

GESTAPO *ab* for Geheime Staatspolizei, the German secret police.

GOLD STANDARD the system of currency under which bank notes can be changed into gold at a fixed rate at any time.

G P U Soviet secret police (also O G P U).

GUERRILLA WAR the mode of warfare in which desperate persons harass the victor's army in occupied regions. Guerrillas may act singly or in small groups and their method of warfare is secret.

GUILD SOCIALISM, the British form of Syndicalism.

GUN a firearm or weapon from which balls or other projectiles are discharged usually by the explosive force of gunpowder—cannon, rifle, revolver.

ANTI AIRCRAFT G, designed for shooting at flying aeroplanes. **ANTI TANK G** fires high velocity bullets.

penetrating the armour of tanks
LONG RANGE a gun which can send its projectiles to a very long distance
MACHINE G an automatic gun firing bullets in rapid succession
GUNS BEFORE BUTTER a slogan first used by Goering urging German workers to sacrifice food to make more war materials

HAND GRENADE a small bomb thrown by hand

HARTAL a temporary suspension of normal business activities specially in India as a mark of protest

HAVANA DECLARATION OF a declaration made by the Pan American Conference at Havana on July 30 1910 to the effect that the transfer of any territory in the Western Hemisphere to non American Power will not be recognized

HIGH EXPLOSIVES explosives with a high velocity of detonation have much more destructive powers than ordinary explosives like gunpowder

HITLER YOUTH a branch of the Nazi Party to which all Germans from 14 to 21 years must belong

HOMERULF a slogan of the former Irish nationalists for self govt Now used for all sorts of national or minority autonomy movement

HORST WESSEL SONG a song written by a Nazi Horst Wessel the Nazi party anthem and the second National Anthem in Germany

HOWITZER heavy gun of varying range used by the army

HUNGER STRIKE abstention from food Hungerstrikes have been resorted to by detainees and political prisoners to redress their grievances

HYDROPHONIC a war time word applied to that branch of agriculture where cultivation is done in water This is a kind of soil less cultivation.

IMPERIALISM in the broad sense it denotes a tendency to build great empires usually through conquest and annexation, in the narrower

sense it relates to the British Empire and denotes the tendency towards strengthening the connexions between the different parts of the Empire

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE the granting of lower tariff duties on Empire products

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY a small group in British labour being midway in conviction between the Labour Party and Communists

INDIAMEN the name assumed by a group of Anglo-Indians and Europeans domiciled in India

INFLATION the expansion of money circulation resulting in prices going up

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION an international body set up under the League Covenant with four constituent bodies the General Conference the Governing body the Auxiliary Organs and the International Labour Office (I L O) The offices have now been transferred to America

INTERNATIONALS the international societies of Socialist Parties

INTERNATIONALE L the international anthem of Socialists and Communists and also the national anthem of the U S S R

I R A initials of the Irish Republican Army a revolutionary body

IRON GUARD the Roumanian Nazi Party

IRONWIDS name given to mechanized defence units organised under General Sir E Ironside

ISOLATIONISM a body of political opinion in the U S A favouring non involvement in European affairs

JERRY a name meaning the enemy

JEWISH AGENCY a body instituted by the League Mandate for Palestine to represent the Jewish side in matters concerning the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

JITTERBUG an American slang

meaning apprehensive and excitable alarmists.

KELLOG PACT an agreement signed in 1928 by the then U. S. Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg and the French foreign Minister M. Briand by which the signatory nations (almost all in the world) condemned war as an instrument of settling international disputes and undertook to settle such disputes by peaceful methods. Also known as the Kellogg Briand pact.

KREMLIN the seat of the Soviet Government in Moscow

KUO MIN TANG the Chinese Nationalist party founded by the late Dr. Sun Yat-Sen

LABOUR PARTY British Socialist party (Leader Mr. C. R. Attlee) was in the opposition after 1931 accepted office in the National Government under Mr. Churchill in May 1940

LEAGUE OF NATIONS an international body set up at Geneva in 1920 under the Covenant of the Treaty of Versailles and other peace treaties. Some of its offices have been transferred to America. Since the war started it has practically displayed no activity

LEASE AND LEND ACT is an act passed by the U. S. Congress on March 12 1941 for empowering the President of U.S.A. to sell exchange transfer lease or lend any defence article to any government whose defence the President regards essential to the defence of the United States. The Act secured war supplies to Britain and the Allies on a credit basis as against the provisions of the Cash and Carry Law. The provisions of the Act have been applied to India and other Dominions

LEBENSRAUM German for 'living space' a new slogan for German expansion

LEGITIMATISTS those who advocate

the restoration of a deposed legitimate dynasty to the throne

LIBERAL PARTY successor to Whig Party (Leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair) stand for free trade, reject Socialism and all forms of continental dictatorship including Communism. Was in opposition but joined Mr. Churchill's National Government in May 1940

LOBBYING an attempt to influence votes by personal contacts

LOCARNO TREATY OF concluded in 1925 between France Britain Germany Italy and Belgium by which Germany recognized the demilitarization of the Rhineland Germany France and Belgium undertook to maintain their present mutual frontiers and to abstain from using force against each other

LOW COUNTRIES collective name for Holland Belgium and Luxembourg

LUFTWAFFE official name for the German Air Force

MAGINOT LINE the French system of elaborate underground fortification from the Swiss frontier to Malmédy built 1927-33 under the direction of Maginot then French War Minister. A lighter fortification ran from Malmédy to the sea along the Belgian frontier and it was this that was pierced through by the Germans in May 1940

MANDATE a system of colonial administration adopted for certain ex-Turkish and all ex-German colonies by which the territories in question were transferred to the League of Nations which entrusted their administration to certain Allied Powers

MARXISM the Socialist doctrine following the theories of the German social philosopher Karl Marx (1818-83)

MENSHEVICS Moderate Russian Socialists who oppose Bolshevism

MILITIA the name sometimes given to the troops of the second line of a national army

MINE, is a special kind of bomb used for both defence and offence **FLOATING MINE** is a variant of the submarine type **LAND MINES** are used for protecting a land frontier and explode on the enemy appearing over the place they are situated

MAGNETIC MINE an electro-magnetic circuit which on being disturbed by the magnetism of an approaching vessel explodes. **SUBMARINE MINES** are sunk at suitable depths and usually explode on coming in contact with a ship **MINE FIELD** an area (in land or sea) sown with mines **MINE LAYING** the sowing of mines done with the help of surface vessels or by means of aeroplanes. **MINE SWEEPER** a vessel specially fitted for hunting mines and rendering them harmless

MODUS VIVENDI informal agreement between Pope and a Government also used for other provisional or informal agreements in political life

MOLOTOV'S BREADBASKET the nickname of a type of bomb first used in the Soviet-Finnish War which on being exploded scatters a large number of smaller bombs

MONROE DOCTRINE a principle of American policy first enunciated by President Monroe declining any European intervention in political affairs of the Americas

MORTAR a type of canon designed to throw shot or shell short distances at high angles of elevation

MOSCOW TRIALS Famous trials held in 1936-37 for trying prominent Communists for alleged Conspiracy against M Stalin

MOST FAVOURED NATION CLAUSE a frequent clause in trade treaties whereby a signatory undertakes to extend to the other signatory automatically any favour granted to a third country

MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS agreements to which more than two countries are parties.

MUNICH AGREEMENT, the agreement signed on Sept. 29 1938 between Germany Great Britain France and Italy providing for the cession of Sudeten-German districts of Czechoslovakia to Germany and the guaranteeing by each signatory to maintain the frontiers of the new Czechoslovak State

NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY an offshoot of the Labour Party formed by J R MacDonald in 1931 to remain in the National Government contrary to the policy of the official Labour Party

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY a section of the Liberal Party which seceded from the party when Liberals left the National Govt in 1931

NATIONALIZATION change from private to State ownership of trades industries etc.

NATIONAL SOCIALISM the German nationalist movement under Adolf Hitler The National Socialist Party is the only permitted political party in Germany and is based on the models of the Italian Fascist Party Though its name is National-Socialist it is more nationalist than Socialist The Party is intensely anti Communist anti-Jewish and anti Catholic Hitler is the supreme leader of the party having absolute power and nominating all sub leaders The party has organization for controlling Germans almost everywhere in the world The party came to power in 1933

NATURALIZATION admitting aliens to citizenship

NAVAL BASE the headquarters where warships are concentrated and from where naval operations are carried out

NAVAL TREATY OF LONDON concluded March 25 1936 between Great Britain U S A and France with a view to limiting naval armaments Italy joined later while Japan chose not to join the treaty

NAVICERT, a certificate issued by a

British Consul in a neutral country is guilty of that a neutral ship does not carry contraband. Ships and cargoes are liable to be seized by British Navy in the absence of a certificate.

NAZI a national action for German National Socialists.

NEUTRALITY ACT the first American Neutrality Act was passed in 1915 and renewed in 1937. Arms supplies were completely forbidden and certain other supplies permitted only on the cash-and-carry basis. As amended in November 1937 the Act repealed the arms embargo and allowed the sale of arms on the cash-and-carry basis. (See also *Loose* and *Laid A L*.)

NEUTRALITY ZONE (AMERICAN) a zone of 500 miles and in some places up to 600 miles around the U.S. and the South American continent established by the Conference of 21 American Republics at Panama in October 1933. Warlike acts in this zone were prohibited but so far the zone has no come into practical existence.

NEW DEAL the policy adopted in 1933 by President Roosevelt to overcome the great economic crisis which broke out in the U.S.A. after 1929. The basis of the New Deal was the National Recovery Act (N.R.A.) through which Govt. initiative was introduced as the leading factor in the country's economic trend.

Nihilism from nihil—nothing an intellectual reaction in Russia in the sixties recognizing no authority doubting every general principle and value and standing for the freedom of the sovereign individual.

NINE POWER AGREEMENT a treaty regard of China concluded in 1922 between Great Britain, United States, Japan, China, France, Italy, Portugal, Belgium and the Netherlands.

NO MAN'S LAND ground between trenches or strongholds of opposing forces; also the ground between the frontiers of two countries e.g. the

hilly tracts between N.W.F.P. and Afghanistan.

NON AGGRESSION PACT an agreement between two countries to abstain from the use of force against each other and to settle any differences by peaceful means.

NON BELLIGERENCY a term denoting the attitude of a country which though technically neutral openly supports one of the belligerents.

NOSE DIVE a sudden swift descent of an aeroplane with the forward end foremost.

NORDIC a term denoting the Scandinavian countries and their people. According to the German racial theory the Nordic race is the highest developed human type (though scientists refuse to believe in the existence of a pure Nordic type) the Germans are primarily Nordic and it is their destiny to rule over other races.

NUNCIO Papal envoy in foreign capitals.

O G P U alternative for G.P.U. — the Russian Secret Police.

OPEN DOOR POLICY the policy of keeping trade open to all comers on equal terms.

OPEN CITY OR TOWN one which contains no military objectives.

ORDERS IN-COUNCIL regulations passed under the Emergency Powers Act by the King with the advice of the Privy Council.

OSLO CONVENTION an agreement concluded in 1937 at Oslo between Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg with a view to stressing a liberal trade policy and facilitating mutual trade of the signatories. **O'POWER** the signatories to the above.

OTTAWA AGREEMENTS the agreements concluded in Ottawa in 1923 at the Imperial Economic Conference securing mutual tariff preference to the members of the British Commonwealth.

O V E R A the Italian Secret Police.

PACIFISM the movement for the abolition of war

PAKISTAN 1st holy land a scheme put forward by the Moslem League to divide India into Moslem and Hindu sovereign States so as to end the communal trouble. The scheme has not yet taken a definite shape

PANAMA DECLARATION OF established a neutrality zone round the American continent (Oct 9 1939)

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE the annual conference of the 21 Republics of America forming the Pan American Union

PAN AMERICAN UNION the organization of all the 21 American Republics fostering political and economic collaboration among themselves

PAN ARABIC MOVEMENT the movement for an all Arab State or a federation of Arabic countries

PAN ISLAMISM a movement striving for close political co-operation between Islamic peoples with a view to ultimate setting up of an all Islamic empire or federation

PANZER German tank corps

PARACHUTE an umbrella like contrivance for descending from a moving aircraft **P FLARE** a flare attached to a parachute dropped from a bomber to illuminate the target below used during night raids **P TROOPS** **PARACHUTISTS** soldiers who are carried by air and descend with parachutes usually behind enemy lines to commit acts of sabotage and spread confusion etc

PARASHOTS specially trained troops in England to meet the parachutists during the present war

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE an international court set up at The Hague Holland (1921) in accordance with the League Covenant which decides contested cases for League members and certain non members on questions of interpretation of treaties international law international obligations breaches thereof and reparations therefor

PHONEY Fictitious An American slang

PICKETING preventing people from entering shops factories etc so as to make them desist from patronizing or working in them

PILL-BOX a small concrete block house usually equipped with machine guns

PLEBISCITE an expression of the will of a whole nation or a people on particular points

PLUTOCRACY the rule of the rich

POCKET BATTLESHIP light armoured small sized German battleship attaining very high speed and having six 11 inch guns

POGROM a Russian word meaning destruction used to denote anti Jewish outrages

POLITBUREAU the Political Bureau of the Communist Party in Russia

POM POM a kind of quick firing naval gun

POPULAR FRONT a suggestion for political collaboration of Communists Socialists and other democratic elements against Fascism put forward by the Communist Internl in 1935

FOURFARLFER an informal preliminary conference

PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE (TEMPORARY MEASURES) ACT an Act passed in July 1939 to enable the Government to deal with the activities of the I R A (g v)

PRIZE COURT a tribunal set up in war time to decide whether a captured ship and its cargo are lawful prize or not for the crew and the naval officers and ratings

PROFITREING making excessive profits by exploiting a national crisis

PROHIBITION Government action prohibiting manufacture and sale of intoxicants

PROLETARIAT the class of wage-earners who have no property of their own

PROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION an electoral system by which each party has representation in the

effective body in proportion to its strength
PROTOCOL, the rough draft of any document, usually used in reference to diplomatic documents

QUISLING a traitor or fifth column
 him From the Norwegian politician of the name.

R. A. F., initials of the Royal Air Force.

RATIONING fixing and arranging for the distribution of the quantities of foodstuffs and other commodities that can be used by individuals during a national emergency

RECONVALESCENCE the examination of a tract of country for military operations.

RED ARMY, the Soviet Army

REDS Communists (used in a derogatory sense).

REGIA AERONAUTICA the official name of the Italian Air Force

REICH, **THE THIRD** means the present German State Germany is also referred to simply as the Reich.

REICHSTAG, the name of the German Parliament

REICHTAG FIRE, the fire of the German Parliament House on February 27, 1933 believed to have been organized by Nazis to create a pretext for crushing opponents.

REICHWEHR name applied to the German army as a whole.

REPARATIONS, the war indemnities to be paid by Germany under the Versailles Treaty They were fixed at 132,000,000,000 marks in gold and modified later by the Dawes Plan (q. v.) and again by the Young Plan (q. v.). The total payment made by Germany under various plans totalled about 17,000,000,000 marks. An international conference at Lausanne in 1932 abolished the reparations altogether

REFERENDUM, submission of legislative questions directly to the vote of the entire electorate.

REPUBLICAN PARTY, one of the two great American political parties
RIGHT, the more orthodox and conservative party or group is referred to as the Right

S, a contraction for *Sovereignty*
SADAM treaty the War party army
SAADABAD PACT OF 1911, an agreement concluded in 1911 between Turkey Iraq Iran and Afghanistan.

SABOTAGE, malicious destruction of property, particularly public buildings.
SABOTEUR one who commits sabotage.

SANCTIONS measures taken under article 16 of the League Covenant to enforce the fulfillment of international treaty obligations

SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE see General Index

SATTAGRAHA non-violent civil resistance in India.

SATTAGRAHI one practicing satyagraha.

SCORCHED EARTH POLICY the policy by which everything likely to be useful to the enemy is destroyed before the approach of an advancing enemy Scorched earth policy was first introduced by the Russians when Napoleon with his victorious army marched into Russia and had to leave the country in despair as he could not maintain his army in the face of scorched earth policy In the present war the Russians have successfully scorched towns and villages before these have been captured by the Germans. This policy has very commonly been resorted to in many other theatres of the present World War

SCUTTLE destroying or sinking a ship so as to prevent the enemy capturing the same.

SEAVACCEE one evacuated overseas.

SECRET SESSION is a session of the Parliament which visitors and Pressmen are not allowed to attend. During War time Secret sessions are common.

SELF DETERMINATION, the prin-

people that every distinct people or nation should have the right to determine its form of Government and political destiny

SHIELD, a strong metal case filled with explosive and discharged from a gun

SHOCK a nervous complaint brought about by the explosion of a shell near the subject.

SIGFRIED LINE the German counterpart of the Maginot Line (q v) constructed 1935 also known as the Westwall

SIREN specially constructed contrivance for sounding loud warning about the approach of enemy aircraft

ALL CLEAR a long and continuous cry of the siren indicating that enemy planes have disappeared

BIT DOWN STRIKE a strike in which the workers do not leave the plant but stay there idly

SLIT TRENCH trench of different shapes and sizes dug into earth for giving temporary protection against air raids.

SMOKE SCREEN a screen of thick smoke put up to hide movement of troops ships etc

SOCIALISM a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production capital land property etc by the community as a whole and their administration and distribution in the interests of all — *N F D*

SOKOL Czech national gymnastic movement

S O S distress signal sent out by sinking ships

SOVIET Russian word meaning council Workers councils or Soviets emerged first in the Russian revolution of 1905 Reappeared in 1917 and became the organs of the Communist revolution and later of the Russian Administration The amended constitution of 1935 changed their function substantially The term Soviet is loosely used for the Soviet Union also

SPEAKERS OF INFLUENCE certain countries or parts of countries in which another power desires to exert exclusive influence without actually annexing them

SS initials of German Schutz-Staffel protective squadron a select branch of the Nazi party army

STIMMULUMP a kind of portable pump worked by hand and very useful in Air Raid precaution for putting out fires caused by bombs

STRAFF a military colloquialism to mean punish severely

STRATEGY the art of directing troops etc. in war

STRENA FRONT the grouping of Powers at the Strenna Conference in 1914 called by Bismarck to discuss problems of the Danubian Basin

SUCCESSION STATES States set up after the Great War of 1914 18 on the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Empire They included Austria Hungary Czechoslovakia Poland Roumania and Yugoslavia.

SWASTIKA a hooked cross the symbol of Nazis

SYNDICALISM a revolutionary movement making trade unions the basis of social revolution as well as of future society

TACTICS the art and science of arranging and using military and naval forces in time of war

TAIL-DIVE a sudden descent of an aeroplane with the hinder part foremost

TANK a strongly armoured military motor vehicle armed with quick firing and machine guns.

TANKER a vessel specially made to carry oil in bulk

TEAR GAS a poisonous gas which produces tears **TEAR GAS BOMB**

TEAR SHELL, a bomb or shell which explodes with the diffusion of tear gas

TERRITORIAL WATERS a three-mile belt of sea contiguous to a State on which by international law the State exercises sovereign rights

TOMMY GUN handy submachine gun

which can be used even by private
The word 'Tommy' means private

TRENCH MORTAR, a species of small
cannon with a fixed angle of eleva-
tion largely used for throwing bombs
on the opposing trenches

TORIES, old name of Conservatives
Orthodox Conservatives are even now
called Tories

TORPEDO a self propelled engine of
war charged with high explosive,
which explodes under water with
terrific force by contact concussion
etc when brought into contact with
any object Also to hit with a torpedo
TORPEDO-BOAT a small swift vessel
which discharges torpedoes

TORPEDO NET, a net work of steel
links extended by booms round about
a vessel to intercept torpedoes fired
at it

TORPEDO TUBE, the gun from which
a torpedo is discharged

TOTAL WAR, a term to denote the
present form of war in which the dis-
tinction between combatants and non
combatants is fast disappearing

TOTALITARIAN, denotes the single-
party dictatorial form of Governments
based on the theory of the 'totality
of the State'

TRADE UNIONS associations of
workers and other employees for
common representation of the
employees

T U C, the initials of Trade Union
Congress, the common organization
of British trade Unions

U BOAT, German submarine, the
German for which is *unterseeboot*

ULSTER, often used for Northern
Ireland The old Irish province of
Ulster contained nine counties, only
six of which are included in Northern
Ireland

U S A F, United State Air Force

U S S R, abbreviation for the
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics

VATICAN -the seat of the Pope a
'sovereign State'

VERSAILLES, TREATY OF the peace
treaty ending the war of 1914-18 con-

cluded between the Allied and Asso-
ciated Powers and Germany on June
28, 1919

VETO, the right of the executive
head to refuse to approve a piece of
legislation

VICHY, the seat of the French
Government since France's capitula-
tion in June 1940 The present
Government of Marshal Petain is
known as Vichy Government.

WAFD, the leading nationalist
party of Egypt

WALL STREET, the site of the new
York Stock Exchange, hence used
for denoting American banking and
finance interests

WESTMINSTER, STATUTE OF, a
document regulating the relations
between the members of the British
Commonwealth, passed in 1931 giv-
ing formal ratification to the declara-
tions of the Imperial Conferences in
1926 and 1930 The document esta-
blished equality of the members of
the British Commonwealth

WHIGS old name of British Liberals

WHIP, a member of a legislature
entrusted by his party with the
organization of voting

WHITE RUSSIA one of the consti-
tuents of Soviet Russia lying on the
S W frontier

WHITE ARMY Russian anti revolu-
tionary army in the Civil War of
1917-21

WISHFUL THINKING a phrase signi-
fying optimism not always based on
realism

YOUNG PLAN, after the failure of
Dawes Plan the Young Plan
fixed the German reparations at 87
billion marks payable in 69 annual
instalments

YELLOW DOG CONTRACT an Ameri-
can slang for contracts between
employers and employees whereby
the employees undertake not to join
any Trade Union

ZIONISM, a Jewish movement to
restore Jewish State in Palesti-
ne

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The British Empire is the largest empire that the world has ever seen. It extends to all the continents of the world and comprises peoples of almost all the races of mankind. The sun it is said never sets on the British Empire. The following figures illustrate the vastness of the Empire.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE AREA AND POPULATION OF THE EMPIRE AMONG THE CONTINENTS (1939)

Name of the continent	Area in 1 000 sq miles	Population in millions
Europe	122	49.8
Asia*	2 126	367
Africa	8 819	60.6
America	4 008	18
Australasia	9 279	10.6
Total	18 854	500.4

The British Empire comprises 20% of world's area and contains about 20% of world's population.

Political Structure

The political structure of the Empire is something novel. The political status of all parts—or rather the different countries, provinces or colonies—is not the same. But for practical purposes they may be classified as follows:

1 *The Self-Governing Dominions of the British Empire* These are practically independent States co-equal with the Mother Country (i.e. U.K.) but are within the Empire. This complete independence and autonomy was put in legal form by the Statute of Westminster which was passed by the British Parliament in 1931.

2 *India and Burma* Though the ultimate object of Britain is to give India and Burma political status equivalent to that of the Dominions, India and Burma are still dependent empires though they enjoy some Dominion privileges. The British Government retains direct control of the executive. The Viceroy in India and the Governor-General in Burma have wide and plenary powers. (See Indian Constitution.)

3 *Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories* Of these only Malta and Rhodesia have self-governing constitutions. In these the Crown has only a veto on legislation. Bermuda, Bahamas, etc. have representative government but the Crown retains substantial control over legislation and administration. The Crown colonies are unimixed dependencies where the legislature is controlled by an executive containing a majority of Crown officials.

The *Protectorates* such as Somaliland differ from Crown colonies in that the inhabitants are not British subjects and that the territory does not belong to the British Crown though it is under British suzerainty. The *Mandated*

* The area of British Empire in Asia has undergone slight reduction due to Malaya, British Borneo and Burma being occupied by the Japanese.

MALANDA YEAR BOOK

Territories are those which before the war of 1914-18 were German colonies or certain Turkish territories. The rights to those territories were transferred to the League of Nations which in its turn entrusted their administration to certain Allied Powers.

The British Empire therefore consists of 1 The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 2 The self-governing Dominions of Canada South Africa Australia New Zealand and Eire 3 The dependent Empire India and Burma 4 The colonial empire consisting of Crown colonies Protectorates and Mandated Territories. These are (a) Colonies—Gibraltar Malta Cyprus Aden Borneo Ceylon Kenya Colony Zanzibar Mauritius Nyasaland Rhodesia Nigeria Gambia Bermuda Falkland Islands British Guiana British Honduras Newfoundland Bahamas Jamaica Trinidad Fiji etc (b) The Protectorates are Perim Protectorate Kenya Protectorate Uganda Somaliland Bechuanaland Gold Coast Protectorates Sierra Leone Protectorate (c) The Mandated Territories are Palestine Cameroon Togoland S.W. Africa Territory of New Guinea Western Samoa and Nauru. The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is a Condominium.

ITS CHARACTER

The British Empire strictly speaking is neither a State nor a Federation. It has no constitution no Government of its own and no central executive. It has grown and has not been made and is still in the process of growth. The relationship between the different parts of the Empire is still undefined and is at the initial stage of development. Until 1926 the Mother of Parliaments was regarded as the supreme legislative authority of the Empire and the King was the Head of the Empire. The Imperial Conference of 1926 defined the Mother Country and the Dominions as autonomous communities within the British Empire equal in status in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Statute of Westminster the result of the Imperial Conference of 1931 removed the legislative supremacy of the British Parliament. The Statute ratified by the British Parliament empowered Dominion Parliaments to repeal or amend any Acts of British Parliament, applying to them and provided that no Act of Parliament at Westminster was henceforth to extend to a Dominion except with the consent of that Dominion. The position to-day appears to be that the Dominions are sovereign States and the United Kingdom and the Dominions are a confederation of States.

The Dominions now reserve the right to declare war or make peace and are discarding the former principle that "when the King is at war the Empire is at war." During the present war the Dominions declared war individually after a vote of their own Parliament. Though all Dominions are now at war Eire has declared neutrality. The new constitution of 1937 enforced on December 29 1937 declares the right of the Irish nation to choose its own form of Government and determine its relations with other nations" and Ireland is declared as a sovereign independent democratic Catholic State. It is significant that there is no mention of the British Crown in the Constitution. The post of the Governor-General has been abolished and a President is now the head of the State.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom consists of England Scotland Wales and Northern Ireland The area of the United Kingdom is 94 277 sq m and the present population is 47,600 000 The following table gives the area and population in 1931 of the United Kingdom in details

<i>Divisions</i>	<i>Area sq miles</i>	<i>Males (on April 27 1931)</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total population</i>
England (including Monmouthshire)	50 874	18 061 648	19 782 860	37 794 008
Wales	7 466	1 071 367	1 087 007	2 158 874
Scotland	30 405	2 325 523	2 571 457	4 842 980
Isle of Man	221	22 443	25 865	49 809
Channel Islands	75	44 099	49 106	93 205
Northern Ireland	5 200	628 164	656 591	1 279 745
<i>Total</i>	<i>94 241</i>	<i>22 148 229</i>	<i>24 069 385</i>	<i>46 217 615</i>

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT The British constitution mainly unwritten and therefore flexible has grown and has not been made There are no doubt certain constitutional laws but they are not so large or systematic as to be the basis of a constitution The form of Government is constitutional monarchy the throne is hereditary and succession is by primogeniture Though the Chief Executive of the State is the Crown the British constitution is a harmonious blending of the three classes of Government enumerated by Aristotle viz monarchy aristocracy and democracy The Crown the head of the Church and Government is the monarchical element while the House of Lords and the House of Commons represent respectively aristocratic and democratic elements But in practice the democratic element as represented by the House of Commons is the supreme power of the realm The executive power of the State is exercised in the name of the Crown by the Prime Minister and his fellow Ministers The Cabinet as a whole may be made and unmade by the House of Commons and hence the House of Commons is the ruling House in the Kingdom The Government is strictly parliamentary in that it must have the support of the majority of the House of Commons an elected body and actually the ruling part of the legislature.

THE CROWN The Crown as the Head of the State is still theoretically the only person who represents sovereignty He is above the laws and is himself the source of all laws and religion His prerogatives though exercised on the advice of responsible Ministers are wide and many He can declare war and make peace can call and dissolve the Parliament can pardon offenders or grant amnesty and can pass ordinances even independently of the Parliament But he cannot levy taxes

BRITISH PARLIAMENT The British Parliament the mother of Parliaments consists of two Houses The House of Commons is the lower but practically the ruling house since 1911 It has 615 members elected by universal adult suffrage England sending 492 Wales 38 Scotland 74 and

Northern Ireland 13 members Members of the English Scottish and Roman Catholic Churches certain Government officials sheriffs and Government Contractors are ineligible for election The House of Commons is elected for a maximum period of five years but can be dissolved earlier Members of the House receive an annual salary of £600 The House is presided over by the Speaker The powers of the House of Commons have in the present century increased to the extent of placing the Upper House in a secondary position By the Parliament Act of 1911 the House of Commons has been made supreme in all money matters and in the matter of other Bills the powers of the House of Lords have been curtailed to the extent of rendering its veto ineffective in the long run and the House of Commons supreme.

The Upper House the House of Lords consists of Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal The two Archbishops and 24 English Bishops constitute the Lords Spiritual The Lords Temporal consist of the Royal Dukes the Dukes and all Lords in so far as they are peers of the United Kingdom and their seats are hereditary In addition there are 26 Irish peers elected for life 16 Scottish peers elected for the duration of Parliament and 7 Law Lords The Lord Chancellor who is a member of the Government presides over the Upper House By convention three Cabinet Ministers are to be members of the House of Lords The House of Lords also sits as the highest court of law in the country

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE Bills passed by the House of Commons must receive the approval of the Lords before receiving the assent of the Crown But the House of Lords has no veto on financial Bills and on other Bills its veto is temporary The King who possesses the prerogatives of veto and certification has not used the power since the days of Charles I and the right has come to be obsolete for all practical purposes

THE CABINET The Cabinet or the Executive Committee of the Parliament and practically of the House of Commons is formed by the Prime Minister who is the leader of the majority party in the Commons But besides the Cabinet Ministers there are also a number of Ministers who are not in the Cabinet At present there is an Inner War Cabinet of eight Ministers who shape the military policy of the Government

POLITICAL PARTIES The Parliamentary system of Government has led to the development of political parties And the traditional two-party system though it has recently changed has for the last few years been replaced by a national or all party Government consisting of the members of all the three parties The Liberal Party has however lost its importance and Labour has taken its place The strength of the political parties in England as indicated by the last general election is given below

	No of M P s	Number of votes obtained
Conservatives	375	10 496 000
Liberals	19	1 400 000
Labour	168	8 325 000

The total number of votes polled at the election was 22 000 000 and the total number of seats in the Commons 615

Royal Family

(HOUSE OF WINDSOR)

The King—His Most Excellent Majesty George VI. K. G., K. T., K. P. G. C. M. G. by the grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India born December 14 1895, second son of late King George V succeeded to the Throne on 11th December, 1936 on the abdication of his elder brother King Edward VIII on December 10 1936 and crowned at Westminster May 12, 1937, married April 26 1947 the Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes Lyon, born August 4, 1900

King's children—H. R. H. Princess Elizabeth Alexander Mary (Heiress presumptive to the Throne), born April 21, 1926 and H. R. H. Princess Margaret Rose, born August 21, 1930

Brothers and Sisters of the King—H. R. H. the Duke of Windsor ex King Edward VIII elder brother of King George VI succeeded to the throne on January 20, 1936, abdicated in favour of his younger brother on December 10, 1936 on account of marriage question married Mrs Wallis Warfield, June 8, 1937.

H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester born March 31, 1900 married November 6, 1945, Lady Alice Montagu Douglas Scott the Duchess of Gloucester born December 25, 1901

H. R. H. The Princess Royal (Victoria Alexander Alice Mary) Countess of Harewood, born April 24 1897 married February 29, 1922 Viscount Lascelles, now 6th Earl of Harewood and has two sons, Hon Viscount Lascelles and Hon Gerald David Lascelles

British Monarchs since the Union of England and Scotland

Year of accession	House of Stuart	Year of accession	House of Hanover
1603	James I	1714	George I
1625	Charles I	1727	George II
	Commonwealth	1760	George III
1649	Parliamentary	1820	George IV
	Executive	1830	William IV
1653	Protectorate	1837	Victoria
	House of Stuart		House of Saxe Coburg and Gotha
1660	Charles II		
1685	James II		
	House of Stuart- Orange	1901	Edward VII
1689	William and Mary		House of Windsor*
1694	William III		
		1910	George V
	House of Stuart	1936	Edward VIII
1703	Anne	1936	George VI

* This change of title was made in July 17, 1917, by King George V. Formerly this house was called the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY

(The War Cabinet)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence	Rt Hon Winston Churchill M P
Lord President of the Council and Deputy Prime Minister	Rt Hon C R Attlee M P
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Leader of the House of Commons.	Rt Hon Anthony Eden M P
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Rt Hon Sir John Anderson M P
Secretary of State for Home Dept and Minister of Home Security	Rt Hon Herbert Morrison M P
Minister of Labour and National Service	Rt Hon Ernest Bevin M P
Minister of Reconstruction	Rt Hon Lord Woolton
Minister of Production	Rt Hon Oliver Lyttelton M P
South Africa's Representative	General Smuts (while in England)

Ministers (not in War Cabinet)

Lord Chancellor—Rt Hon Viscount Simon First Lord of the Admiralty—Rt Hon A V Alexander C H M P Lord Privy Seal—Rt Hon Lord Beaverbrook Secretary of State for War—Rt Hon Sir James Grigg M P Secretary of State for Dominions—Rt Hon Viscount Cranborne M P Secretary of State for Air—Rt Hon Sir Archibald Sinclair M P Secretary of State for India and Burma—Rt Hon L S Amery M P Minister of State—Rt Hon Richard K Law M P Secretary of State for the Colonies—Rt Hon Oliver Stanley M P Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Rt Hon Ernest Brown M P Minister of Food—Rt Hon Col J J Llewellyn M P Secretary of State for Scotland—Rt Hon Thomas Johnston M P President of the Board of Trade—Rt Hon Hugo Dalton M P Minister of Education—Rt Hon R A Butler M P Minister of Health—Rt Hon H U Williams K C M P Minister of Works and Planning—Rt Hon Lord Portal Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries—Rt Hon Robert S Hudson M P C H Minister of War Transport—Rt Hon Lord Leathers C H Minister of Information—Rt Hon Brendan Bracken M P Minister of Economic Warfare—Rt Hon Earl of Selborne Minister of Aircraft Production—Rt Hon Stafford Cripps K C M P Minister of Supply—Rt Hon Sir Andrew Duncan M P Minister of Fuel and Power—Rt Hon Gwilym Lloyd George M P Minister of Town and Country Planning—Rt Hon W S Morrison M P Minister Resident in Washington for Supply—Rt Hon Ben Smith M P Minister at Allied Headquarters Mediterranean Command—Rt Hon Harold Macmillan M P Minister Without Portfolio (Minister of Social Insurance designate)—Rt Hon Sir Wm Jowitt K C M P Minister of Civil Aviation—Rt Hon Viscount Swinton C H Minister Resident in Mid East—Rt Hon Lord Moyne

Other Ministers

Minister of Pensions—Rt Hon Sir Walter Womersley M P Attorney General—Rt Hon Sir Donald Somervell K O M P Solicitor General—Sir D Maxwell Fyfe K O M P Financial Secretary to the Treasury—Rt Hon Ralph Asquith M P Lord Advocate for Scotland—Rt Hon J S Reid K O M P Solicitor-General for Scotland—Sir David Murray K C M P Postmaster General—Rt Hon H F C Crookshank M P

In addition there are a number of minor Ministers including Under Secretaries of State and Parliamentary Secretaries

British Prime Ministers

Sir R Walpole	1721	Sir Robert Peel (2nd time)	1841
Earl of Wilmington	1724	Lord John Russell	1846
Henry Pelham	1743	Earl of Derby	1852
Duke of Newcastle	1754	Earl of Aberdeen	1852
Duke of Devonshire	1756	Viscount Palmerston	1855
William Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham and Duke of Newcastle)		Earl of Derby (2nd time)	1858
Earl of Bute	1757	Viscount Palmerston (2nd time)	1859
George Grenville	1762	Earl Russell (2nd time)	1865
Marquess of Rockingham	1763	Earl of Derby (3rd time)	1866
Earl of Chatham (2nd time)	1763	Benjamin Disraeli (afterwards Earl of Beaconsfield)	1868
Duke of Grafton	1766	William Ewart Gladstone	1868
Lord North	1767	Earl of Beaconsfield (2nd time)	1874
Marquess of Rockingham (2nd time)	1767	Mr Gladstone (2nd time)	1880
Earl of Shelburne (afterwards Marquess of Lansdowne)	1768	Marquis of Salisbury	1885
Duke of Portland	1768	Mr Gladstone (3rd time)	1886
William Pitt (the younger)	1768	Marquis of Salisbury (2nd time)	1886
Henry Addington	1783	Mr Gladstone (4th time)	1892
William Pitt (2nd time)	1801	Earl of Rosebery	1894
Lord Grenville	1801	Marquis of Salisbury (3rd time)	1895
Duke of Portland (2nd time)	1804	Arthur James Balfour	1902
Spencer Perceval	1806	Sir H Campbell Bannerman	1905
Lord Liverpool	1807	Herbert Henry Asquith (L)*	1908
George Canning	1809	David Lloyd George (Coalition)	1916
Lord Goderich	1812	Andrew Bonar Law (C)	1922
Duke of Wellington	1812	Stanley Baldwin (C)	1923
Earl Grey	1827	J Ramsay MacDonald (Lab)	1924
Viscount Melbourne	1827	Stanley Baldwin (2nd time) (C)	1924
Sir Robert Peel	1828	J Ramsay MacDonald (2nd time) (Nat)	1924
Viscount Melbourne (2nd time)	1830	Stanley Baldwin (3rd time) (Nat)	1935
	1834	N Chamberlain (Nat)	1937
	1835	W Churchill (Nat)	1940

* (C) Conservative (L) Liberal (Lab) Labour (Nat) National

Local Government

Local government is carried on through popularly elected councils. England and Wales are divided principally into 61 administrative counties and 43 county boroughs the respective council being the appropriate local authorities. In London some functions are discharged by the London County Council the rest being vested in the common council of the City of London and 28 Metropolitan Boroughs. In addition, there are 800 non-county boroughs 511 urban and 289 rural districts. Borough councils are under Lord Mayors or Mayors the rest have Chairmen as their heads. Some minor functions in rural districts are discharged by the Parish councils. In Scotland the divisions are similar on the same broad lines. Each burgh of the principal class—Royal Burgh, Parliamentary Burgh and Police Burgh—has a Town Council. The officials are Lord Provost or Provost Bailies—corresponding to the English Lord Mayor or Mayor Aldermen and Councillors. The burghs numbered 201 and parishes 609 in the 1911 census. By an Act in 1929 local government machinery in Scotland was brought into line with the English model. The new units of local government in Scotland are county councils and burghs with a population of over 20,000.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Year	Revenue in million £ (Budget estimate)	Revenue Account
1929-33	1,075.2	1,005.2
1933-40	2,250	1,137.2
1940-41	1,902	1,491.3
1941-42	1,764	2,074.0
1942-43	2,671	2,812.9
1943-44	3,055	3,013.5
1944-45	3,035.0	—

Year	Expenditure in million £ (Budget & Supply Est.)	Revenue Account
1929-33	1,007.2	1,002
1933-40	1,923.0	1,408.2
1940-41	2,600.8	3,500
1941-42	4,500.2	4,557
1942-43	5,005	5,634
1943-44	5,561	5,980
1944-45	5,934	—

UNITED KINGDOM'S NATIONAL DEBTS

Year	Gross debts & Terminals Annuities in Million £	Year	Gross debts & Terminals Annuities in Million £
1908 (end)	793	1940-41	—
1914	703	1941-42	—
1921-23	7,800	1942-43	15,885
1923-40	8,521	1943-44	19,593

Production & Trade

Great Britain is mainly an industrial country the principal industrial productions being iron and steel cotton textile machinery and mill-work ship building coal mining automobile manufacture etc. Agriculture is a minor industry and only 20% of the British population can live by the production of the British soil. The United Kingdom usually imports far in excess of what she exports. A heavy unfavourable balance of trade is a normal feature of Great Britain's foreign trade. But the deficit in trade in merchant ships is made good by receipts from sources like interest and profit from investments abroad earnings of Britishers abroad sent home moneys spent by foreigners in England shipping income profits made by British banks in financing foreign trade etc. Until recently the United Kingdom was the largest purchaser in the world market.

THE ESTIMATED VALUES OF PRODUCTION IN ENGLAND AND WALES 1938-39

	<i>Estimated value in million £</i>
Agriculture & Horticulture	220
Fruits & Vegetables	83
Live stock & Produce thereof and Farm Produce	186
Minerals (1938)	215
Industrial Production (1935)	3464
Fisheries (1938)	16

The following table gives the values of exports and imports in 1935 1937 1938 1939 and 1940

	<i>Total imports million £</i>	<i>Total exports million £</i>	<i>Balance of trade million £</i>
1935	756	481	-275
1937	1 028	597	-431
1938	910	532	-378
1939	898	485	-413
1940	1 100	499	-601

Britain's best or largest customers are her Dominions India and Burma and on her part she purchases liberally and enormously from these countries.

The following table indicates the directions of U.K.'s foreign trade with the Dominions India and Burma

<i>Country</i>	<i>Imports million £ 1938</i>	<i>Exports million £ 1938</i>
Canada	78.6	20.5
South Africa	14.6	89.5
Australia	72.1	33.2
New Zealand	46.8	19.2
INDIA & BURMA	56	86.4

+ indicates favourable balance and - indicates unfavourable balance of trade

The following table shows the percentage enjoyed in the foreign trade of United Kingdom in 1977 by Empire and non Empire countries respectively :

	% of Imports to U K	% of Exports from U K.
British Empire	29.43	44.23
Foreign Countries	60.57	55.75

NORTHERN IRELAND

Northern Ireland has an area of 5,300 sq miles and a population of 1,279,745 according to 1972 census. It comprises the six northern counties of Ireland. Northern Ireland returns 13 members to the House of Commons and enjoy limited self-government. It has however its own Parliament with two Houses and a local Government. Certain fiscal and legislative powers are reserved to the British Crown. Most of the inhabitants are Protestants and pro-British. Agriculture is the most important industry. Cattle are extensively grown. Recently pig-poultry has made considerable progress. The pre-war value of agricultural production of the province was about £15 millions. Chalk clay fire-clay igneous rock lime-stone sand-stones and coal are the chief mineral productions. Linnen and ship-building are the important manufacturing industries. The bulk of the taxes of the province are imposed by the British Government. They take a part and remit the balance to the local Government. There are local taxes which are the exclusive subjects of the Northern Irish Government. Customs and income tax, super-tax and Corporation tax are subjects of the British Government. The budget estimate for 1945-46 put the revenue and expenditure of the province at £16,479,000 and £16,500,000 respectively. The Public Debt on 31.3.45 was £5,894,510. *Governor*—The Duke of Abercorn. *Prime Minister*—His Hon. Sir Basil B. Brooke Bart.

DOMINIONS

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

The Dominion comprises an area of 8,641,453 sq miles and a population of 11,506,685 according to 1941 census. The present constitution of the Dominion based on North American Act of 1867 of the Imperial Parliament, is federal and unitary. The legislative power is vested in the two Houses of Parliament the Senate and the House of Commons. The administration is theoretically carried on by the Governor-General and a Privy Council in the name of the British Sovereign. At present the Dominion is purely self-governing as defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926. The nine provinces of the Dominion have each its separate Parliament and Lieutenant-Governor and they enjoy full autonomy in local matters. The Yukon and North western territories are however governed by commissioners assisted by councils. The Dominion Senate has 96 members nominated for life and the Commons has 245 elected members. The capital of the Dominion is Ottawa, and French and English are the official languages. Canada is largely agricultural though recently industries have made phenomenal progress. Wheat and oats are the most important crops. Dairying, fruit-farming, ranching, forestry, fisheries and mining are other important national

industries U S A absorbs the major portion of the Dominion's foreign trade and the next share is United Kingdom's. The estimated revenue and expenditure of the Dominion were 2 561 million dollars and 5 500 million dollars respectively according to 1943-44 Budget. The total national debt stood at 6188 million dollars on 31st March 1943. *Governor General of Canada*—The Earl of Athlone K C G C B G C V O *Prime Minister*—Rt Hon William Lyon Mackenzie King C M G

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth has an area of 2 975 581 sq miles and a population of 6 529 839 according to 1933 census. The Commonwealth was formed in 1901 and comprises six original states. The constitution is federal. The executive power is exercised by the Governor General in the name of the British Crown with the assistance of an executive council of 14 ministers. The federal parliament has two Houses the Senate with 36 members elected for 6 years and the House of Representatives with about 72 members elected for three years. The original States have each its Parliament which retain the residual powers over its own territories. The federal capital is Canberra. Agriculture sheep-farming and dairying are the most important national industries. The principal crop is wheat. Gold mining is also important. The major portion of Australian foreign trade is with Empire countries. The chief exports are wool dairy products cold meats wheat fruits and vegetables. Chief imports are machinery iron and steel piece-goods petroleum mineral oil tea and tobacco. The estimated revenue and expenditure in 1942-43 were £294 millions and £097 millions respectively.

Governor General—H R H Duke of Gloucester K G , P C , K T K P .
Prime Minister—Mr John Curtin

NEW ZEALAND

The Dominion comprises an area of 102 410 sq miles and a population of 1 491 484 according to 1936 census. The present constitution established in 1857 as a colony was raised to the status of a Dominion in 1907. The form of Government is unitary and the administration is carried on by the Governor-General in the name of the British Crown with the help of a ministry responsible to the New Zealand Legislature—the General Assembly which consists of two Houses the Legislative Council (upper) and the House of Representatives (lower). The upper House has 36 members who hold office for 7 years and the Lower House has 80 members elected for 3 years. Agriculture Dairying fruit farming cattle and sheep breeding are the important industries and wheat oat and barley are the important agricultural crops of the Dominion. Gold silver and coal are mined. In normal times about 90 per cent of the trade of the dominion is with Empire countries. Dairy produce is the chief export meats wool hides and skin and gold being next in importance. The imports mainly consist of manufactured goods. The Revenue and expenditure in 1942-45 were £42 millions and £38 millions respectively. The gross national debt stood at about £464 millions on 31 March 1943. *Governor-General*—Marshall (R A F)
Prime Minister—Rt Hon Peter Fraser P C

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Union has an area of 472,694 sq. miles and a population of 2,003,257 Europeans and 5,505,042 non Europeans, according to 1935 census. The present constitution based on an act of the Imperial Parliament of 1909 which united in 1910 the self-governing colonies of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony into the present union. The colonies became provinces. The executive power is exercised by the Governor General in the name of the British Crown with the help of an Executive Council of Ministers. The Union Parliament has two Houses: the Senate in the House of Assembly. The former has 40 members 8 nominated and the rest elected—all of whom must be of European descent. The Assembly has 120 elected members all of European descent. Since 1936 non-European natives are allowed to send 6 members to the upper and 8 members to the Lower House. The provinces have their own legislatures for dealing with local matters. Agriculture fruit-farming and live-stock are important. The principal crops are cereals wheat barley potatoes citrus-fruit. Gold mining is the most important industry of the Union which produces more than 50% of the World output of gold. Diamond and coal are also largely mined. Manufactured goods are the principal imports of the Union while the chief exports in order of importance are gold wool and animal products and coal. In normal times Empire countries and the U. K. enjoy the lion's share of the Union's trade. The Revenue and expenditure of the Union were £91 millions and £100 millions respectively in 1943-44. The total national debt stood at £241 millions on 31.3.42. *Governor-General*.—Rt. Hon. Nicolas De Wit *Prime Minister*.—Field Marshal the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts. P. C.

EIRE* (Irish Free State)

The Eire has an area of about 6,000 sq. miles and a population of 1,253,597 according to 1941 census. Formerly a part of the United Kingdom the present Eire Constitution is mainly based on an Act of British Parliament of 1921. Under this Act Ireland was divided into Irish Free State (Southern Ireland) and Northern Ireland. The Act provided for separate Parliaments for the two Irelands. Southern Ireland refused to accept the 1920 constitution but Northern Ireland agreed. A treaty between Great Britain and Southern Ireland resulted in the latter accepting Dominion Status under the name of Irish Free State (Dominate Free State). The Free Parliament consists of two Houses the House of Representatives (Dail Eireann) and the Senate (Seanad Eireann). The Government was to be carried by a Governor General in the name of the British Crown and with the assistance of elected ministers. The Irish constitution of to-day has passed through a series of amendments since 1921. The Parliament approved of a new constitution in June 1937, a plebiscite approved it in July of the same year. Under this constitution the old name Eire has been restored and the country is declared to be a sovereign independent democratic State. The post of Governor General is also abolished and an elected President is now the Head of the State. The President acts on the advice of an Executive Council. The Upper House (Senate) has 60 members, 11 nominated by the Prime Minister and the

* It is significant that unlike other Dominions Eire did not declare War against the Axis Powers but has been strictly neutral.

rest elected, and the Lower House (the House of Representatives) has 188 elected members. Official languages—English and Irish. Agriculture, livestock, Poultry, Dairy are the important industries of Eire. The largest share of Eire's trade is absorbed by Great Britain. Chief imports are manufactured goods and principal exports are livestock, meat, dairy produce, and wines and beer. The revenue and expenditure in 1942-43 were £40 millions and £43 millions respectively. *President*—Dr. Douglas Hyde (first elected May, 1938). *Prime Minister*—Eamon de Valera.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Area, Population, Government and Constitution—The U S A comprises an area of 2,977,128 sq miles and a population of 131,659,275 (1940). The overseas territories of U S A have a population of 18,951,956 and a total area of 712,886 sq miles. The U S A consists of 48 States each of which has its Government, and legislature and enjoys autonomy in local or State affairs. The Federal Government in Washington is the Central Government which has exclusive jurisdiction over matters of common interest to the States. The form of Government is federal and is based on the Constitution of 1787. The Federal Legislature consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each State (1 of 96 in all) elected for 6 years and the House of Representatives has 435 members elected every second year by the citizens of the 48 States.

The executive power is vested in the President who is elected every leap year. The electors chosen for the election of the President meet in their respective State Capitals and give their votes. The votes of the electors of all the States are opened in the presence of both the Houses of the Congress. The total number of votes is 531 and a minimum of 266 votes are necessary for Presidential election. The Vice-President of U S A is also elected every leap year simultaneously with the President. If a President dies before taking office the Vice President elect becomes the President. The Vice President presides over the upper House of the Legislature—the Senate.

The President is the Commander-in Chief of the Army and the Navy and of the militia. The President of U S A as the Chief of the State wields very important and substantial powers. All bills passed by the American Congress must receive the President's assent. He also enjoys the prerogative of suspensive veto. He may refuse his assent to any bill passed by the Congress and may return the same with his recommendation for reconsideration by the Congress. If such a bill is not repassed with at least a two-thirds majority, the same is not placed on the Statute book.

The President of U S A, is the head of the State. He is not responsible to the Legislature and is removable from office only through impeachment. The Ministers, rather the State Secretaries, are all appointed by the President, and they are not members of, nor are they responsible to the Legislature.

Legislature—The Lower House of the Congress, the House of Representatives, enjoys special privileges with regard to Money Bills, and the Upper House, the Senate though a revising chamber, shares important powers with the President in the administration of U S A. Besides legislative functions, the Senate has the power to give or withhold its advice or assent to the ratifi-

cession of treaties with foreign powers. The Senate has moreover the power of confirming or rejecting major appointments made by the President. The Senate can also remove from office by a two-thirds majority any civil officer of the United States impeached by the House of Representatives before its trial in the Senate. The House of Representatives consists of 435 members elected every second year by the citizens of the States who are qualified to vote for the State Legislature. There appears to be universal adult franchise at least theoretically. There are residence qualifications of varying lengths in the different States. Moreover the payment of taxes and loans are insisted upon as electoral qualifications in many of the States.

The President's Salary is 75,000 dollars per year, that of the Vice-President is 15,000 dollars per year. Each of the Cabinet officers receives 15,000 dollars a year and each member of the Federal Legislature gets 10,000 dollars per year besides allowances and the salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is 15,000 dollars per year.

The Government of U.S.A. is composed of three coordinate branches, the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary. The privileges, functions and powers of each of these branches are clearly written in the Constitution of the land.

Production Trade Commerce Etc. U.S.A. is the most prosperous country in the modern world. Her wealth and prosperity are mainly based on her enviable position as the greatest producer nation in the world. In all spheres of production—agriculture, mining, manufacturing, industries, fisheries—she occupies the first position. She contributes about 50% of the world production of cotton and wheat, 40% of coal, 40% to 50% of iron and steel and more than 60% of world's oil. The following figures will give you an idea about U.S.A.'s prosperity.

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Name of Industry	Production by qty 000,000's omitted	Value of Production 1,000,000 dollars
Agriculture including farm produce		16,900
Agriculture Food Crops (1942)	8,175 bushels*	6,494
Tobacco (1948)	1,573 lbs	
Cotton (1948)	12 bales of 500 lbs gross	
Wool (1942)	459 lbs.	
Milk (1942)	119,340 lbs	
Eggs.	49,213	

MINERAL & INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Name of Industry	Quantity 000,000's omitted	Value in 1,000,000 dollars
Minerals		
Metalliferous (1942)		2,353
Non-Metalliferous (1942)		5,309
Manufacturing Industries (1930)		55,843

* 1 Bushel = 8 Gallons (Capacity)

As the above figures would indicate U S A's internal and external trade is of a colossal magnitude. In recent years U S A has usurped the United Kingdom's centuries-old position of being the largest buyer of foreign goods. At present and as during the last 10 years the U S A is the largest buyer and seller in the world market. The annual averages of U S A's Exports and Imports for the years 1938-1942 are 1683 million dollars and 2598 dollars respectively. This shows that the U S A enjoys very substantial balance of trade.

TRANSPORT

In 1942 there were in all 242 744 miles of rail roads—8 004 000 miles rural roads of which 1 878 000 miles were surfaced. Air transport is also on a very vast scale in U S A. In shipping U S A's position has marvellously improved in recent years. The total tonnage of all vessels registered under the United States was 13 721 614 (gross) tons and the total number of vessels was 27 076 before Pearl Harbour attack.

FINANCE

The net receipts and expenditures of the Federal Government were 22 282 million dollars and 78 182 million dollars respectively. The figures as put in the Budget estimates for the years ending 30th June 1944 and 1945 are receipts 41 156 and 40 769 million dollars, expenditures 95 951 and 97 954 million dollars. National debts of U S A were estimated at 210 549 million dollars in the Budget Estimates for 1944 financial year.

President—Harry Truman who succeeded the late Mr F D Roosevelt on 12th April 1945.

Presidents of the United States

Name	Term of Service	Name	Term of Service
George Washington	1789-1797	Ulysses S Grant	1869-1877
John Adams	1797-1801	Rutherford B Hayes	1877-1881
Thomas Jefferson	1801-1809	James A Garfield	Mar.-Sept. 1881
James Madison	1809-1817	Chester A Arthur	1881-1885
James Monroe	1817-1825	Grover Cleveland	1885-1889
John Quincy Adams	1825-1829	Benjamin Harrison	1889-1893
Andrew Jackson	1829-1837	Grover Cleveland	1893-1897
Martin Van Buren	1837-1841	William McKinley	1897-1901
William H Harrison	Mar. Apr. 1841	Theodore Roosevelt	1901-1909
John Tyler	1841-1845	William H Taft	1909-1913
James K Polk	1845-1849	Woodrow Wilson	1913-1921
Zachary Taylor	1849-1850	Warren Gamaliel Harding	1921-1923
Millard Fillmore	1850-1853	Calvin Coolidge	1923-1929
Franklin Pierce	1853-1857	Herbert Clark Hoover	1929-1933
James Buchanan	1857-1861	Franklin D Roosevelt*	1933-1945
Abraham Lincoln	1861-1865	Harry Truman	1945
Andrew Johnson	1865-1869		

* Four times elected and died in harness April 1945

WHO S WHO ABROAD

ALEXANDER Rt Hon ALBERT V M P British Labour politician First Lord of the Admiralty since May 1940 b May 1 1885 Ed Barton Hill Elementary School Bristol and St George Technical Classes Parliamentary Secy Board of Trade 1924 First Lord of the Admiralty 1929 31

ALEXANDER Field Marshal the Hon Sir Harold GCB CBI DSO b 10th Dec 1891 Son of the 4th Earl of Caledon Ed Harrow and Sandhurst Was the youngest major-general in the Army at 45 Last to leave the beach at Dunkirk in 1940 Commanded the 1st Division in France at the beginning of the war Was G O C in Burma 1942 Deputy G in C of 8th Army in N Africa and had much success resulting in defeat of the enemy in Tunisia May 1943 Commanded in Italy 1943-44 with great abilities Appointed A D C General to the King July 1944 Field Marshal January 1945

ATHLONE Rt Hon Earl of KG GCB GCMG GCVO Governor General of Canada was Governor General of South Africa 1923-30 b 14th April 1874 Son of late Duke of Teck Ed Eton & MC Sandhurst As Prince Alexander of Teck married Princess Alice of Albany 1904 major 2nd Life Guards served in South African War winning DSO His princely title was relinquished on the conferment of the Earldom of Athlone June 1917 His only son Lord Trematon died in April 1928 Created KG April 1928 P C 1931 Appointed Governor of Windsor Castle August 1931 Chancellor of the Univ of London

AMANULLAH ex king of Afghanistan His reformist zeal lost him his throne. Went into exile in 1929

AMERY Rt Hon Leopold Stennet M P British politician (Conservative) Secy of State for India and Burma since May 1940 b 1878 Gorakhpur India ed Harrow and Oxford After minor Cabinet posts First Lord of the Admiralty 1922 24 Colonial Secy 1924 25 Dominions Secy 1925 29

ANDERSON Rt Hon Sir John GCB GCSI GCIE M P Chancellor of the Exchequer since 1948 b July 8 1862 Ed George Watson's College Edinburgh Edinburgh and Leipzig Universities Entered Colonial Office 1905. After filling various posts became Joint Under Secy to Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1920 Permanent Under Secy of State Home Office 1922 27 Governor of Bengal 1932 37 Elected M P for Scottish Universities Lord Privy Seal 1938 39 Home Secy & Minister of Home Security 1939-40 Lord President of the Council 1940-43

ATTLEE Major The Rt Hon Clement Richard Lord President of the Council and Dy Prime Minister b 1883 ed Oxford called to the Bar 1905 Lecturer London School of Economics 1918 Served in the Great War M P 1922 was member Simon Commission Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1930-31 Postmaster General 1931 Leader Labour Party since 1935 Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons upto May 1940

BAIRD JOHN L. inventor of television and managing director of Baird Television Ltd b 1888 Son of a Minister Ed Larchfield Royal Technical College and Glasgow University He began transmitting pictures by electricity in 1923 A television station was opened at Alexandra Palace July 1936 Made

still further progress in television in 1939

BALDWIN Earl (formerly Mr Stanley Baldwin) b 1867 M P for Bewdley Division of Worcester shire 1908-37 Became President of the Board of Trade 1921 Chancellor of the Exchequer 1923-28 & Prime Minister 1923-24 1924-29 & 1935-37 Retired from Premiership raised to peerage May 1937

BARTLETT Vernon noted journalist on foreign affairs b April 30 1894 ed Blundell's Tiverton Served on *Daily Mail* *Reuter's Agency* & *The Times* Now connected with *Netos Chronicle* Elected M P 1928 Author of several books on European affairs

BEAVERBROOK Lord British politician and Press magnate Lord Privy Seal since Sept 1948 b 1879 Canada Knighted 1911 Minister of Information 1918 Minister for Aircraft Production May 1940 - Feb 1942 Proprietorship of the *Daily Express* and *Sunday Express* makes him a great influence in British journalism Went over to America in 1942 to help Anglo-American military collaboration

BELLOC Hilaire noted English writer and Critic b July 27 1870 ed Oratory School Edghaston and Balliol College Oxford After leaving school became a driver in the French Artillery Is a writer of volumes on different topics The Pope conferred on him the Knight Commandership of the Order of St Gregory 1934 Published *Cromwell* Places 1942 His other Publications are numerous

BENNET Rt Hon ble Viscount E C b July 8 1870 Prime Minister Minister of Finance and External Affairs Canada 1930-35. Member of the Dominion House of Commons 1911-17 1925-40 Raised to peerage 1941

BEVERIDGE Sir William K C B M P Master of University College

Oxford since 1937 Director of Unemployment Exchanges under the Labour Exchange Act 1909 to 1915 b Rangpur Bengal 5th March 1879 Ed Charterhouse and Balliol College Oxford Was for a time sub-warden of Toynbee Hall and afterwards on the staff of the *Morning Post* He was a member of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London and published a book on Unemployment (1909) Knighted 1929 Director of London School of Economics 1919 Vice Chancellor of University of London 1906-28 His scheme for Post-war national Welfare excited much discussion Was chairman of the inter-departmental committee on social insurance etc 1940-41

BEVIN Rt Hon Ernest P C M P Minister of Labour and National Service since May 1940 Is a member of the War Cabinet b 1881 ed Was General Secretary of Transport and General Workers Union Was Chairman of the General Council of Trades Union Congress M P (Labour) for Central Wandsworth since 1940

BROOKE Field Marshal Sir Alan G C B D S O Chief of Imperial General Staff b in France July 23 1883 son of the late Sir Victor Brooke Bart Entered R A F and served abroad Was Commander of anti aircraft corps Was General Officer C-in-C Southern Command Took a prominent part in the mechanization of British Army C in C of the Home Forces 1940-41

BULGARIA King Simeon II of A June 16 1937 son of the late King Boris and Princess Giovanna daughter of the king of Italy Succeeded to the throne Aug 1943 Is a minor

CALDECOTE Viscount C B E K C Lord Chief Justice of England b in 1876 Ed King's College Cambridge Called to the

Bar 1899 E.C. 1914 Solicitor-General
Oct 1912-Jan. 1924 and Nov 1924—
March 1923 Attorney-General
1912-22 Minister of Defence 1936-39
Secr for Dominions 1932 Lord
Chancellor Sept., 1939—May 1940

CHAPLIN CHARLES Spencer World
famous motion picture artiste
producer and author b in London
April 16 1899 Began career on
English variety stage. Migrated to
U S A. and became a film actor
and earned unusual success on the
screen

CABDENAS Gen Lazaro President
of Mexico 1934 1940 responsible
for expropriation of foreign oil
concerns in Mexico Gave asylum
to Trotsky

CATTO LORD Governor of Bank of
England since April 1944 b in
1859 Created a peer in 1936. Was
Director-General of Equipment and
Stores Ministry of Supply became
Financial Adviser to the Treasury
1940 Has important business
interests in and out of Great Britain

CHIANG KAI-SHEK, Chinese National
leader and Generalissimo and Prime
Minister b 1889 took active part
in Chinese revolutions joined Kuo
Min Tang was a close associate of
Dr Sun Yat-Sen 1917-22. Chief of
the Chinese Military Academy at
Whampoa 1924 Organised a model
troop there and defeated insurgent
South Chinese military leaders
Succeeded to the leadership of the
Kuo Min Tang on the death of Dr
Sun Yat-Sen. First co-operated
with then crushed Communists
Set up a Government at Nanking
and eventually united it with the
pro-Communist Government. At
present Prime Minister Has been
heart and soul of the Chinese
resistance to Japan. Visited India
Feb 1942 Visited U S A. and
addressed U S Congress Feb. 1943
Conferred with President Roosevelt
and Prime Minister Churchill
Dec. 1943.

CHURCHILL Rt. Hon Winston
Leonard Spencer P.C. C.H. M.P.
Prime Minister of England since
May 1940. b Nov 30th 1874. the
eldest son of Lord Randolph Churchill
and an American mother ed. at
Harrow and Sandhurst Entered the
Army in 1895 fought on the Spanish
side in the War with U S A. First
won reputation as a writer when working
as a War correspondent in this War
Served on the Indian Frontier in
1897 and 1898 and took part in the
campaign which led to the fall of
Khartoum Was taken prisoner
while acting as a War correspondent
during the Boer War but made good
his escape Entered Parliament in
1900 as M.P. for Oldham Left
the Conservative party and joined
the Liberals. Under-Secretary for
Colonies 1906 as President Board
of Trade 1909 was responsible for
introduction of Labour Exchanges.
Home Secy 1910 First Lord of the
Admiralty 1911 supported Irish
Home Rule Bill 1912 In the
Coalition Cabinet of 1915 he was
excluded from the inner Cabinet.
Went to the front in France after
resigning Ministership Again
entered Cabinet in 1917 as Minister
of Munitions. Was War Secretary
1919-1921 Colonial Secretary
1921-29 Supported Irish Settlement
of 1922 incurred party displeasure
Was rejected by his Dundee constitu-
ency Retired from politics for
the time and wrote his famous
The World Crisis in 6 vols Re-
entered politics in 1924 as Conserva-
tive M.P. for Epping and has held
this seat since. Was Chancellor of
the Exchequer in November 1924 in
the Baldwin Government. Held no
office during 1930-1939 during
which period he opposed disarmament
and appeasement policies in
and out of Parliament and took
keen interest in foreign affairs.
When the Nazis first came into
power in 1933 he advocated quick

British rearmament particularly in the air. Advocated a policy of resisting aggression. Denounced the Munich Agreement 1938. With the outbreak of the present War he was taken into the War Cabinet as the First Lord of the Admiralty, was unanimously appointed Prime Minister, May 11 1940. His Parliamentary speeches on the progress of the War are masterly clear and frank utterances. Had a conference with President Roosevelt of U S A on board the *Prince of Wales* in August 1941 and jointly formulated the famous *Atlantic Charter*. On the out-break of the Pacific War in December 1941 he visited U S A conferred with President Roosevelt and then visited Ottawa and spoke there. Had a third meeting with President Roosevelt in June 1942. Visited Moscow and Cairo August 1942. Flew to Casablanca for a 10 days conference with President Roosevelt there in Jan'y 1943. Had a serious attack of bronchitis. Returned home in March 1943. Had a fifth conference with President Roosevelt in Washington May 1943 and then visited North Africa. In August 1943 conferred with Presidents—Roosevelt and Chiang Kai Shek and in Dec. 1943 a conference took place at Teheran between Mr Churchill, Mr Roosevelt and Mr Stalin. Had a serious attack of pneumonia after the conference. Visited Quebec Sept 1944 and Moscow Oct 1944. Arrived at momentous decisions regarding Post War Germany and Post War World Peace at Dumbarton Oak and Yalta Conferences 1945.

CRANBORN Rt Hon Lord Dominion Secy since Sept 1943. b Aug 27 1893. Grandson of Marquis of Salisbury. Created Marquess 1911. Educated at Eton and Christ Church Oxford. M P for South Dorset 1929-40. Raised to peerage Dec 1940. Took the title Lord Cecil of Essendon. Was Extra Under-Secretary Foreign

Affairs until Feb 1933 then Paymaster-General, Dominion Secretary 1940-42, Colonial Secretary and Leader of the House of Lords Feb-Nov 1942, Lord Privy Seal Nov 1942—Sept 1943.

CRIPPS Sir Stafford M P Minister of Aircraft Production since Nov 1942. pro-Communist British politician b 1889 appointed British Ambassador to Moscow June 1940. Was made a Privy Councillor in 1941. Resigned Ambassadorship in 1942. Visited India April 1942 for bringing about rapprochement between British Government and the Indian political leaders. Member of the War Cabinet from Feb 1942 to Nov 1942.

CURTIN John Australian Prime Minister and Leader of the Labour Party b 1885. Succeeded Mr Padden as Prime Minister of Australia October 1941.

DALTON Rt Hon Hugh M P British Labour politician. President of the Board of Trade Feb 1942. b 1887. ed Eton and Cambridge. appointed Minister of Economic Warfare May 1940.

DE GAULLE Charles President of France and was French-General C-in-C of Fighting France. Strong advocate of Mechanization. b 1890 served in the Great War. Condemned the surrender of France in June 1940. went to Britain organized the Free France Movement of which he became the leader. Became the President of the French National Committee formed in Britain.

DEMPSEY Lt Gen Sir Miles G b Dec 15 1896. Entered Sandhurst in 1914. Gained M C in the last War. Was a Lieut-Col by Sept 1933. In 1942 was in Command of an army corps which pursued Rommel from El Alamein. Commanded the British 2nd Army in Normandy in 1944 and promoted Lieut-General June 1944 and Knighted.

DE VALERA Eamon Irish statesman

and Prime Minister. b. 1882 in New York. U S A., ed Dublin. Became a teacher took part in the Easter Week Rising in Dublin. 1916 was captured and sentenced to death, later commuted to a life sentence Released June 1917 Joined the Sinn Féin Movement, again arrested and sentenced to one year's imprisonment Released, went to America to champion the Irish cause 1919 Came back in 1920 directed Irish Republican activities in the first civil war Disapproved the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921 directed the second civil war arrested in 1922 released in 1924 Organized a new party in 1925, with a programme of independence as goal and co-operation in the Free State Parliament. Elected to the Dail in 1927 Prime Minister 1932. He has been responsible for gradually loosening all ties with Great Britain Declared neutrality at the outbreak of present war

DUFF-COOPER, Rt. Hon Alfred, M. P., British Conservative politician and British Ambassador to France b. 1890, ed. Eton & Oxford served in the Great War Was in the Chamberlain Cabinet but resigned in protest against the appeasement policy Minister of Information May 1940 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1941 and Resident Minister in the Far East 1941

EDEN, Rt. Hon. Robert Anthony, M. P., Foreign Secretary and Leader of the Commons. b. 1897, ed Eton and Oxford Lord Privy Seal 1934. Minister for League Affairs, 1935, succeeded Samuel Hoare as Foreign Minister, resigned 1938. Re-entered the Cabinet Sept. 1939 as Dominions Secy., Minister for War, May 1940 Foreign Secy 1941 Leader of the House since Nov. 1942. Head of British Delegation to San Francisco Conference April May 1945.

EDDINGTON Prof. Sir, Arthur, O.M

F B S., b Dec. 28, 1882. One of the foremost British Scientists ed Owens College and Trinity College, Cambridge Senior Wrangler, 1904. Delivered Romanes Lecture 1922. Elected Plumian Professor of Astronomy Cambridge, 1919 Became Director of Observatory 1914. Knighted June 1930 Received Order of Merit June 1928

EINSTEIN, Prof. Albert, discoverer of Relativity Theory and one of the greatest scientists of the World. Professor of Physics Princeton University U.S.A. b March 14, 1879 in Ulm Wurtemberg, Germany. ed at Munich and Zurich Became engineer to patent office Zurich and then Professor Extraordinary, Zurich University went to Berlin, 1914 where he enunciated his famous Relativity Theory 1915 Visited England, June 1921 Received Copley Medal, 1935. and Gold Medal of Royal Astronomical Society 1926 Exiled from Germany 1933 Is a believer in the Zionist Cause and a fine violinist Publications Relativity "About Zionism", Why War", "My Philosophy," etc etc

EISENHOWER, General Dwight D., G C R Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe b. in Texas, U S A., 1890 Fought in the last War in a Tank Corps Was Chief of the Staff to General MacArthur, 1935-40 Went to England 1942 Led the North African Campaign, Novr. 1942 As C-in-C of North African forces achieved brilliant success in 1943 Became C-in-C of the Invasion Forces in Europe 1944 Is now the leader of the Allied Armies in Europe

ELIOT, Dr Thomas Stearns, LL. D., British Author b in 1888 in U S A ed Harvard University, the Escombe and Merton College, Oxford Was sometimes Editor of "Criterion." Is an honorary fellow of Magdalene, Cambridge. His writings are varied in character and notable among them are his play Murder in the Cathed-

deal' and a large number of Poems and Essays His lectures on Poetry also attracted notice

EMMANUEL III Victor ex king of Italy b Nov 1869 s of King Umberto I of Italy Succeeded to the throne on his father's death July 29 1900 m Oct 1896 Princess Elena I of Nicholas King of Montenegro Abdicated in favour of his eldest son Prince Umberto on 6th June 1944

FORD Henry noted American industrialist and inventor of famous Ford Cars and tractors. Began life as a mech engineer and later estd Ford Motor Co now the biggest automobile Mfg Co of the world. Mr Ford is one of the richest men in the world.

'BANCO Francisco Bahamonde
Spanish General and Dictator
b 1892 Chief of Staff 1935
organised uprising in July 1936 that
led to the civil war Proclaimed him
self Caudillo and Commander in
Chief Oct 1 1936 Joined Axis pact
1939 Declared neutrality in the
present War

FRANKO GILBERT Famous British
novelist b April 21 1884 ed at
Eton Fought in the last War
Travelled all over the world 1917 14
Has written a large number of novels
and short stories

GARVIN J L LL D British Journalist Was Editor The Observer 1908-42 & 1969 formerly Editor The Outlook and Pall Mall Gazette Editor Encyclo Brit (1926-29) President Institute of Journalists 1918 Author of the Economic Foundations of Peace and Biography of Joseph Chamberlain

GEORGE VI H M King 2nd son of King George V b Dec 14 1895 m Elizabeth d of the Earl of Strathmore 1923 succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his brother Edward VIII Dec 11 1936. Trained Canada.

and U S A with Queen Elizabeth May and June 1939 Visited Normandy in June and Italy in August 1944 Has two daughters Princess Elizabeth (b April 21 1926) and Princess Margaret Rose (b Aug 21 1930)

GEORGIOS II King of Greece b 1890 succeeded his father who was forced to abdicate Sept 27 1922 But he was forced to leave Greece December 18 1924, when a Republic was proclaimed On the restoration of Monarchy by a plebiscite King Georgios on November 25 1935 was proclaimed King of the Hellenes Decided to resist Italian demands in October 1940 Left Greece on the eve of Italo-German occupation of Greece in the spring of 1941 returned to Greece in 1944

GIBBS Sir Philip Noted British
 novelist b May 1 1877 ed
 Privately Became a journalist in
 1902 and served Daily Mail The
 Tribune and Daily Chronicle
 His daily articles on War of 1914 18
 won wide success Noteworthy
 among his novels are The Street of
 Adventure The Middle of the
 Road Heirs Apparent

GLoucester H R H Duke of
KG KI KP GCMG Governor
 General of Australia Third son of
 the late King George V b March
 31 1900 ed Eton An honorary
 member of the Bar and Bench of
 Gray's Inn since April 1926 Made
 Duke of Gloucester March 31 1928
 Visited Japan in 1923 for conveying
 order of the Garter to the Emperor
 of Japan Visited Australia and
 New Zealand in 1934 36 Married
 Lady Alice Douglas Scott daughter
 of the Duke of Buccleuch Novr
 6 1935 President of the Red Cross
 Fund Has two sons

GOERING Hermann Wilhelm b
1898 German Field Marshal Air
Chief President of the Reichstag
and economic dictator of Germany
"We want to turn the Fatherland
into a great German Reich."

in the Great War was very successful as an air pilot. One of the Bg Ss in Germany. Left his office and fled to an unknown destination on April 1945. Taken prisoner by U S Army May 1945.

GORT Field Marshal Viscount V C G C.B. D.S.O. High Commissioner for Palestine b July 1886. Was Governor of Malta 1942-44. Governor of Gibraltar 1941-42. C in C British Expeditionary Forces in France 1940. Gained Victoria Cross in the war of 1914-18. Field Marshal 1943.

GREENWOOD Rt Hon Arthur M. P. British politician. Deputy leader of the Labour Party. ed Victoria University. Sometimes Head of the Economics Dept. Huddersfield Technical College. Late lecturer of Economics Leeds. Minister of Health 1929-31. appointed Minister without Portfolio and Member of War Cabinet May 1940.

GRIGG Rt. Hon. St James K.C.B. K.C.S.I. M.P. Secy of State for War since Feb 1942. b Decr 16 1890. Ed Bournemouth School and St John's Cambridge. Served in 1914-18 War. Was chairman Board of Customs and Excise and later of Inland Revenue. Was Finance Member Government of India 1934-39. Elected M.P. for East Cardiff April 1942.

GUSTAF (GUSTAV) V King of Sweden b. June 1858. Succeeded to the throne on his father's death Dec. 1907. m. Sept. 20 1881 Princess Victoria d. of Friedrich Grand Duke of Baden.

HAARON VII King of Norway b 1877. elected to the Norwegian throne 1905 when Norway was separated from Sweden. Offered resistance to German invasion in April 1940. Rejected Hitler's demands to surrender. went to Britain and returned to Norway May 1945 after surrender of the

HAILE SELASSIE Emperor of Abyssinia since April 1930. formerly known as Ras Tafari b 1891. lived at Bath (Eng.) after the Italians had annexed Abyssinia. Shortly after the present war was declared he went to the Sudan from where he organized Abyssinian revolt. Entered Abyssinia in January 1941 to personally lead opposition to the Italians. Is now in Abyssinia.

HALIFAX Edward Frederick Lindley Wood Lord K G formerly Lord Irwin British Ambassador to U.S.A. since 1941. b 1881. ed Eton and Oxford. entered Parliament 1910. was in the Baldwin Cabinet. Made Lord Irwin and Viceroy of India 1925. was responsible for the Gandhi Irwin pact. Returned to England 1931. inherited the title of Marquess of Halifax 1932. span in the Cabinet in various capacities. Foreign Secretary 1938-40.

HANKEY Rt Hon Lord G.C.B. G.C.V.O. G.C.M.G. F.R.S. b April 1 1887. s. of late Robert Alers Hankey of South Australia. ed Rugby. Entered Royal Marine Artillery 1895. Served on H.M.S. Ramilies 1899-1901. Naval Intelligence Service 1902-6. Asst Secy Committee of Imperial Defence 1908. Secy 1912-38 and Secy of Cabinet 1919-33. Clerk Privy Council 1923-38. Raised to peerage Jan 1939. Minister without portfolio 1939-40. Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster 1940-41. Secy General Imperial Conference 1921. Was Paymaster-General 1941-42. F.R.S. 1942.

HAY IAN (Major General John Hay Beith C.B.E.) British Author and Playwrights b April 17 1876. ed Pettie College and St. John's Cambridge. Became Master at Pettie College. His Pen name is Ian Hay. His first short story Pip was published in 1907. This was followed by many others which brought him fame and fortune. Fought in the

Last War awarded Military Cross 1916 C.B.W. 1918 Was Public Relations Officer to the War Office 1938-41 Notable among his Publications are *The Last Million* *Tilly of Bloomsbury* *The Sports of Kings* *Paid with Thanks* *A Damsel in Distress* *The House-Master* etc

HESS Rudolf Hitler's deputy and Minister without Portfolio of the German Government, b. 1896. Was designated by Hitler as his successor after Goering. Mysteriously flew in aeroplane to Scotland in 1941. Is now living under detention in Great Britain and is reported to be in a mental hospital.

HIMMLER Heinrich Chief of the German Gestapo b. 1900 member of the Big Six to direct Germany's war effort. Made himself famous by the end of April 1945 by his reported peace overtures to the Allies.

HIROHITO Emperor of Japan b. Aug. 1901. Ascended the throne 1927 m. Princess Nagako 1924 a son and heir was born on Dec. 28 1933 third of The Emperor is a poet and a lover of natural sciences.

HOARE Rt Hon Sir Samuel Bart. Special British envoy to Spain and Harrow and Oxford. First entered Parliament 1910 as M.P. for Chelsea and has since held that post on. Became Cabinet Minister in the 1st Baldwin Ministry of 1923-24 Secy of State for India 1931-35 Foreign Secy. June 7-Dec. 18 1935. Created Viscount Templewood 1944.

HORE BELISHA Rt Hon Leslie M.P. Secretary of State for War May 1935-Jan. 1940. b. 1893 M.P. since 1929 Minister of Transport 1924-27 Financial Secy to the Treasury 1932-34 Parliamentary Secy to the Board of Trade 1931-32.

HOOVER Herbert Clark President U.S.A. 1929-33 b. 1874 recently associated with schemes of sending food supplies to German occupied countries in Europe.

HULL Cordell Formerly Secretary of State U.S.A. b. 1871 strong supporter of President Roosevelt's policy and pan Americanism resigned secretaryship due to ill health Nov. 1944.

HYDE Douglas LL.D. D.Litt. unanimously elected President of Elre 1938 when the office was created b. 1860 ed Trinity College Dublin Professor of Languages University of New Brunswick Canada. Returned to Ireland and worked for the preservation of the Gaelic language. Is a noted writer on and in Gaelic.

IBN SAUD (Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdur Rahaman al Faisal al Saud) King of Saudi Arabia b. 1880 captured in 1901 the throne of his ancestors with only 200 men drove out the Turks from Eastern Arabia 1918 defeated King Hussein of Hejaz 1919 His conquests were concluded by 1923 was proclaimed King of Hejaz Jan. 1926 assumed title King of Nejd in 1929 Treaty with Britain same year Union of Nejd and Hejaz proclaimed 1932 under the name Saudi Arabia.

IDGE the very Rev. William Ralph D.D. K.C.V.O. & June 6 1860 ed Eton and King's College Cambridge was assistant Master Eton 1884-88 Was Professor of Divinity Cambridge and is an authority on the mystics. Became Dean of St. Paul's 1911 Resigned deanery 1934 He is a thoughtful writer with a liberal and modern outlook and noted among his publications are *England* *Lay Thoughts of a Dean* *Assessments and Anticipations* *Talks in a Free Country* etc etc.

INONU Ismet President of Turkey b. 1884 formerly known as Ismet Pasha a close associate of Kamal Ataturk succeeded him Nov. 1938 upto which date he was the prime minister of Turkey.

IRONSIDE Field Marshal Lord Ed

mund G C B C M G D S O
 b May 6 1880 Was General Com-
 mander in Chief of Home Forces
 May-July 1940 Formerly Governor
 of Gibraltar and Chief of the Im-
 perial General Staff Entd the
 Army 1899 and rose to be C in C
 of the Allied troops in Archangel
 1918 Served in Ind a for 8 yrs as
 Quartermaster General Was G O C
 the Eastern Command 1936-38
 Raised to peerage Jan 1941

JEANS Sir James O M F R S fore-
 most British mathematician and
 astronomer b Sept 11 1877 ed
 Merchant Taylor's School and
 Trinity College Cambridge Became
 Stokes Lecturer in applied Mathe-
 matics and was awarded Royal
 Medal of Royal Society 1919 Presi-
 dent of the British Association 1934
 Is the author of several treatises on
 scientific subjects and topics

JOAD Dr Cyril Edward M Popular
 British author and broadcaster b
 Aug 12 1891 ed Bindell's School
 and Balliol Oxford Was in Civil
 Service 1914-20 Is a voluminous
 writer on Problems of the day and
 on Philosophy and Theology

JOWITT Rt Hon Sir William
 E C M P Minister of Social Insu-
 rance b 1885 ed Marlborough
 and New College Oxford Called to
 the Bar in 1909 K C 1942 Elec-
 ted M P (Liberal) 1922-24 and
 Labour M P 1929-31 Became
 Attorney General in Labour Govern-
 ment June 1929 P C 1931 Defeat-
 ed at General Election 1931 and
 elected at by-election 1939 Pay-
 master-General upto 1940 and Soli-
 citor General 1940-42

KALININ Mikhail Ivanovich Chair-
 man of the Presidium of the
 Supreme Soviet b 1875 joined revo-
 lutionary movement 1895 helped
 Stalin to get rid of the Zinovieff
 group

KEYNES Lord John Maynard O B
 M A F B A one of the greatest

living economists in the world
 Director of the Bank of England
 since 1911 b 1883 Was Bursar and
 Fellow King's College Cambridge
 Editor *Economic Journal* and au-
 thor of several books on money and
 finance Caused world wide stir when
 he emphatically denounced the
 Reparation clauses in the Treaty of
 Versailles Has published a scheme of
 War Finance and his views on war
 savings were adopted by the British
 Govt Raised to peerage 1942

KING Rt Hon William Lyon
 Mackenzie Prime Minister of
 Canada b 1874 ed Toronto Chica-
 go Harvard Liberal leader since
 1919 Prime Minister 1921-30 and
 again since 1935

KING HALL Commander Stephen
 M P famous British writer and
 broadcaster b Jan 21 1893
 eldest son of late Admiral Sir G
 King Hall Served in the last war
 Retd 1929 Elected M P 1929
 Co author with Ian Hay of *The
 Middle Watch The Midshipman*

KOO Dr Wellington Chinese Amba-
 sador in London b 1837 ed
 Columbia University U S A
 Became Chinese Minister to U S A
 in 1915 and Minister to Great
 Britain in 1921 Held very responsi-
 ble positions in Chinese Government
 Presided over the Council of the
 League of Nations 1937 Was on the
 Chinese Delegation to San Francisco

LANG Dr Cosmo Gordon P C
 G C V O D D Was Archbishop of
 Canterbury Nov 1923 Feb 24 1942
 b 1864 Is the first Primate to retire
 voluntarily Was Archbishop of
 York 1908 1929 ed Glasgow Univ
 & Oxford Fellow All Souls Oxford
 since 1894

LAVAL Pierre French politician
 Was Head of French Govt since
 April 1942 b 1853 held various
 Cabinet posts from 1925 was Pre-
 mier and Foreign Secretary 1931-32
 and 1935-36 Appointed Vice-

Premier and successor to Poincaré as Chief of State later also Foreign Minister. Is now under arrest in France.

LEOPOLD III King of the Belgians b 1901 succeeded February 29 1934. Maintained neutrality in the beginning of the war made a joint appeal for peace with Queen Wilhelmina but when Belgium was attacked by Germany in May 1918 decided to resist and took over supreme command. He however decided after a week's war to surrender against the advice of his Ministers. Is now reported to be in Austria.

LIDDEL HART Capt B H. Popular writer on military affairs b Oct 8 1895. ed. St Paul's School and Corpus Christi College. Fought in the last War. Became Lees Knowles Lecturer at Trinity College Cambridge. Was Editor on Military subject for Encyclopædia Britannica. His writings on Warfare are authoritative and popular.

LINDBERGH Col Charles A. American Airman who made a record trans Atlantic flight in May 1927 flying from New York to Paris in 33½ hrs. b 1902. Began flying in 1921. Won Mr Raymond Orteig's Prize of £5 000 for his record solo flight from New York to Paris. Recd from King George V the Air Force Cross 1927. In May 1929 Miss Morrow. In March 1932 his infant son was kidnapped and was later discovered dead. Though a noted isolationist he approved war against Japan as U S A had been attacked by Japan.

LEWELLIN Col Rt Hon J J. CBE MC PC. Minister of Food in Britain b Feb 6 1893. ed Eton and University College Oxford. Became a barrister and served in the last war. MP for Uxbridge since 1929. Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1937. Joint Parliamentary Secy to Ministry of Aircraft Production and to Ministry of War Transport.

Minister of Aircraft Production 1940-41. Minister Resident in Washington for Supply 1941-42.

LYND Robert. British author and critic b April 20 1879. ed Royal Academical Institution and Royal college Belfast. Is a popular writer of Essays and short Stories. Literary Editor *News Chronicle*.

LYTTELTON Rt Hon Oliver MP. Minister of Production and is in the War Cabinet. b in 1893. ed Fion and Trinity College Cambridge. Joined the army on the outbreak of the last war and served continuously for 1916-18. Rose to be Brigadier Major 1918. Managing Director British Metal Corporation. Elected MP for Aldershot Division 1940. Was sent to the East for special work July 1941. President of the Board of Trade 1940 to June 1941.

MACARTHUR General Douglas. was American C in C in the Philippines who heroically resisted the superior Japanese invaders for more than 8 months & then escaped heroically to Australia to take up the command of the South Pacific there. b in 1881. Achieved conspicuous success against the Japanese in New Guinea in 1943 and in the Philippines 1944-45.

MARTENACK Count Maurice. Belgian Dramatist and Essayist. b Aug 29 1862. First came to fame with the publication of his *Pelléas and Melisande*. Received the Nobel Prize (Lit) 1911. Made a Count 1932. Noted among his writings are *Blue Bird* *Justice* *The Magic of Stars* *The Life of the Ant* and a large number of Novels Stories Plays and Essays which command wide reading.

MAISKY M. Ivan. Soviet Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs since July 1943. b in Siberia June 19 1884. ed Petrograd and Munich. Was in England 1912-17. Was Counsellor to Soviet Embassy in

Home rose to be the Commander H M B Darwing 1981 and of H M S Wishart 1985 Commanded the 6th Destroyer Flotilla and was Chief of Combined operations in the East MUFTI Grand of Jerusalem (Haj Emlin Effendi el Husein) Arab national leader and high Moslem official b 1897 became Mufti 1921 President of the Supreme Moslem Council 1923 Supported British against Turks in the Great War but has been the leader of Arab opposition against Jewish immigration in Palestine Was sentenced to a 20-year term but released His Palestine Arab Party was the largest party in Palestine Became President of the Arab Higher Committee in Jerusalem 1937 was banned from the country Took shelter in Italy and Germany and was taken into custody May 1945 after Germany's surrender to the United Nations

NEWALL Marshal (R A F) Sir Cyril Louis N O M OCB GCMG Governor-General of New Zealand b in India 15th Feb 1886 ed Bedford School and R M G Sandhurst Joined the Indian Army In 1911 learnt flying At outbreak of the last war was organising a Flying School in India Served in France in the last War with R F G ADC to H M King 1920-24 Rose to be Director of Operations and Intelligence and Dy Chief of the Air Staff 1926-31 Air Officer Commanding Wessex Bombing Area 1931 Air Officer Commanding R A F Middle East 1931-34 Member of Air Council for Supply and organisation 1935-37 Air Chief Marshal 1937 Chief Air Staff 1937-40 Marshal of the R A F 1940

NORMAN Lord Montagu PC DSO Ex Governor of the Bank of England b 1871 ed Eton and King's College Cambridge served in South African War (1900-1) and

won DSO Privy Councillor since 1923 and was Governor of Bank of England 1920-44 Raised to peerage 1944

NUFFIELD Viscount GBE (formerly Sir William Morris) b 1877 Started business as a bicycle repairer After the last war began mass production of motor cars and in Feb 1927 purchased Wolseley Motors Ltd Recd a Baronetcy 1929 Raised to peerage 1924 Viscount 1938 Is the greatest living British donor his donations exceeded £15 000 000 including £2 000 000 to the Oxford Univ which body conferred D C L on him in 1931

PETHICK LAWRENCE Frederick William PC (1937) MA MP (Lab) Barrister at Law British Socialist Leader b Dec 28 1871 ed Eton and Trinity College Cambridge Was the Editor of Echo Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1929-31 Privy Councillor 1937 Member Indian Round Table Conference Chairman British Parliamentary Socialist Party 1942

PETAIN Henri Philippe Chief of the State France 1941-44 b 1856 Army Officer 1878 General 1914 famous defender of Verdun 1916 Commander in Chief 1917 Marshal 1918 Vice President Council of National Defence since 1931 War Minister 1934 Ambassador to Spain 1939 Vice Premier May 1940 under Raynaud Became Chief of the State France during German occupation 1940-44 After the liberation of France in 1944 was taken to Germany Escaped to Switzerland April 1945 and later surrendered himself to the French authorities

PHILLIPS William was personal Representative of the President of U S A in India 1942-45 b May 20 1878 son of John C Phillips of Boston U S A m Caroline Astor Drayton ed Harvard College and

Reichsbank and Minister of Economics (till) 1933 Visited India 1939 Was adviser to Hitler on economic warfare Is now under custody of Allied forces

SEIBORNE Rt Hon Earl of British Minister of Economic Warfare & April 16 1889 Eldest son of 2nd Earl of Seiborne ed Winchester College Univ College Oxford Was Parliamentary Secy Board of Trade 1922-24 Asst Post Master General 1924-29 Succeeded to Fardom Feb 1942

SHAW George Bernard British Novelist playwright and Socialist (Fabian) & in Dublin July 26 1856 From his early years showed Socialist predilections Founded the Fabian Society 1884 First showed signs of literary genius during 1880-88 and thereafter his books—novels, essays and criticism—appeared in numbers Is considered one of the foremost creative geniuses in the world Won the Nobel Prize for Literature 1926 Though 89 he is still active and is a vegetarian

SIMON Rt Hon Lord formerly Sir John Simon British lawyer and politician Lord Chancellor since May 1940 & 1878 ed Edinburgh and Oxford called to the Bar 1891 Liberal M P 1905 Solicitor General 1910-13 Attorney General 1918-18 Home Secretary 1915-16 served in France 1917-18 M P again 1922 Joined National Liberals 1931 Foreign Secretary 1936-37 Was Home Secretary 1938-39 Chairman Simon Commission 1924-25 Chancellor of the Exchequer 1927-30 Raised to Peerage (Viscount) May 1940

SINCLAIR Rt Hon Sir Archibald British Liberal politician Minister for Air since May 1940 & 1850 ed Eton and Sandhurst Joined the army 1910 Served in the War and Colonial Offices 1919-22 M P since 1922 Secretary for Scotland 1931-33 Leader of the Liberal Party

since 1936 Criticised Chamberlain's appeasement policy supported Government after war was declared while remaining Leader of the Liberal Opposition

SMUTS Field Marshal the Rt Hon Jan Christiaan South African Premier & 1870 fought against the British in the Boer War Boer Peace Delegate 1902 favoured reconciliation between Boers and British Helped Botha in building up the Union as a member of the British Commonwealth Finance Minister 1910 Commander of the British Forces in German East Africa 1914 Member Imperial War Cabinet 1917

Became South African Premier overthrown by Hertzog compromised with Hertzog Party 1934 and became Deputy Premier When present war broke out he opposed Hertzog's policy of neutrality and ousted him with the help of Parliament became Premier Created Field Marshal 1941

STALIN Josef Vissarionovitch son of a cobbler & in 1897 at a village near Tiflis Caucasus Studied theology for priesthood but joined the revolutionary movement Member of the Bolshevik Party since its inception in 1903 His anti-tsaristic activities landed him into prison several times and finally he was exiled to Siberia Returned to Petersburg after the March Revolution of 1917 became a member of the Politbureau under Lenin and became Commissar of Nationalities Became General Secretary of the Central Party Committee in 1919 after the death of Lenin in January 1924 Stalin in collaboration with Zinovieff and Kameneff ousted Trotsky who was forced to resign the position of Commissar of War in 1925 and was finally exiled in 1927 After this Stalin became the leader of the Party in power The struggle within the party between the Stalinists and Trotskyists groups ended with victory for the former and the Five-Year

written a large number of novels and criticism

TEMASHENKO Marshal successor to Voroshiloff as O in-C of the Soviet Army, also Commissar of Defence Has won great repute by his successful counter attack against the Nazi invader on the Eastern Front in 1941-42

TEMPLE WOOD Viscount See Sir Samuel Hoare.

TRUMAN Harry President U S A since April 12 1945 b in Missouri 1895 Was a farmer in the Middle West Fought in 1914 18 War Married in 1919 Miss Bess Wallace Worked as a bank clerk for a while and then returned to the farm At 88 he was elected a country judge In 1934 he was first elected to the American Senate He described himself as Just a farmer who happened to be in the Senate In 1940 he was re-elected Senator on Split-vote During his second term of Senatorship he became Chairman of the Senate Defence Investigation Committee At the 1944 Presidential Election he successfully contested the then Vice-President Mr Henry Wallace With the death of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on April 12 1945 Mr Truman became the President of U S A under the constitution of the country

VARGAS Dr Getulio President and dictator of Brazil Being unsuccessful in a presidential election seized power in 1930 abrogated the constitution Quelled pro Communist rising 1933 adopted new constitution July 1934 When the 1938 presidential election was due the President not being eligible Dr Vargas carried out a coup d'etat and proclaimed a new constitution by which he is to remain in office for six years then to nominate his successor He has absolute powers

WEIZMANN Chaim celebrated bio-chemist and Zionist leader b 1874 in Russia later naturalized in Britain Professor Leeds University He was responsible for the negotiations culminating in the Balfour Declaration President of the Zionist World Organization and Jewish Agency since 1921 with occasional breaks He first accepted and then rejected the Palestine partition plan of 1937 the 1939 plan he has rejected completely

WEILES Sumner U S Under Secretary of State b 1892 ed Harvard entered diplomatic service Assistant Secretary of State 1933 Under-Secretary 1937

WILHELMINA Queen of the Netherlands b August 31 1880 succeeded 1890 came of age 1898 m Prince Henry of Mecklenburg Schwerin who died in 1934 Has one daughter Princess Juliana her resumptive When Germans invaded her country she resisted and when the Dutch Army surrendered she went to Britain and then to U S A Is now in Holland

WINDSOR H R H DUKE OF b June 29 1894 eldest son of King George V formerly Prince of Wales one of the most popular figures in the world and a fine orator Succeeded to the throne as Edward VIII on Jan 20 1936 abdicated Dec 10 1936 Made Duke of Windsor after abdication Lived abroad m Mrs Wallis Warfield June 3 1937 Served in the present war as Liaison Officer with the French Army Returned to England after collapse of France Became Governor of the Bahamas Resigned Governorship March 1945

WINANT Hon John Gilbert U S Ambassador to the Court of St James since 1941 b Feb 28 1889 ed St Paul's School Concord Princeton University and Dartmouth College LL D University of New Hampshire Served in the last war in U S Air Force Governor of

are only 5 or 4 openings of any importance into the land. According to the 1941 census the Indian Empire has a total population 359 millions of which the British Indian Provinces share is 29 millions and that of States and Agencies is 94 millions. The population shares in percentages of the total are British India 78.5% and Indian States and Agencies 21.5%.

Geographically India consists of three well marked natural divisions. These are I The mountain region of North India II The Indo-Gangetic plain and III The Deccan Plateau each division has its own physical and economic characteristics.

I THE MOUNTAIN REGION The Hindukush Mountains run south west and the Sulaiman range and the Nihthar Mountains continue the line of demarcation. There are passes across these Mountains chief among them are the Khyber the Gumal and Bolan passes which constitute the only routes between Afghanistan and India. The Himalayas running south east act as a climate barrier and are the perennial source of the great rivers which water Northern India. South of the Himalayas is the low Siwalik Range which is separated from the main ranges by a valley known as *Dun* in the west and as *Mars* in Nepal. Forest and water power are the main economic wealth of this region and these are being successfully exploited. Rice wheat maize millets barley and tea are the principal agricultural produce of these regions. The tea gardens of Darjeeling and Assam contribute 80% of Indian Tea and more than 80% of world tea. Fruits are abundantly grown in the drier and sunnier regions of Kashmir the Kulu and Peshwar districts.

II THE INDO-GANGETIC PLAIN This region forming the major part of the continental India is enclosed on the west and the north by the Hindukush and the Himalayas and on the south by the Bay of Bengal and the *Fundya Jungles*. The hilly province of Assam and Chittagong Division form the eastern boundary. The Ganges the Brahmaputra and the Indus are the main drainages of the Division and they mainly account for the economic wealth of the region. (1) The Ganges which stands first in importance is the national river of Hindustan as the Thames the Seine the Rhine and the Nile are the national rivers of England France Germany and Egypt respectively. The Ganges valley has for centuries past been densely populated partly because of its fertility and partly because of the fact that the Ganges has for centuries been the most important water way in India. A considerable portion of the river is navigable and it is fed by a large number of tributaries which draw their water from the Himalayas and from monsoon rainfall. (2) The *Brahmaputra* of which a considerable part is in Tibet becomes an Indian River when it enters north eastern Assam. During the rains the river floods and fertilizes hundreds of square miles of land. Nowhere in its progress in India the river is more than 600 ft above the sea level and therefore is a high road for steamer traffic between Bengal and Assam. (3) The *Indus* Flowing north west through Tibet and Kashmir, the river enters the Punjab and receives the Kabul river at Attock and further below it unites with the accumulated waters of the five rivers of the Punjab. The river forms a big delta at its mouth about 8000 sq miles in area. From May to August the river often rises to destructive floods. The importance of the river for irrigation is enormous and some of the remarkable agricultural developments of Sind owe much to this river.

The alluvial plains created and maintained by the above river system extend over Bengal lower Assam major part of the United Provinces and

the Trade Winds or monsoon currents. There are two such currents—the south west monsoon and the north-east monsoon—the south west monsoon which proceeds from sea to land from May to September and north-east monsoon blows in an opposite direction from October to April. The south west monsoon carries with it particles of water which are drawn from the sea and turned into rain cloud under variation of temperature. Towards the end of May the burst of south west monsoon in India takes place in a succession of tremendous thunder storms and next follows the rainy season which continues for about three months. In October the north-east monsoon sets in, and lasts up to the end of May. During the continuance of north east monsoon very little rain falls in India.

The south west monsoon contributes nearly 90 per cent of the total rainfall in India. Its direction is not everywhere the same. In the Ganges valley it blows from the south-east towards the hot plains of the Punjab and along the Chinese coast the direction is more southerly while farther north it has a tendency to draw eastward. The south west monsoon current is conveniently analysed into three currents: (1) *The Bombay current* or the *Arabian Sea current*, (2) *The Bengal current* and (3) *The Burma current* or the *Bay of Bengal current*. The Bombay current which first passes over the Ghats and gives sound showers there goes farther up to Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab where it contributes little rain. Consequently these provinces are rainless and dry. The Bengal current freely passes over Bengal, Assam and Bihar and is then obstructed by the Himalayas. The rainfall contributed by the Bengal current is almost uniformly abundant. The Burma current which passes over Burma causes heavy downpour over Lower Burma and moderate rainfall over the Upper.

The north-east monsoon contributes not more than 10 per cent of the total rainfall in India. This current is of immense importance to Madras and the Punjab. During its passage over the Bay of Bengal the north-east monsoon carries considerable amount of moisture and pours the same over Madras and the Punjab.

The economic importance of rainfall in India is of the highest order in as much as rainfall is an imperative necessity for agriculture. A year of drought means a year of scarcity if not always of famine. Consecutive years of drought in large areas may mean widespread scarcity and famine. Scarcity of rain directly affects agriculture and agricultural depression directly and indirectly affects economic activities. In rural parts rainfall has another importance equally indispensable. In a year of drought or insufficient rain pools and tanks dry up in many cases and the suffering of people from want of drinking water becomes acute.

Soil

There are four important varieties of soil in India. Their characteristic qualities depend on the chemical composition and the quantity of rain they normally get every year. The most important of these is the *alluvial soil*. This comprises the major part on of Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Sind and extensive tracts in Assam, Burma and the Godavari, the Krishna and Tanjore districts in Madras and the coast strips extending along the eastern and western coasts of the Deccan. Alluvial soil in north western part of India is porous, dry and sometimes sandy. In Bengal

decades. The principal minerals in India are coal iron mica manganese gold silver copper etc

SEASONS

Although according to indigenous conception there are six seasons in India viz Summer Rainy season Autumn (Late and Early) Winter and Spring practically there are three distinguishable seasons in India viz summer (April to June) the Rainy season (July to October) and the Cool season (November to March). But the seasonal changes in different parts of the sub-continent of India are not uniform. Seasons in different parts of the country as also the climatic conditions of these places offer a wonderful variety. There is a proverbial saying in this country that in India one can enjoy all the climates and all the seasons of the world.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The expansion of trade and commerce particularly in a country of India's vast dimensions depend largely on the facilities of communications. In addition to creating wide markets cheap transport stimulates production. Communication is easy in the plains of northern India because of the flatness of the country. Roads and Railways are easy of construction on such a surface and naturally roads and railways cover the Indo-Gangetic plain to a greater extent than in other parts of the country. In some parts of the country as in eastern Bengal waterways afford greater facilities for transport and country boats and steamers carry most of the passengers and goods.

Indian transports present a complexity of conveyances including the primitive bullock and buffalo carts country boats railways motor omnibuses and lorries and even aeroplanes. Of the means of communications in India the principal is the railway. The first railway in India was opened early in the 19th century. A network of railways now covers the entire country and the mileage covered by railways in 1939-40 was 41,076 miles (A fuller treatment of railways in India will be found elsewhere). Motor transport has made enormous strides during the last decade. It is now in serious competition with the railways both in coaching and goods traffic. Attempts are being made to stop the competition between them and to co-ordinate road and rail transports. The number of heavy motor vehicles such as lorries and buses must have at least quadrupled in the last ten years. The number at the end of March 1939 in British India alone was nearly 40,000. The length of roads maintained by public authorities in British India in 1936-37 was 69,299 miles metalled and 281,852 miles unmetalled a total of 351,151 miles. The primitive bullock and buffalo carts take an important role in the transport system of the land. In fact in many parts of the country this is the only mode of transport available.

India affords several thousands of miles of waterways. The Ganges with its many branches and tributaries the lower course of the Brahmaputra the Indus and its tributaries and a large number of canals are the natural waterways. In some parts of the country as in lower Bengal water transport is the only practicable method of transport. Steamers and a large number of country boats carry a considerable volume of traffic. India's long coast line offers facilities for coastal traffic a large volume of which is now in the hands of the Indians. Sea communication is practically the only method available for commerce with foreign countries.

Air transport is yet in its infancy in India. Only a small volume of inland mail and passenger traffic is carried by airways.

AREA POPULATION Etc.

India is a vast and populous country and can be considered as a sub-continent rather than a country. It comprises an area of 1,531,410 sq miles of which 865,446 sq miles are included in British India and the remaining 715,964 sq miles are included in the Indian States and Agencies. The total population according to the census of 1941 is 288,997,955 of which British Indian population is 495,808,721 and Indian States population is 98,189,238.

TEMPERATURE IN THE DIFFERENT METEOROLOGICAL SUB-DIVISIONS IN INDIA (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT)

Province & Sub-divisions	Jan	April	July	Oct
Madras				
Malabar	97	83.6	79.0	60.8
Madras South East	75.9	84.6	85.8	82.2
Madras Deccan	4.6	89.7	83.6	81.6
Madras Coast North	3.0	85.8	84.7	81.7
Bombay				
Gujarat	69.9	83.0	84.8	83.4
Konkan	7.5	91.9	9.4	81.1
Bombay Deccan	72.0	85.7	76	88
Sind	64.3	80.5	89.2	81.1
Bengal	67.1	86.8	83.0	81.2
U P				
U P East	63.4	85.9	85.8	81.6
U P West	60.4	81.0	85.0	78.8
Punjab				
Punjab East & North	55.8	5.8	88.7	9.6
Punjab South West	66.0	6.6	92.2	80.0
Bihar				
Chota Nagpur	64.2	86.2	80.9	77.2
Bihar	64.3	86.0	84.7	80.7
Orissa	71.0	87.9	82.6	81.8
C P & Berar				
Berar	3.0	90.5	81.2	81.0
C P West	68.9	87.2	79.6	78.8
C P East	63.9	87.8	79.3	82
Assam	68.6	80.0	83.1	8.6
N W P Provinces	65.0	2.4	92.7	7.7
Baluchistan	52.8	65.1	85.8	89.8
Andamans & Nicobars	80.4	85.2	81.4	81.5
Hyderabad				
Hyderabad North	72.9	88.7	87	79.2
Hyderabad South	78.4	89.8	81.2	81.0
Mysore	71.0	80.9	72.9	74.8
Kashmir	31.2	52.3	74.6	67.2
Cent of India				
Central India West	65.5	82	80.7	78.5
Central India East	64.2	84.8	83.4	88
Rajputana				
Rajputana West	64.4	84.8	91.6	85.2
Rajputana East	63.5	82.8	86.6	80.7

NORMAL RAINFALL ACCORDING TO CHIEF POLITICAL DIVISIONS

<i>Province</i>	<i>Sub-divisions</i>	<i>Normal Rainfall Inches</i>	<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Sub-divisions</i>	<i>Normal Rainfall Inches</i>
<i>Madras</i>			<i>Orissa</i>		57.6
Malabar		100.8	<i>C. P. & Berar</i>		
Madras South-east		85.6	Berar		82.5
Madras Deccan		24.9	Central Provinces West		46.6
Madras coast North		87.9	Central Provinces East		53.8
<i>Bombay</i>			<i>Assam</i>		100.8
Gujarat		84.5	<i>V. N. F. P.</i>		15.9
Konkan		107.4	<i>Baluchistan</i>		7.9
Bombay Deccan		80.5	<i>Hyderabad</i>		
Sind		6.8	Hyderabad North		84.4
<i>Bengal</i>		74.7	Hyderabad South		29.9
<i>United Provinces</i>			<i>Mysore</i>		86.2
United Provinces East		89.8	<i>Kashmir</i>		41.4
United Provinces West		87.1	<i>Central India</i>		
<i>Punjab</i>			Central India West		81.6
Punjab East and North		29.4	Central India East		42.3
Punjab South West		10.1	<i>Rajputana</i>		
<i>Bihar</i>			Rajputana West		12.8
Choto Nagpur		52.6	Rajputana East		26.0
Bihar		48.4			

AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN INDIA (1939-40)

	<i>Million Acres</i>		<i>Million Acres</i>
Total Area surveyed	520.6	<i>The net area of British India is distributed as follows:</i>	
British India	512.7	Cultivated area	210
Indian States	7.9	Current fallows	47
		Cultivable waste other than fallow	97
		Not available for cultivation	89
		Forests	68

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA

India as has already been noticed shelters about 889 million people professing various religious faith and speaking different languages possessing varying racial linguistic and social peculiarities. The numerous races and communities of India show varying degrees of civilization and culture. Some of the races and communities in India are highly cultured, polished and civilized while semi-civilized tribes and races are not uncommon.

The Dynamics of Population

According to Census of 1941 India's Population shows an increase from 353 millions to 389 millions represents an increase of about 15% over the figures of 1931 Census. In the course of the period 1921-31 India's population increased from 319 to 353 millions or roundly by 10 per cent. The increase of population during the previous census decade (i.e. 1911-21) was however very low being only 1.2 per cent. During 1911-21, India was visited by one of the worst epidemics—the Influenza epidemic of 1918. The increases in population since 1921 has led many economists to question whether India has already reached her optimum population. That is a controversial question. The experiences of the advanced countries of the world however point to one lesson viz that it is extremely doubtful and difficult to ascertain when and where a particular country reaches the optimum level in the growth of its population. The all round improvement in agriculture and industrial production in those countries shows that the operation of the old and since exploded Malthusian theory of population can be checked and arrested for good. What is necessary in India is not the checking of the normal increase of population which in tropical climate is usually high, but to improve the productive organization of the country and to ensure an increased supply of agricultural produces to that increasing population.

Birth and Death Rates

Birth rate in India is 38.6 per 1,000 per annum of the population and death rate is 22.2 per 1,000 per annum of the population. In spite of the high rate of infant mortality obtaining in India the present annual increase of population is not small. In the supplementary Statistical Tables appended hereto birth and death rates in the British provinces are given. Delhi leads the rest of the Indian provinces in birth rate which is 43.6 per 1,000 per annum of the population. The next positions are occupied by the Punjab, Bombay and the Central Provinces the birth rates of these places being 41.521 and 37.9. Death rate is the highest in C. P. being 35.6 per 1,000 per annum of the population.

Birth and Death rates in British India since 1920 are given below—

Birth, Death and Infantile Mortality rates—

Year	Birth	Death	Infantile mortality	Year	Birth	Death	Infantile mortality
1920	33	31	105	1930	33	25	179
1921	31	31	193	1931	34	22	169
1922	31	24	175	1932	36	23	171
1923	34	25	176	1934	34	25	157
1924	35	25	183	1935	35	24	164
1925	31	24	174	1936	36	23	162
1926	33	25	169	1937	35	22	162
1927	33	23	167	1938	34	21	167
1928	34	24	173	1939	34	23	153
1929	33	24	173	1940	33	22	160

Males and Females

In India in contrast to the countries of Europe males are more numerous than females. According to the census of 1941 there were 935 females for every 1 000 males in India. This numerical disparity between the sexes is very prominent in the Punjab, Bombay and North West Frontier Province. In England or in some other countries of the West which had to pay a high toll in human lives in the two Great Wars, females are noticeably more numerous than males.

PRODUCTION OF SEXES

Province or State	Female per 1 000 males		Province or State	Females per 1 000 males	
	1941	1931		1941	1931
INDIA	935	940	Baroda	938	942
Provinces	938	940	Bengal	937	944
Madras	1 009	1 021	Central India	947	948
Bombay	927	929	Chhattisgarh	1 011	1 016
Bengal	899	924	Cochin	1 042	1 048
U P	906	902	Deccan (and Kolhapur)	982	976
Punjab	847	831	Gujarat	931	928
Bihar	994	993	Gwalior	893	887
C P and Berar	994	999	Hyderabad	957	959
Assam	896	900	Kashmir including		
N W F P	840	848	Fudatones	888	881
Orissa	1 069	1 057	Madras	1 051	1 079
Sind	818	782	Mysore	949	955
Ajmer Merwara	900	892	N W F P	892	863
Andamans & Nicobars	574	495	Orissa	1 031	1 042
Beluchistan	703	717	Punjab	856	824
Coorg	827	803	Punjab Hill	918	927
Delhi	715	722	Rajputana	907	908
Panth Piploa	976	958	Sikkim	920	907
STATES AND AGENCIES			Travancore	993	987
	941	941	U P	980	925
Assam	1 027	1 038	Western India	979	974
Baluchistan	855	856			

THE CENSUS OF 1941

A Press Note from Government of India dated 19th Nov. 1941 among other things states the following features of Indian census results (1941)

The all India population discovered at the recent census was 838.8 millions as on 1st March 1941. The 1931 figure for the corresponding year was 828.1 millions representing an increase of 15 per cent. The level of increase in British India is 15.2 per cent and in the States and Agencies 14.8 per cent. The picture is one of general increase rather higher in British India than in the States and only in part of Baluchistan and a few minor States is a decrease recorded.

The rate of increase is particularly marked in cities & towns with not less than 100 000 inhabitants. The number of such towns has appreciably increased from 1931 while the individual increase rates vary from just below

11 per cent by a most a 100 in the case of Cawnpore which has nearly doubled itself in the decade

India's population on 1st March 1941 was 858.8 millions of whom 47,82,000 were literate persons according to 1941 census figures

North West Frontier Province among the major provinces records the largest increase of population namely 25 per cent while Bengal which has next largest increase namely 20 per cent also has the largest number of literates namely 9,750,000 Madras has the next largest number of literates namely 6,40,000 The Andaman and Nicobar Islands has the smallest number of literates namely 6,000.

Delhi India's capital and a chief Commissioner's province registers an increase of population of 44 per cent

DENSITY OF POPULATION

In population India equals Europe minus Russia and the density of population in India is almost equal to that in Europe minus Russia Bengal where the density of population is 729 per sq mile is the most densely populated province in India and is as densely populated as Belgium or England and Wales the two most densely populated countries in Europe The density of population in India according to 1941 census is 45 per sq mile that of British India being 241 and Indian States 150

The Density of Population according to 1941 census in Indian provinces and in principal Indian States are given below —

INDIA			246 per sq miles
Provinces			241
States & Agencies			150
Provinces	Density per sq mile	States & Agencies	Density per sq mile
Madras	291	Central India	144
Bombay	272	Cochin	9.3
Bengal	729	Deccan (& Kolhapur)	257
U P	518	Gujarat	193
Punjab	237	Gwalior	154
Bihar	621	Hyderabad	194
C P & Berar	110	Kashmir & Feudatories	4.3
N W P P	213	Mysore	219
Orissa	271	Punjab	144
Sind	94	Rajputana	103
Ajmer Merwara	243	Travancore	791
Coorg	106	U P	523
Delhi	1,599	Western India	129

The distribution of population throughout the country is not even. Its rainfall climate fertility of the soil means of communication and transport location of industry and trade—these are the principal factors which determine the density of population. India is mainly an agricultural country and has been so for centuries past with the result that the population is the densest in those parts in which there is an abundant supply of water or in other words where agriculture may be carried on with ease. But this is a general rule there are exceptions to it. The Ganges has for centuries past

been a source of fertility and a high road for transport and hence the Gangetic plains have for centuries past been and still are the most densely populated areas in the whole of India.

Races

Aryans Austries Dravidians and Mongolians are the main four racial types represented in the present population of India. The Austries are the earliest known inhabitants of India they were followed by the Dravidians who are to be found in Madras Hyderabad Central Provinces and in most parts of Central India and Chhota Nagpur. The Aryans though not the oldest inhabitants of India are an ancient race. Pure Aryan blood is commonly to be found in every part of India and particularly among the higher castes of the Hindus. The Austries are represented by Kols Bhils and other primitive tribes. The Mongolians are to be found in the regions in the vicinity of the Himalayas such as Nepal Assam Burma and certain mountainous areas in U P. These three main divisions can further be classified into 1 Dravidians 2 Turko-Iranians 3 Indo-Aryans 4 Seytho-Dravidians 5 Aryo-Dravidians 6 Mongolo-Dravidians 7 the Mongoloids.

LANGUAGES

The languages of India besides those spoken by foreigners fall into four linguistic families viz Indo-European Dravidian Austro-Asiatic and Tibeto-Chinese. The Indo-European family is represented by the Indo-Aryan group which includes the major vernaculars of India such as Bengali Hindustani (including Western Hindi and Urdu) Gujarati Rajasthani Marathi Eastern and Western Punjabi Sindhi Pahari Eastern Hindi Bhojpuriya Maithili Oriya Assamese etc. The Iranian group is represented by a few languages and dialects spoken in the north western corner of India of which the most important is Kashmiri.

The Dravidian family is mainly represented by the South Indian languages—Telugu Tamil Malayalam Kanarese and Tulu. The Oraon language in Chhota Nagpur and Brahui in Beluchistan also belong to this family. The Austro-Asiatic languages are represented by Santali Khama Bhill etc. spoken in different localities of Northern India and are entirely uncultivated. The Tibeto-Chinese family includes languages and dialects spoken in Eastern Himalayan regions and in the Indo-Burma frontiers. The most important of this group is the language of Bhutan. From the above it can be said that India presents a wonderful diversity of races climates seasons languages and dialects.

RELIGIONS

India is the land of many religions principal among which are Hinduism Islam Buddhism Christianity Animism. The Hindus and the Moslems form the major communities in India. The general position however could be summed up as that of 100 Indians in Ah India 66 are Hindus 24 Muslims and 6 of tribal origin. Allowing for that proportion of tribes who may be regarded as more than half assimilated the Hindu element is over two-thirds. Just under one-fifth of Hindus and one-eighth of the total population belong to the scheduled castes. Indian Christians return one and a half per cent and allowing for tribal over lap 1.8 per cent. The number of persons of European origin is 185,000 i.e. about one in every three thousand of the population. If the figures for soldiers are left out this proportion will evidently be heavily reduced.

In British India 64½% of the population are Hindus, 27% Muslims & Indian Christian. Persons of Tribal origin represent 5½%. Of this 5½% approximately one twentieth fall within the Christians on a religion basis.

In most of the provinces the Hindus are in the majority and it is only in Bengal, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces that the Moslems form clear majority. The following figures give the respective strength of the two major communities in different provinces in India.

HINDU AND MUSLIM MAJORITY IN INDIA PROVINCES AND STATES

	Hindus	Muslims		Hindus	Muslims
<i>Hindu Majority</i>			<i>Muslim Majority</i>		
INDIA	204,833,550	91,003,093	Orissa	6,831,706	145,307
Provinces	190,510,953	9,992,008	Assam	4,213,223	3,442,475
Indian States &			Delhi	667,226	304,971
Agencies	64,119,553	13,659,593	Bengal	25,059,974	33,006,424
Madras	42,993,521	8,996,451	Punjab	7,550,872	16,217,243
Bombay	16,555,890	1,920,563	N. W. F.		
U. P.	45,911,663	8,415,303	Province	180,221	7,783,797
Bihar	25,514,069	4,716,314	Sind	563,115	3,203,325
C.P. & Berar	12,901,995	3,637			

COMMUNITIES IN INDIA

(Figures as of 1901)

	INDIA	Provinces	States & Agencies
Total Population	306,667,000	225,409,000	80,858,000
Hindus	234,930 (65.93%)	190,811 (64.5%)	64,119 (70.6%)
Muslims	91,003 (23.81%)	79,233 (25.84%)	12,660 (13.98%)
Christians	6,216 (1.62%)	3,453 (1.19%)	2,633 (3.1%)
Anglo-Indians	160	114	26
Indian Christians	6,041	3,246	2,795
Others	185	123	13
Sikhs	5,691 (1.4%)	4,165 (1.41%)	1,526 (1.83%)
Jains	1,449 (.37%)	578 (.19%)	671 (.85%)
Parsis	115	102	15
Buddhists	231	167	63
Jews	22	19	3
Tribees	25,441 (5.55%)	16,713 (5.65%)	8,23 (9.61%)
Others	40	21	83

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

The majority of Indian people live in villages. According to the 1911 census 87.3% of the Indian people live in villages and 12.8% in towns. The 1911 census shows an increase of over 2% in the percentage of Urban population in India. The percentages of Rural and Urban population in 1911 are 87.3% and 12.8% for Provinces and 87% and 13% for States & Agencies. Among the Provinces Delhi the metropolitan province has the largest percentage of Urban population being 40%. We must bear in mind that the province of Delhi means the old city New Delhi and the suburban areas.

adjoining the cities. If Delhi be excluded then Bombay having 26% Urban population leads Indian provinces in the matter of urban population. Assam and Orissa having 2.8% and 8.7% respectively occupy the two lowest positions. It is interesting to note in this connection that the percentage of urban population in India had shown progressive decrease till 1931. Increasing dependence on agriculture as the most important means of livelihood in India had discouraged the growth of towns and of urban population in India during 1850-1931. The census of 1941 marks a contrast—a definite increase in the percentage of urban population and a corresponding decrease in rural population.

The Census Commissioner for 1941 census writes

'The number of cities with a hundred thousand inhabitants or more was 85 in 1931 and is 68 now

The population living in cities of this size has increased over the decade from 9.1 to 16.5 million a rise of 81 per cent which is in notable contrast with the 15 per cent increase over the whole country. We have not figures for other classes of towns to compare but indications are that the rate of growth is higher in the larger units.

Many causes are given for this increasing population of the cities. One of them of course is industrialisation which—in a complete economy—must tend to produce large aggregations. This is one among many other reasons for desiring a fifty year plan for the development of India's water power resources. Another and much more potent reason than is usually realised is the fact that city life has begun really to appeal to the ordinary middle class or lower middle class Indian because for the first time accommodation within his means and to his taste has become available.

Industrialisation has of course its main effect in cities like Calcutta, Bombay and has largely created Coimbatore as a modern phenomenon. This last named town is based on electricity not steam. Advantageously situated on the cotton belt with an unusually pleasant climate for South India commanding the famous Palghat Gap this town was bound to take great development once power scheme did that and Coimbatore has never looked back.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BETWEEN TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Province or State	% living in towns	% living in villages	Province or State	% living in towns	% living in villages
INDIA	12.8	87.2	Sind	19.7	80.3
Provinces	13.7	86.3	Ajmer Merwara	26.7	73.3
Madras	15.9	84.1	Delhi	75.6	24.4
Bombay	26.0	74.0	Indian States & Agencies	18.0	82.0
Bengal	9.9	90.1	Baroda	23.2	76.8
U P	12.5	87.5	Cochin	19.8	80.2
Punjab	16.8	83.2	Gwalior	18.7	81.3
Bihar	5.4	94.6	Hyderabad	18.4	81.6
C P & Berar	12.4	87.6	Kashmir	10.8	89.2
Assam	2.8	97.2	Mysore	18.4	81.6
N W F. Provinces	18.2	81.8	Travancore	11.4	88.6
Orissa	8.7	91.3			

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Towns & Villages	India		Provinces		States & Agencies	
	N	P	N	P	N	P*
Total no of inhabited towns & village	658,595	887	461 115	296	197 480	91
Under 500	456 902	94	800 090	66	150 212	28
500— 1 000	128 911	87	93 981	66	29 990	21
1,000— 2 000	87 408	79	45 238	63	12 175	17
2 000— 5 000	22 151	63	17 918	51	4 238	12
5 000— 10,000	8 017	21	2,886	16	691	4
10 000— 20 000	783	10	539	7	105	8
20,000— 50 000	221	10	255	8	66	2
50 000—100 000	95	6	76	5	19	1
100 000 & over	57	16	43	13	14	9

Occupation of the Population in British India (1931) †

Agriculture is the means of livelihood to 67% of the population in British India the next important means of livelihood is industries—big and small — which is the occupation of about 10% of the population Trade and domestic services give livelihood to 5.2% and 7% respectively of the population Though industries in general are the occupation of 10% of the population many of the persons engaged in cottage industries are employed as domestic servants and work as agricultural workers now and then Large industries support only a minute fraction of the Indian population—a meagre 2 per cent

MARRIAGES †

Marriage is more universal in India than in the west with the result that birth rate is high But early marriage is very common with the result that infant mortality is high and death due to child birth among young mothers is very common Moreover children born of ill developed and under aged parents inherit bad physique and low vitality The death rate among children below 5 years is very high as is explained by the following figures

Ages	Death rate per 1000 of population per year in 1937
For all ages	92.4
Males	92.7
Females	92.1
Children under 1 year (Males)	169.5
Children under 1 year (Females)	153.8
Children aged over 1 year	
but below 5 years (Males)	86.6
Do (Females)	84.0

* N—Number of towns or villages P—Population in nearest millions

† The 1941 census does not contain relevant statistics

In 1931 there were 84 200 000 married females and 88 600 000 married males in India. This disparity between the two numbers is explained by the fact that bigamy and even polygamy are not unknown in India. But the spread of education, modern outlook on life and the pressure of economic forces have in recent years discouraged such practices.

The Caste System

One of the peculiar features of the social structure in India is the caste system prevalent among the Hindus. Though originally meant to be a kind of economic or professional guild, the caste system has now come to be regarded as a social order sanctioned by religious considerations as it were. It is probable that originally the caste system was instituted in India with the object of effecting what is known now a-days as division of labour and for ensuring the efficiency and specialization in all spheres of human activities. But during the past centuries the caste system has come to be an outworn order of which, as is usual with such orders, the evils are dominating over the merits. The caste system has absolutely lost its economic significance and has become a social and economic nuisance which is retarding the political and economic progress of the country.

It should be noted in this connection that the original propounders of the caste system had also eugenic principles in view. Among the Mahomedans, however, there are no caste distinctions. Mahomedanism inculcates equality among all followers of the religion, but even among them social distinctions are often noticeable, and numerous sects of Moslems are found in this country, the two principal sects being the Shias and the Sunnis. One of the redeeming features of modern times is the part which leading Indian social and political reformers are taking in removing caste barriers and untouchability among the Hindus. The most successful in this line of work has been Mahatma Gandhi, whose crusade against untouchability will in the future history of India be looked upon perhaps as his greatest contribution to the cause of India.

LITERACY

According to the Census of 1931, only 8% of the population of India was literate and 92% illiterate. The percentage of literate persons according to the previous Census was 7%. This shows that during the ten years between 1921 and 1931 the annual increase of literate persons has been only 1% or 1 in 1 000 of the population. In most of the progressive countries of the world more than 75% of the people are literate. Even in Soviet Russia, which some 25 years ago was the most backward country in the West, 48% of the people were literate even in 1920. The present literacy percentage is 87. The 1941 Census Report evinces remarkable increase in the number of literate persons in India. Out of a total of 849 millions of people more than 47 millions or nearly 18% are literate. The general tale is of pronounced increase amounting in the case of India as a whole to 70 per cent over 1931 for the whole population. Of this the male increase is 60 and female 150. There was of course an enormous field for improvement of female literacy. For the provinces the increase is 80 and for the States 70, with the sex components more or less the same. The most remarkable figures are returned by the Punjab which professes a 140 per cent increase to a present literacy of 18.

But in spite of the progress achieved during 1932-41, the need for intensifying national drive against illiteracy remains a major problem.

STATISTICAL TABLES

PROGRESS OF POPULATION IN INDIA

Density per Sq mile	Increase in %	Figures in Millions			Male Population	Female Population
		Year	Total Population	Increase		
—	—	1901	279	—	148	187
179	1.9	1901	284	5	145	139
191	6.7	1911	808	19	165	146
193	0.9	1921	805	3	157	149
219	10.6	1931	838	82	174	164
245	15.0	1941	859	61	201	199

PROVINCES

—	—	1901	218	—	108	100
254	3.7	1901	221	8	112	109
267	5.0	1911	232	11	119	118
269	0.8	1921	234	2	120	114
296	9.9	1931	257	23	122	124
341	15.2	1941	296	89	153	143

STATES & AGENCIES

—	—	1901	66	—	34	32
89	7.6	1901	68	3	33	31
100	12.9	1911	71	8	37	35
101	1.0	1921	72	1	37	35
114	13.8	1931	81	9	42	39
180	14.5	1941	93	12	48	45

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN BRITISH INDIA*

Province	Birth rate		Death rate		Province	Birth rate		Death rate	
	1939	1929	1939	1929		1939	1929	1939	1929
Delhi	45.6	23.1	23.1	23.1	Orissa	33.9	27.8	27.8	27.8
Bengal	30.8	20.7	20.7	20.7	Madras	34.9	21.9	21.9	21.9
United Provs of Agra & Oudh	22.7	20.9	20.9	20.9	Bombay	39.1	25.0	25.0	25.0
Punjab	41	22.2	22.2	22.2	Sind	18.3	10.4	10.4	10.4
Central Provinces and Berar	37.9	20.7	20.7	20.7	N.-W. Front. Prov	29	17.8	17.8	17.8
Assam	28.8	19.2	19.2	19.2	Coorg	23	21.8	21.8	21.8
Bihar	30.4	21	21	21	Ajmer Merwara	34.4	23.4	23.4	23.4
					BRITISH INDIA	33.6	22.2	22.2	22.2

* Per 1 000 of estimated population on June 30, 1939

Areas and Population of India British Provinces Indian States and Agencies According to the Census of 1941

	Area in 1 000 Sq miles	Population in Millions		Area in 1 000 Sq miles	Population in Millions
INDIA	1 551.4	359	Baluchistan	72.5	86
BRITISH PROVINCES			Baroda	8.9	2.9
Madras	855.4	280	Bengal	9.4	2.1
Bombay	126.2	49.8	Central India	52.0	5
Bengal	76.4	20.9	Chhatisgarh	27.7	4.0
U P	77.4	10.9	Cochin	1.5	1.4
Punjab	106.0	55.0	Coorg (& Kolhapur)	10.9	2.8
Bihar	99.0	28.4	Gujarat	7.4	1.5
C P & Berar	69.7	11.8	Gwalior	26.0	4.0
Assam	98.8	16.9	Hyderabad	82.9	16.3
N W F Provinces	55.0	10.4	Kashmir &		
Orissa	14.8	8.0	Feudatories	82.8	4.0
Sind	82.2	9.7	Madras	1.6	5
Ajmer Merwara	45.1	4	Mysore	29.5	7.8
Andamans & Nicobars	2.4	6	N W F P	25.0	2.4
Baluchistan	8.14	0.8	Orissa	18.2	8.0
Coorg	64.5	3	Punjab	38.1	5.5
Delhi	1.6	17	Punjab Hill	11.4	1.1
Panth Piploda	6	9	Rajputana	182.6	18.7
STATES & AGENCIES			Sikhim	2.7	12
Assam	71.9	93.2	Travancore	7.7	6.0
	12.4	75	U P	1.8	9
			Western India	27.9	4.9

India's Population according to the Census of 1941 is given below —

(All Figures in Thousands)

	POPULATION			
	Persons 1941	Persons 1931	Increase or decrease per cent	Rate persons 1941
INDIA	359 800	333 119	Plus 15.0	47 393.7
Provinces	295 827	256 755	15.2	87 016.2
1 Madras	49 842	44 205	11.6	6 420.9
2 Bombay	20 838	17 992	15.9	4 067.8
3 Bengal	60 814	50 125	20.8	9 720.4
4 United Provinces	55 021	46 409	18.6	4 635.7
(a) Agra	40 906	35 614	15.1	8 781.8
(b) Oudh	14 114	12 793	10.4	921.5
5 Punjab	23 419	23 591	20.4	5 665.7
6 Bihar	86 840	82 371	12.8	8 839.7
(a) Bihar	23 824	23 729	12.0	2 685.8
(b) Chhota Nagpur	7 516	6 642	13.1	653.9
7 Central Provinces and Berar	16 822	15 323	9.8	3 909.7
(a) Central Provinces	18 200	11 881	11.3	1 852.8
(b) Berar	8 603	3 442	4.6	556.9

		Persons 1941	Persons 1931	Increase or decrease per cent	Inter-censal persons 1941
8	Assam	10,206	8,623	Plus 18.2	11,473
9	North-West Frontier Province	8,032	9,425	25.2	2339
10	Orissa	8,29	8,026	8.2	4672
11	Sind	4,37	3,967	16.7	4738
12	Amer Merwara	584	507	15.1	790
13	Andaman and Nikobar Islands	84	29	15.5	69
	(a) Andaman Islands	91	9	11.8	—
	(b) Nikobar Islands	13	10	22.5	—
14	Baharistan	62	464	6.2	603
15	Cong	169	163	8.9	316
	De.	97	626	44.1	2357
STATES AND AGENCIES		92,93	87,357	14.2	10,305.5
	Assam States	2	626	15.9	624
	Baluchistan States	2.6	405	Plus 12.1	91
2	Baroda State	2,55	2,443	Plus 16.6	6,68
20	Bengal States	2,142	1,563	14.9	1375
2	Central India Agency	7,001	6,64	12.8	5254
2	Chattrapathi States	4,054	3,51	14.2	1,006
3	Coastal States	1,423	1,205	18.1	501
24	Dacca (and Fochap)	2,76	24	3.4	864.5
	Guajarat States	14	2	13.2	119.2
26	Gwalior State	8,992	8,023	13.3	976.8
27	Hindustan State	16,154	14,426	12.1	1,111.2
	Kashmir States (including Poonch)	4,021	3,645	10.8	264.2
	(a) Kashmir	3,945	3,32	10.1	263.0
	(b) Frontier Provinces in Gujrat	6	64	15.2	1.2
29	Madras States—Poddicherry Rameswaram & Sandur	409	433	10.0	66.2
30	Mysore State	7,223	6,557	11.0	666.4
31	North-West Frontier Provinces (Agencies and Tribal areas)	2,578	2,253	0	19.2
32	Orissa States	3,023	2,603	12.7	249
33	Punjab States	549	442	2.4	234.8
34	Punjab Hill States	1,094	970	0.5	60.8
35	Rajasthan Agency	13,670	11,071	19.1	727
36	Sikhim State	122	10	0.9	5.9
37	Tamil Nadu State	6,070	5,076	19.1	2,534.4
38	United Provinces States (Rampur and Benares)	972	86	8.3	57.6
39	Western India States Agency	4,901	4,222	16.1	717.2

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

Persons per 1,000 houses and Houses per 100 square miles

Province or State	Persons per 1 000 houses	Houses per 100 sq miles	Province or State	Persons per 1 000 houses	Houses per 100 sq miles
INDIA	5 115	4 508	Baroda	4 620	7 504
Provinces	5 131	6 662	Bengal	5 251	4 342
Madras	5 120	7 638	Central India	4 745	8 040
Bombay	4 578	5 880	Chhattisgarh	5 864	2 008
Bengal	5 418	14 897	Cochin	5 664	16 252
U P	5 036	10 293	Deccan (and		
Punjab	5 265	5 447	Kolhapur)	4 766	5 888
Bihar	5 220	9 282	Gujarat	4 977	8 945
C P & Berar	4 899	8 525	Gwalior	4 574	8 200
Assam	5 085	8 652	Hyderabad	4 218	4 708
N W F P	5 589	3 845	Kashmir		
Orissa	4 637	5 846	including		
Sind	5 569	1 692	Feudatories	5 261	929
Ajmer Merwara	5 436	8 779	Madras	4 879	6 841
Andamans &			Mysore	5 007	4 949
Nicobars	5 990	179	Orissa	4 888	3 408
Baluchistan	5 426	170	Punjab	5 218	2 68
Coorg	5 121	2 068	Punjab Hill	5 050	1 599
Delhi	4 919	32 511	Rajputana	5 751	1 793
Panth Piploa	4 447	4 648	Sikkim	5 224	848
States & Agencies	5,070	2 567	Travancore	5 532	14 322
Assam	5 014	1 166	U P	4 876	10 819
Baluchistan	4 819	99	Western India	4 593	2 915

Number per 1 000 of total population who live in town

Number per 1 000 who live in town

Province or State	Population	Province or State	Population
INDIA	129	Bengal	25
Provinces	127	Central India	117
Madras	159	Chhattisgarh	88
Bombay	259	Cochin	158
Bengal	98	Deccan (& Kolhapur)	185
U P	125	Gujarat	84
Punjab	153	Gwalior	137
Bihar	54	Hyderabad	134
C P & Berar	125	Kashmir & Feudatories	209
Assam	27	Kashmir Frontier Illaques in	
N W F P	181	Gilgit	51
Orissa	87	Madras	194
Sind	197	Mysore	184
Ajmer Merwara	867	Orissa	20
Baluchistan	200	Punjab	123
Coorg	66	Punjab Hill	90
Delhi	753	Rajputana	142
States & Agencies	134	Travancore	114
Assam	172	U P	155
Baluchistan	23	Western India	235
Baroda	252		

MAHARAJA YASHWANTHRAOJI

CITIES IN INDIA

Province or State

Population in 1911

Name of the City

Calcutta	Bengal	2,10,000
Cantonment	Bombay	1,40,000
Madras	Madras	77,000
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	72,000
Lahore	Punjab	61,000
Amritsar	Bombay	51,000
Delhi	Delhi	21,000
Cawnpore	United Provinces	19,000
Amritsar	Punjab	18,000
Howrah	Bengal	17,000
Karachi	Punjab	16,000
Lucknow	United Provinces	15,000
Nagpur	Central Provinces	14,000
Patna	Bombay	13,000
Agra	United Provinces	12,000
Banars	United Provinces	11,000
Barisal	United Provinces	10,000
Allahabad	United Provinces	9,000
Madras	Madras	8,000
Dacca	United Provinces	7,000
Bombay	Bombay	6,000
Indore	United Provinces	5,000
Patna	United Provinces	4,000
Trichinopoly	United Provinces	3,000
Baroda	United Provinces	2,000
Jamshedpur	United Provinces	1,000
Ajmer	United Provinces	1,000
Jubbulpore	United Provinces	1,000
Dehwar	United Provinces	1,000

OCCUPATIONAL STATISTICS OF INDIA (1911)

Occupation	Population in millions	
	Total following occupations	Number of actual workers
Cultivation	103.4	8.36
Non-cultivating properties	4.2	81.5
Agricultural labourers	23.5	8.5
Stock-raising	8.9	7.5
Exploitation of minerals	4	15.4
Industry (big & small)	17.8	2.81
Transport	2.8	7.9
Trade	9.8	2.4
Army Navy Air Force Police	24	1
Public Administration	1.2	2.3
Professions and Liberal Arts	2.7	10.9
Domestic service	12.7	1.4
Beggars Vagrants etc.	1.5	

VITAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA

1935

1936

1937

1938

1939

Population in which
births and deaths
were registered

265 550 429

203 038 602

272 406 486

275 470 818

278 208 830

Mid year
estimated

Mid year
estimated

Mid year
estimated

Mid year
estimated

Mid year
estimated

4 838 038

4 592 474

4 850 571

4 888 719

4 480 886

Number of Births

Male

Female

4 460 963

4 592 474

4 850 571

4 888 719

4 480 886

Total

9 299 021

9 566 979

9 888 457

9 898 011

9 846 145

Ratio of births per male

Ratio per cent of male

to female births

Number of Deaths

Male

Female

6 881 576

6 112 875

6 188 686

8 490 496

8 232 250

Total

13 802 851

12 918 080

12 923 683

13 184 624

12 932 914

Ratio of deaths per male

Male

Female

24.1

23.3

22.7

23.9

22.5

Total

23.9

23.5

22.4

24.8

22.2

Ratio of deaths per male

(a) in towns

(b) in rural districts

(c) according to causes

Cholera

Small pox

Plague

Fever

Dysentery and Diarrhoea

Respiratory diseases

0.8

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.4

0.8

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.4

0.1

0.1

0.1

0.1

0.1

18.8

18.0

19.1

14.1

18.0

1.0

1.8

1.1

1.1

1.1

1.8

1.8

1.8

1.8

1.8

INDIA VITAL STATISTICS

THE LANGUAGES OF THE INDIAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO FAMILY GROUP*

<i>Vernaculars of India</i>	<i>No. of languages spoken</i>	<i>Population (000 omitted)</i>
A. Austro-Asian	2	65
B. Austro-Asiatic	16	5,836
(1) Mon-Khmer	9	766
(2) Mundan	"	4,009.6
C. Tibeto-Chinese	122	14,010
(1) Tibeto-Burman	112	12,958
(2) Tai-Chinese	10	1,077.7
D. Dravidian	15	71,644.8
(1) Dravida	7	43,454.6
(2) Intermediate Languages	6	8,609
(3) Andhra	1	25,878.7
(4) North Western Language	1	907
E. Karen	14	1,941
F. Man	2	947
G. Indo-European (Aryan)	80	257,492.8
H. Unclassified	2	52.5
I. Languages not returned	-	1.9
<i>Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries and Africa</i>		
J. Indo-European	3	29.1
K. Semitic	3	60
L. Hamitic	2	5
M. Tibeto-Chinese	4	146
N. Mongolian	3	12
O. Malayo-Polynesian	2	84
<i>European Languages</i>		
P. Indo-European	17	339.7
Q. Monolian	3	1013
R. Languages not returned	-	1083

INDIA

GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUTION

THE CROWN

The apex of the Government of India is in England and the Government vests in the British Crown whose direction and control are exercised over the Governor General-in-Council or the Provincial Governors by the Secretary of State for India who is a member of the Parliament and a Cabinet Minister. With the enforcement of the Act of 1925 as from April 1 1927 the Council of India or the Council of the Secretary of State has been abolished and the Secretary of State has now a body of advisers who are to advise him on any matter relating to India on which he might seek their advice.

* Based on 1931 Census Report

IN INDIA

In India the Executive Head is the Governor General who is assisted by an Executive Council whose members are appointed by the Crown. They act as heads of the various Government Departments. The Commander in Chief of the Indian Army who is in charge of Defence is also a member of the Executive Council. The Governor-General is in charge of external relations (including Indian States) and matters ecclesiastical.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA THE FEDERATION

The constitution of India as embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935 provides for the establishment of a Federation consisting of British Governors' Provinces and British Chief Commissioners Provinces and the Indian States who accede to the Federation. The enforcement of the Federation is conditional upon (i) the presenting to the King of an address by each House of Parliament for that object and (ii) the accession by the Rulers of Indian States representing at least 57% of the population of Indian States and entitled to not less than half the seats in the Federal Upper Chamber.

Part III of the Act which has already been given effect to as from April 1 1937, provides for Provincial Autonomy in the Governors' Provinces. The Executive authority of the Crown in the Province is exercised on His Majesty's behalf by the Provincial Governor acting on the advice of a Council of Ministers. The Governor has special responsibilities but is himself subject to the provisions of the Act under the general control of and directions from the Governor General in his discretion. The Ministers are chosen from members of the Provincial Legislature. The Provincial Legislature consists of His Majesty as represented by the Governor and two Legislative Houses in Madras Bombay Bengal U P Bihar and Assam and only one Legislative Chamber in the Punjab G P & Berar N W F Provinces Orissa and Sind. The Provincial Ministers are now in charge of the Provincial administration and the Provincial Governors though the Executive Heads of Provincial Government usually act in a constitutional spirit subject to their special responsibilities as referred to above. The Ministers are responsible to the Provincial Legislatures. (For fuller details see *Government of India Act* which is dealt with at some length elsewhere in this Year Book.)

THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

Pending the establishment of Federation the executive authority of the Central Government—the Government of India proper—is exercised by the Governor-General-in-Council as prescribed in Part XIII of the Act and the Ninth Schedule of the Act. The bicameral Central Legislature of the 1919 Constitution is therefore still in existence and the Government at the Centre is still bureaucratic.

THE INDIAN STATES

The control which the British Crown exercises over Indian States is now exercised—as from April 1 1937—not by the Governor General-in-Council but by His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in relation to the States. The designation is in practice shortened to 'Crown Representative'. The offices of the Governor-General and the Crown Representative are held by the same person. The Rulers of the States are

proclaim a prerogative in the internal administration of the States but they have no power to make war or peace or establish diplomatic relations with external States. Some of the States make annual payments to His Majesty known as tribute.

History of Indian Constitution

The grant of the Dewani of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa by the Moghul Emperor Shah Alam in 1765 to the East India Company may be said to be the starting point of the East India Company's sovereignty in India, though the British had obtained their first foothold in India during the early years of the 17th century. After the grant of the Dewani the need of an effective system of parliamentary control and supervision over the Company's administration and policy in India was felt in England. The Regulating Act of 1773 was the first of a series of parliamentary enactments for achieving for the Parliament greater control over the British Indian administration. The Regulating Act might be said to be the first experiment at the establishment of the British Raj in India. By this Act a Governor-General and four Councilors were appointed for the Bengal, Presidencies and the Government at Fort St. George. A Council of Secretaries was made the official body in India whereof the administrative supremacy over all British Indian possessions was made unquestionable. Under this Act, Warren Hastings became the first Governor-General. The establishment of the Board of Control in 1784 rendered the East India Company directly subordinate to the British Government. The Board consisted of Privy Counsellors not exceeding six in number and its members were termed as Commissioners for the Affairs of India. In 1813, a searching inquiry was instituted into Indian affairs by a House of Commons Committee which resulted in the passing of the Charter Act of 1813 by which the Company's control of its territory and revenues was renewed for 20 years without prejudice to the undoubted sovereignty of the British Crown over possessions in India. Trade monopoly was practically abolished. The Charter Act of 1833 effected vital changes in the constitution of the East India Company. The trade privileges were taken away and the East India Company lost its character of a commercial body. But it retained administrative and political powers for another 20 years.

The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 brought home to the British Government the necessity of closer and more direct control over Indian affairs. The result was the Government of India Act of 1858 which declared that India was to be governed directly by and in the name of the Crown and that the powers of supervision and control of the Crown should be exercised through the Secretary of State for India, who was empowered to exercise all powers of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. The property of the Company was transferred to the Crown. The Indian Councils Act of 1861 which for the first time threw open to Indians scope for taking part in making laws for their own land remodelled the Indian legislatures and sought to introduce some popular elements into the legislature at the centre and in the provinces as well. The Morley-Minto Act of 1909 further widened the scope for the participation by Indians in the legislatures at the centre and in the provinces as well. But the Act of 1909 did not provide for direct election.

The Government of India Act of 1919—popularly known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms—might be considered as the first step towards the evolution of Provincial Autonomy and self-government in India. In the

Preamble to the Act of 1919 the aims of the British Raj in India were clearly and unmistakably declared as the gradual development of self governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire.

The main features of the constitution of the 1919 Act are given below

1 It provided for Dvarchy in the provinces and Buteaucracy at the centre. 2 The Government of India or the Central Government had a bicameral legislature consisting of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. 3 But the Central Legislature was in practice not more than a consulting body because its votes might be over ridden by the Governor General in Council and secondly the resolutions and the Bills passed by the Legislature were not in any way binding on the Central Executive. 4 In the provinces the Government was divided into two distinct spheres of responsibilities. (a) The Governor with Executive Councillors acting on his responsibility to the British Crown was in charge of what were known as the Reserved Subjects. (b) The Ministers directly elected representatives of the people i.e., elected members of the provincial legislature were placed at the head of certain subjects known as the Transferred Subjects i.e. subjects which had been transferred to the control of popular Ministers. 5 The Governor in his capacity as the head of the provincial administration was expected to regulate and harmonize these two elements viz popular and bureaucratic and both the elements were left to the final control of the Governor who was to be the supreme head of the province except in certain matters. 6 The provincial legislatures were all unicameral. 7 Elections both in the provinces and at the centre were as they still are based on communal basis of representation. 8 At the apex of the Indian administration was the Secretary of State-in Council himself a member of the British Cabinet and sole organ of the British administration in India in the Parliament and the sole medium through whom the authority of the Crown and the Parliament was to be exercised over all details of British Indian administration.

It was provided in the Act of 1919 that ten years after the introduction of the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms the constitution of the land would be revised once more with the object of further advancing the aims and objects set forth in the Preamble to the Act of 1919. But as there were political unrest and upheaval in India and as the leaders of the nation could neither put their heads together nor could see eye to eye with the constitutional outlook of the British Government further revision of the constitution was delayed till 1935 when the Constitution Act of India came into its present form.

The Government of India Act of 1935 is the product of seven years' labour on the part of British and British Indian politicians, administrators and leaders. The Statutory Reforms Commission—the Simon Commission, as it is commonly known—was appointed in November 1927 under the Chairmanship of Sir John (now Viscount) Simon. The Commission travelled extensively in India during two visits the first lasting for two months in 1928 and the second lasting for about 6 months from 11th October, 1928 to 18th April 1929. The Congress however, boycotted the Commission as Indians had no representation on it. The Report of the Commission was presented to Parliament in May 1930. It recommended the introduction of a federal structure of Government for the whole of British India and expressed the hope that an All India Federation consisting of British and Indian India would follow.

The Report of the Simon Commission was followed by three sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference in London. At the first Conference the representatives of British India and Indian States readily accepted the principle of Federation. The second session held in September 1931 was attended by Mahatma Gandhi who was there as the sole representative of the Indian National Congress. The representatives of British India failed to reach an agreement on the question of allocation of seats in provincial legislatures to the different communities. Sir Ramsay MacDonald as Prime Minister had therefore to make the Communal Award. In 1933 was issued the famous White Paper setting forth the British proposals for Indian Constitutional Reform. A Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament then considered these proposals in consultation with Indian representatives. The Committee's Report was presented in October 1934 and the Government of India Bill was based on this report. The Bill was passed into the present Government of India Act of 1935 with slight modifications of and additions to the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee.

Part III of the Act was enforced in India with effect from April 1, 1935 under an Order-in-Council made on 2nd July 1936.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT OF 1935

The principal changes brought about by the act of 1935 are the following:

1. At the centre bureaucracy has been sought to be replaced by dyarchy. In the provinces dyarchy has given place to provincial autonomy. 2. The unitary structure of the government is to give place to a federal structure. 3. The India Council has been abolished. 4. Burma has been separated from India. 5. Aden formerly a part of the Presidency of Bombay has been converted into a Crown Colony. 6. Sind and Orissa have been constituted as separate provinces.

INDIA : CONSTITUTION

There is no mention in the Constitution Act of 1935 of Dominion Status though the famous Preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919 has been retained in Section 311 (a) of the Government of India Act of 1935. The Preamble outlines the policy of Parliament with respect to the progressive realization of responsible government in British India and is in the following terms—

Whereas it is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration and for the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire

And whereas progress in giving effect to this policy can only be achieved by successive stages and it is expedient that substantial steps in this direction should now be taken

"And whereas the time and manner of each advance can only be determined by Parliament upon whom responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples

And whereas the action of Parliament in such matters must be guided by the co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will be conferred and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility

'And whereas concurrently with the gradual development of self governing institutions in the Provinces of India it is expedient to give to those Provinces in provincial matters the largest measure of independence of the Government of India which is compatible with the due discharge by the latter of its own responsibilities,

The Act of 1919 provided that for the purpose of inquiring into the work log of the system of government the growth of education and the development of representative institutions in British India and matters connected therewith and to report 'as to whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible government or to extend modify or restrict the degree of responsible government then existing therein including the question whether the establishment of second chambers of the local legislatures is or is not desirable a Statutory Commission would be appointed at the expiry of ten years after the passing of the Act of 1919

The Crown

The Crown notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of 1935 enjoys right to certain prerogatives with regard to India the most important of which are given below

(1) All land in British India is vested in the Crown who is the ultimate owner (2) Gold and silver mines belong to the Crown (3) The Crown has right to exercise the prerogative of mercy and pardon (4) The Crown can grant honours of Imperial Status and he alone can settle the order of precedence in India

Apart from the above prerogatives it must always be borne in mind that the Government of India vests in the British Crown and the executive authorities in India either in the Central Government or in the Provincial spheres are delegated authorities of the British Crown That is the theoretical position though in practice the executive in British India derives their power and prerogatives from the Government of India Act of 1935 and from the British Parliament and ultimately from the British electors This fact makes it clear that the sovereignty of British India rests with the British electors who are the ultimate authority for making and unmaking the Indian Constitution

The British Crown even under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935 has been recognized as the chief executive if there be one such person for the whole of British India The laws passed by the Central the Federal or the Provincial legislatures can be unmade by the British Crown the British Crown exercises the power of appointing the Governor General the Crown Representative the Commander in Chief of the Indian Army the Provincial Governors and other important administrative and judicial dignitaries in India

The Crown and the Indian States The Indian States are subject to the paramountcy of the Crown and though they possess some degrees of liberty in matters of internal administration in external matters and in matters concerning the relation between one Indian State and

and her they are subordinate to the Paramount Power. The freedom to rule their own territories independently of external interference depends on treaties with or grants from the British Crown. It was settled for good by Lord Reading that the India Princes cannot claim a status of equality with the Paramount Power and that if they owe any allegiance to any external authority it is to the British Crown.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

Formerly the Secretary of State was characterized as the real Governor of India if any one single person in the British Empire could be so designated. Though with the enactment of the Government of India Act of 1935 powers of supervision and control exercised by the Secretary of State over the Provincial Executive have been reduced yet he retains his character of being the only channel through which the power and control of the British Parliament and of the Crown as well are exercised over India. The Executive in India have often to look upon the Secretary of State as their mouthpiece in Parliament and the Secretary of State as a member of the British Cabinet, is directly if not individually responsible to the Parliament for Indian affairs.

It is provided by Sect. 14 of the Act of 1935 that the Governor General shall be under the general control of and comply with such particular directions if any as may from time to time be given to him by the Secretary of State but that the validity of anything done by the Governor-General shall not be called in question on the ground that it was done otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the section. It is moreover provided in sub-section (2) of the same that the Secretary of State shall satisfy himself that nothing in his directions is contrary to any Instrument of Instructions issued to the Governor-General.

Apart from those general powers the Secretary of State for India has special power with regard to the recruitment to certain civil services in India and exercises control with respect to conditions of services of His Majesty's forces in India.

The All India Federation*

The Act of 1935 provides for the establishment of an All India Federation consisting of British India i.e. the Governors Provinces and Chief Commissioners Provinces and the Indian States which accede to the Federation. The Federation is to be established by Royal Proclamation subject to the fulfilment of the following conditions: (1) an address is to be presented to His Majesty the King Emperor by the Houses of Parliament for that object and (2) Indian States representing at least half the population of Indian States and at least half the number of seats allocated to India in the Constituent of 1935 accede to the Federation.

The Federation will have executive authority in all matters with respect to which it has legislative powers—to make laws for raising in British India, on behalf of the Crown, naval, military and air forces for the administration of His Majesty's forces placed on the Indian establishment and to the exercise of such rights, authority and jurisdiction which are exercisable by the Crown by treaty, usage, grant, in and in relation to the tribal areas.

* The Federation has not come into effect and there is no knowing if it will at all come into effect.

The Federal executive authority does not however extend to any matters with respect to which the Provincial Legislature has power to make laws and secondly with regard to any constituent State the executive authority of the Federation extends only to such matters as the Ruler of the State concerned agrees to place under the Jurisdiction of the Federation

DIARCHY AT THE CENTRE

The Federal Government is to be dyarchical. The Governor General acting in his discretion in relation to the reserved subjects and to the subjects of his special responsibilities will be one part of the Government while the popular Ministers at the heads of the departments but acting under the control and supervision of the Governor General will constitute the other part of the Government. In financial matters and in those affecting the Reserve Bank of India the previous sanction of the Governor-General will be necessary for any important measures that the Ministers may think fit to take (Sections 103 and 107 of the Act)

THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE

The Governor-General

The Governor General is to be the head of the Federal Government and he will be at the supreme command of naval military and air forces in India subject to the condition that His Majesty will have power to appoint a Commander in Chief and will also have power to assign functions to him. All executive actions of the Federal Government shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Governor General.

The phrases acting in discretion and acting in individual judgment are frequently used throughout the Government of India Act in connection with the powers and functions of the Governor General and the Provincial Governors. Wherever the Governor General or a Governor is to act in his discretion he need not consult his Ministers. But in the case of individual judgment the Governor-General or Governor may consult responsible Ministers but may or may not accept their views.

The Governor-General and the Crown Representative—The Governor General is appointed by His Majesty on the advice of the Prime Minister by a Commission under the Royal Sign Manual. The functions of the Crown in relation to the Indian States are to be performed by the Crown Representative. It is however provided in the Act that one and the same person may combine the functions of the Governor General and the Crown representative. With effect from 1st April 1937 the designation *Lieut. Gov.* was changed into *Crown Representative*.

Reserved Subjects and Special Responsibilities of the Governor General—Defence ecclesiastical affairs foreign relations and tribal areas etc.—these are to be the reserved subjects for the Governor General and in regard to these the Governor General will act in his discretion. The Governor General may appoint counsellors not exceeding three in number for assisting him in the exercise of his functions with regard to the reserved subjects. These counsellors will be responsible to the Governor General alone. Besides these reserved powers the Governor General has been armed with certain special responsibilities under section 12 of the Act. These are 1. The prevention

of any grave menace to the peace and tranquillity of India or any part thereof 2 Maintaining the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government 3 Sa'eguarding the legitimate interests of the minorities, 4 Sa'eguarding the interests of members of the public services and of their dependants 5 Due discharge of the functions of the Crown in relation to the Indian States 6 Prevention of discriminatory actions against goods of the United Kingdom or Burmese origin imported into India 7 The protection of the rights of Indian States and rights and dignity of the Rulers thereof There are also minor items of special responsibilities

INSTRUMENTS OF INSTRUCTIONS*

The Act provides that the Secretary of State shall lay before the Parliament the draft of any Instrument of Instructions for His Majesty to issue to the Governor General and that no further proceedings shall be taken in relation to such Instrument of Instructions except in pursuance of an address by both the Houses of Parliament It is moreover provided in section 13 (2) of the Act that the validity of anything done by the Governor General shall not be questioned on the ground that it was done otherwise than in accordance with the Instrument of Instructions The Instrument of Instructions prescribes how the Governor General should act in relation to his Ministers and to the component parts of the Federation—the Provinces and the Indian States

COUNCIL OF FEDERAL MINISTERS

There shall be a Council of Ministers not exceeding ten to aid the Governor-General in the exercise of his functions and the Governor-General in his discretion may preside over the meetings of the Council of Ministers The Minister shall be chosen by the Governor-General and hold office during his pleasure But a minister who for a period of six consecutive months is not a member of either Houses of the Federal Legislature shall, at the expiry of that period cease to be a Minister The Governor-General will act in his discretion with regard to the functions in relation to the appointment and dismissal of the Ministers But they are to be responsible to the Legislature

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S ADVISERS

The Governor General may appoint counsellors not exceeding three in number for assisting him in the exercise of his functions in relation to the reserved subjects Moreover in order to assist him for discharge of his special responsibilities in regard to financial stability and the credit of the Federal Government the Governor General may appoint a financial adviser who is to hold office during the Governor-General's pleasure

THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

The Federal Legislature shall consist of His Majesty represented by the Governor General and two Chambers to be known respectively as the Council of State and the House of Assembly or the Federal Assembly The Council of State, the Upper House shall consist of 156 representatives of British India and not more than 104 representatives of Indian States The Federal Assembly shall consist of 250 representatives of British India and not more than 125 representatives of Indian States

* The Act of 1931 provides for similar instruments of Instructions for Provincial Governors also

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

THE POWERS AND JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

Both the Houses have equal powers and votable grants of expenditure in whole or in part will have to receive the sanction of both the Houses. This is a peculiar feature. In most of the democratic countries of the world usually the Lower House has the final say in money Bills or in budgetary matters. The Act of 1935 in this respect is therefore a retrograde step.

The sphere of legislation of the Federal Legislature has been clearly defined in the Act of 1935 and in the 7th Schedule of the Act subjects which fall under the purview of Federal Legislature have been given in a list of 59 items. Principal among these items are—

- 1 Naval military and air forces of the Federation but not the forces raised for employments in the Indian States or the army or military police for Provincial Governments
- 2 External affairs
- 3 Ecclesiastical affairs
- 4 Coinage currency and legal tender
- 5 Post and telegraphs including telephone wireless broadcasting and post office savings bank
- 6 Public debt of the Federation
- 7 Federal public services and Federal Public Service Commission
- 8 Federal Pensions
- 9 Customs
- 10 Major ports
- 11 Maritime shipping and navigation
- 12 Federal railways copyright inventions designs etc.
- 13 Arms fire-arms ammunition, explosives
- 14 Cheques bills of exchange promissory notes and other like instruments
- 15 Corporations
- 16 Regulations of labour and safety in mines and oil fields
- 17 Regulations of mines and mineral developments
- 18 Banking and insurance
- 19 Corporations tax salt opium State lotteries etc.

In introducing any Bill or introducing any motion affecting the financial stability of the Federation the minorities the Reserve Bank of India matters of a Province or a State the previous sanction of the Governor General is necessary.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

A Bill may originate in either Chamber of the Federal Legislature and a Bill shall not be deemed to have been passed by the Chambers unless it has been agreed to by both the Chambers.

If a Bill passed by one Chamber is rejected by the other Chamber and if more than 6 months elapse from the date of the rejection of the Bill by the other Chamber without the Bill being presented to the Governor-General for his assent then he may unless the Lower House has been dissolved in the meantime notify to the Chambers his intention to summon a joint sitting of the two Chambers for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Bill. If at the joint sitting the Bill with amendments if any be passed by a majority of the total number of members of both the Chambers present and voting it shall be deemed to have been passed by both the Chambers.

A Bill after being passed individually or jointly by both the Chambers of the Legislature shall be presented to the Governor-General for his assent. The Governor-General however may withhold his assent to the Bill or may reserve the Bill for the consideration of His Majesty's Government. [Sec 73(1)]. The Governor-General may moreover return the Bill to the

Chambers requesting that they will recommend the Bill or any specified provisions thereof and in particular will consider the desirability of introducing any such amendments as he may recommend.

THE BUDGET

The Governor-General shall cause to be laid before both the Chambers of the Federal Legislature an annual financial statement showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Federation for the year. The estimates of expenditure are to be of two classes: 1. Votable estimates i.e. sums required to meet the expenditure on items votable by the Legislature. 2. Non votable estimates i.e. sums required to meet the expenditure charged upon the revenues of the Federation. This latter class includes such items as salary and allowance of the Governor-General, debt charges of the Federation, allowances of Federal Ministers, Governor-General's Advisers, of Judges of the Federal Court, Defence expenditure and expenditure in connection with other reserved subjects of the Governor-General. It is also provided that any Bill or measure for imposing or increasing any tax or for regulating borrowing of money should not be moved except on the recommendations of the Governor-General.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Section 42 of the Act empowers the Governor-General to promulgate ordinances during the recess of the legislature and section 43 empowers him to promulgate ordinances at any time (even when the legislature is in session). The condition which can justify the promulgation of such ordinances is that, the Governor-General is to be satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action. An ordinance promulgated under section 42 or section 43 shall have the same force and effect as an Act of the Federal Legislature duly assented to by the Governor-General.

Ordinances promulgated under section 42 are to be laid before the Federal Legislature and shall cease to operate at the expiration of 6 weeks from the reassembly of the Legislature or earlier on the passing of resolutions by the Legislature disapproving the ordinances. An ordinance under Section 43 shall continue in operation for not more than 6 months and shall be communicated forthwith to the Secretary of State and shall be laid by him before each House of Parliament.

The power of the Governor-General to promulgate ordinances under section 42 or section 43 is limited to the legislative sphere of the Federal Legislature and is subject to the provisions of the Act relating to the power of His Majesty to disallow any Acts of the Federal Legislature.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ACT

The Governor-General if at any time it appears to him that it is essential that provisions should be made by legislation for enacting forthwith a particular law may send a message containing such provision and he may attach to his message a draft of the Bill the passing whereof he considers necessary. The Governor-General may at any time after the expiration of one month from the sending of the message or the Bill to the Legislature send the Bill as a Governor-General's Act. A Governor-General's Act shall have the same force and effect as an Act of the Indian Federation and every Governor-General's Act shall be communicated forthwith to the Secretary of

State and shall be laid by him before each House of Parliament. The functions of the Governor General under sections 42, 43 and 44—i.e. powers for enacting ordinances and Governor General's Acts—shall be exercised by him in his discretion.

BREAKDOWN OF THE CONSTITUTION

If at any time the Governor General is satisfied that circumstances have arisen which make it impossible to carry on the Government of the Federation in accordance with the provisions of the Act, he may by proclamation assume to himself all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by any Federal Body or Authority except the functions and the powers exercisable by the Federal Court. This in effect means the suspension of the Federal Council of Ministers and the Federal constitution and taking over of the administrative power by the Governor General himself. The Governor General's proclamation about the assumption of powers shall be forthwith communicated to the Secretary of State who shall place it before each House of Parliament (Section 45).

The Governor General may also by proclamation assume to himself under section 45 (3) the power of the Federal Legislature to make laws and any laws made by him under this section will have effect for two years from the date of the proclamation. Such laws however may be re-enacted or replaced by appropriate legislature.

THE FEDERAL JUDICATURE

Section 60 of the Government of India Act provides for the establishment and the constitution of a Federal Court. The Federal Court shall consist of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary. Ordinarily justice judges are not to exceed six in number. The Federal Court will have both original and appellate jurisdiction. According to the provisions of section 64, the Federal Court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between any two or more of the following parties: the Federation; any of the Provinces or any of the Federal States; if and so far as the dispute involves any question on which existence or extent of a legal right depends. The Federal Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction shall not pronounce any judgment other than a declaratory judgment.

In its appellate jurisdiction the Federal Court shall entertain appeals from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in British India or a High Court in a Federated State. If the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Act of 1934 or an Order-in-Council made thereunder, Section 64 of the Act provides the right to appeal to His Majesty in Council from the decision of the Federal Court in its original jurisdiction. But in any other case of appeal the leave of the Federal Court is necessary.

Section 68 of the Act empowers the Governor General to consult the Federal Court if at any time it appears to him that a question of law has arisen or is likely to arise on which it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Court and the Court may after such hearing as they think fit report to the Governor-General thereon.

It is provided in section 206 of the Act that the Federal Legislature may by Act enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court so as to enable the Federal Court to entertain appeals in civil suits from decrees or final orders of a High Court in British India.

FEDERAL RAILWAY AUTHORITY

The executive authority of the Federation in respect of Railways shall be exercised by the Federal Railway Authority. At least three-sevenths of the members of the Authority shall be appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion and remaining members shall be appointed by the Governor-General acting with the Ministers. The Governor-General shall in his discretion appoint a member of the Authority to be the President. In the discharge of their functions, the Federal Railway Authority shall be guided by such instructions on question of policy as may be given to them by the Federal Government but in case of any dispute with the Federal Government the decision of the Governor-General in his discretion shall be final. The Authority in discharging their functions shall act on business principles due regard being had to the interests of agricultural, industrial, commercial and general public interests and shall in particular make proper provisions for meeting out of their receipts on revenue account expenditure to which such receipts are applicable under the provision of the Act. The Act further provides for the appointment of a Chief Railway Commissioner who is to be at the head of the executive staff of the Authority, and also for the formation of Railway Tribunal and Railway Rates Committee.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

The Act provides for the appointment by the Governor-General of a High Commissioner who is to assist the Federation in business matters in the United Kingdom. The High Commissioner may, with the approval of the Governor-General undertake if necessary, to perform, on behalf of a Province or a Federated State or on behalf of Burma, functions similar to those he performs on behalf of the Federation.

GOVERNORS' PROVINCES

Section 46 of the Act provides that the following shall be Governors' Provinces: Madras, Bombay, Bengal United Provinces the Punjab Bihar Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, N.-W. P. Province Orissa Sind and such other Governors' Provinces as may be created under the Act. The section also provides that Burma shall cease to be a part of India. With regard to Berar, section 47 of the Act provides that Berar and Central Provinces shall notwithstanding the continuance of His Exalted Highness's sovereignty over Berar be one Governor's Province by the name of Central Provinces and Berar.

THE PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE

The executive authority of a Province shall be exercised on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor. And the executive authority of the Governor shall be limited to the extent of the legislative scope of the Province concerned.

Section 54 of the Act provides that the Governor of a Province shall be under the superintendence of the Governor General

Sections 50-52 provide for the establishment of Provincial Autonomy in the Provinces. The Council of Ministers is to be in charge of the Provincial administration. The Ministers are to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions as required by the Act (though the Governor has full authority to use his own judgment). The validity of anything done by the Governor should not be called in question on the ground that he ought to or ought not to have acted in his discretion or ought to or ought not to have exercised his individual judgment. The Provincial Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor and shall hold office during his pleasure. But no person shall continue to be a Minister if he is not a member of the provincial legislature for six consecutive months. [Sec 51 (2) of the Act]

The salary of Ministers will be fixed by an Act of the provincial legislature for their term of office. Salary of a particular individual acting as Minister is not to be submitted annually to the legislature for sanction. The only method of removing Ministers from office is for the legislature to move a vote of non-confidence.

SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GOVERNOR

The Governor has among others the following special responsibilities —

1 The prevention of any grave menace to the peace and tranquillity of the province or any part thereof. 2 The safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the minorities. 3 Safeguarding the rights and interests of members of the Public Services and their dependants. 4 The partially excluded areas. 5 Protection of the rights of an Indian State and the rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof. 6 The execution of orders and directions lawfully issued to him by the Governor General under Part IV of the Act.

SPECIAL POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR

1 Section 57 of the Act provides that if it appears to the Governor of a Province that the peace and tranquillity of the province is in danger by the operations of any person which are intended to overthrow the lawfully established Government, the Governor may direct that his functions shall to such extent as may be specified in the direction be exercised by him in his discretion.

2 The Governor has power in his discretion to make rules for securing that no records or information relating to the Intelligence Service dealing with terrorism are to be disclosed to any person other than such persons within the Provincial police forces as the Inspector General or Commissioner of Police may direct. The Governor has power to promulgate ordinances; he has power to assume to himself by proclamation all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by any or all the Ministers if at any time he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The concurrence of the Governor General must be obtained before such a proclamation is issued by a Governor.

GOVERNORS ORDINANCES

Sections 88 and 89 of the Act enable the Governor to promulgate ordinances during recess of the Provincial Legislature and at all times respectively. Ordinances promulgated under section 88 shall be placed before the Provincial Legislature and shall cease to operate at the expiration of 6 weeks from the re-assembly of the Legislature or earlier if a resolution disapproving it is passed by the Legislative Assembly and agreed to by the Legislative Council. An ordinance promulgated under section 89 shall continue in operation for a period not exceeding 6 months as may be specified therein. Such an ordinance may be extended for a further period not exceeding 6 months by a subsequent ordinance. The Governor will have to obtain the concurrence of the Governor-General in the exercise of his power of promulgating ordinances under section 89.

GOVERNORS ACTS

Under section 90 of the Act the Governor has power to enact Governor's Acts. Such enactments are made by sending a message to the Chamber or Chambers of Legislature explaining the circumstances which render particular legislation essential and if the Legislature fails to enact laws similar to that indicated in the Governor's message to the Legislature the Governor may at any time after the expiration of one month enact as a Governor's Act the Bill proposed by him to the Legislature. Every Governor's Act will have to be communicated through the Governor-General to the Secretary of State and shall be laid by him before each House of Parliament and such enactments are to be made by the Governor with the concurrence of the Governor-General.

FAILURE OF CONSTITUTIONAL MACHINERY

Section 93 of the Act provides that if it appears to the Governor of a province that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act he may assume to himself all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by any provincial body or authority. But the powers under this section are exclusive of the powers vested in or exercisable by a High Court. A proclamation of the assumption of powers by the Governor should be communicated forthwith to the Secretary of State and shall be laid by him before each House of Parliament. Ordinarily such a proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of 6 months. No proclamation shall be made by a Governor under section 93 except with the concurrence of the Governor-General in his discretion. The Governor may assume under this section by proclamation any power of the Provincial Legislature to make laws. Such laws will continue to have effect until 2 years have elapsed from the date on which the proclamation ceases to have effect. Such acts can, however, be re-enacted or repealed by an appropriate Legislature.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

There shall be for every province a Provincial Legislature consisting of His Majesty represented by the Governor and (a) in the provinces of Madras Bombay Bengal United Provinces Bihar and Assam two Chambers (b) in other provinces one Chamber. Where there are two chambers the Upper

House will be known as the Legislative Council and the Lower House as the Legislative Assembly. In other provinces the name of the Legislature shall be the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly of every province shall continue for 5 years unless sooner dissolved. The Legislative Council shall be a permanent body not subject to dissolution but one-third of the members thereof shall retire in rotation every third year. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the President and the Deputy President of the Legislative Council are to be elected by the respective members of these Houses.

The composition of both the Upper and Lower Houses in different British provinces is given in the appended table. Representation in the Legislative Assemblies is mainly based on allocation of seats to various communities and to certain interests. Besides General electorates there are separate electorates for Mahomedans, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and European communities. A number of seats out of the seats classified as General seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes among the Hindus. These reserved seats are however filled by double election.

The Provincial Legislative List contains 54 items the principal among which are given below:

- 1 Public order and the administration of justice including all courts except the Federal Court.
- 2 Police including railway and village police.
- 3 Education.
- 4 Prisons, reformatories, etc.
- 5 Public debt of the Province.
- 6 Provincial Public Service and Provincial Public Service Commission.
- 7 Provincial pensions.
- 7 Works, land and buildings belonging to the Province.
- 8 Election to Provincial Legislature, salaries of the Provincial Ministers, of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly and of the President and Deputy President of the Legislative Council, if any, the privileges and remuneration of the members of the Provincial Legislature.
- 9 Local self government and public health and sanitation.
- 10 Registration of births and deaths.
- 11 Provincial communication including roads, bridges, ferries and local railways.
- 12 Water supply, irrigation and canals, etc.
- 13 Agriculture.
- 14 Rights in or over land, land tenures, courts of wards.
- 15 Forests and fisheries.
- 16 Industries, their development and encouragement.
- 17 Land Revenue.
- 18 Excise duties.
- 19 Taxes on agricultural income on lands and buildings, duties in respect of succession of agricultural land, taxes on profession, trades, on animals and boats, on sale of goods, on luxuries and entertainments, etc.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

A Bill that has been passed by the Provincial Legislative Assembly or by both the Chambers of the Provincial Legislature is to be presented to the Governor for his assent to it in His Majesty's name. The Governor may withhold his assent or may reserve the Bill for consideration of the Governor-General. When such reservation is made the Governor-General may either assent to the Bill in His Majesty's name or withhold assent or in his turn reserve the Bill for the signification of His Majesty. Section 77 of the Act however provides that even when an Act of the Provincial Legislature has received the assent of the Governor or the Governor-General it may be disallowed by His Majesty within 12 months of the date of such assent.

In a bicameral province a Bill may originate in any of the two Houses. A Bill passed by one House must be sent to the other House for its approval before the Bill can be sent to the Governor for his assent. If the two Houses in a bicameral province fail to come to an agreement with regard to any particular Bill or any part thereof the Governor shall call a joint meeting of the two Houses for deliberation and discussion on the Bill with amendments if any. And if the Bill be passed by a majority of votes in the joint meeting the Bill will be as usual sent to the Governor for his assent.

ESTIMATES OF PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE

The provincial annual financial statements are to show separately (1) the sums required to meet expenditure charged upon the revenues of the Provinces—non votable expenditure (2) the sums required to meet other expenditures proposed to be met from the revenues of the province. There are votable expenditures. A list of votable and non votable expenditures is given elsewhere.

No demand for grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor and demands for grants of votable expenditure shall be made to the Legislative Assembly which body shall have power to assent or to refuse to assent to any demand or to assent to any demand subject to reduction.

It is clear from the above that though equal in status with regard to other Bills in Money Bills the Lower House have been given special powers.

A financial Bill or amendment making provision for imposing or increasing any tax or for regulating the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the Governor. There are moreover certain special provisions for expenditure on the education of Anglo-Indian or European communities in India.

GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

English is to be ordinarily used in the proceedings of the Provincial Legislature and members of the Legislature are guaranteed immunity from legal proceedings against what they say on the floor of the Chambers of the Legislature. But no discussion shall take place in a Provincial Legislature with respect to the conduct of any judge of the Federal Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS PROVINCES

Part IV of the Act (Sections 91-94) provides that British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer Merwara, Coorg and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and such other areas as may be created under the Act will be known as Chief Commissioners' Provinces. A Chief Commissioner's province is to be administered by the Governor-General acting through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him in his discretion. There are special provisions for the administration of British Baluchistan and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

THE INDIA'S STATES

The Indian States are subject to the paramountcy of the Crown and are bound to the Crown by treaties, engagements, covenants and usage. The Paramount Power has such powers in relation to the States as enable it to act

in the interest of India as a whole and in the interests of the States. It has ordinarily no control over State courts, police or coinage. Control of military force of the States is shared by the Paramount Power with the States. The Paramount Power, however, recognises the responsibility of helping Indian States whenever there is dangerous internal trouble in the States. Section 256 provides for military assistance to Indian States if and when necessary while section 285 states that nothing in the Act affects the rights and obligations of the Crown in relation to any Indian State.

Under section 5 of the Act, Rulers of Indian States may accede to All India Federation. Indian States if and when they accede to the Federation, may assign functions of the States to the control of the Federation and its Legislature. But the extent of such subjects assigned and of such control is to be limited to the Princes willing co-operation.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DURING TRANSITION

Part VIII of the Act consisting of sections 517-519 contain provisions dealing with the Central Government during the transitional period, i.e. during the period intervening between the introduction of Provincial Autonomy as provided in Part III of the Act and the establishment of the Federation as provided in Part II of the Act. The Central Government during the transitional period is in effect a continuation of the Central Government under the Government of India Act of 1919. The Executive Council of the Governor-General consisting of members appointed by the Crown, the bicameral Legislature at the Centre with their old composition, the sole responsibility of the Governor-General in Council as the Executive Head of the British Indian Administration—all these features of the constitution of 1919 have been retained with certain modifications and additions in Part VII of the Act.

The sphere of legislation of the Federal Government as provided in Part II of the Act has been incorporated in the legislative scope of the Central Government during the transition period. The control of the Secretary of State has been retained and it is the Governor-General-in-Council and not the Governor-General in his discretion or in his individual judgment who is to be except in exceptional circumstances the executive authority in India during the transitional period.

As before, the Central Legislature will consist of two Chambers, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, the Upper and Lower Houses respectively. The Upper House will have 60 members, of whom at least 40 are to be non-officials elected or nominated and not more than 20 are to be nominated officials. The Lower House has 140 members, of whom not more than 105 are elected and the rest are nominated by the Governor-General. The term of the Council of State, unless dissolved earlier, is 5 years and that of the Assembly only 3 years.

The present Government of India and its chief executive, the Governor-General in Council have been empowered to perform certain functions assigned to the Federal Executive and the present Indian Legislature is to exercise jurisdiction over subjects of the Federal Legislative list.

The 9th Schedule of Government of India Act 1935 contains provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919 which have been continued in force with

amendments until the establishment of the Federation. As during the previous regime—namely, under the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms—the Central Government is bureaucratic and the Central Legislature is of the nature of an advisory council which can only make recommendations. Notwithstanding the fact that the All India Federation has not yet come into force it is provided that the Federal Court of India, the Federal Railway Authority and the Federal Public Service Commission will come into being under Orders-in-Council of the British Crown. These bodies except the Federal Railway Authority have already been constituted and are functioning under the provisions of the Act.

AMENDMENTS OF THE ACT

Section 90A of the Act provides for the amendment of the Act or Orders-in-Council made under it in certain specified respects. The subject matters amendable under this section are—

1. The size or composition of the Chambers of Federal Legislature or the procedure of choosing legislators and the qualifications of the members of the legislature.

2. Similar changes with respect to Provincial Legislatures. The general principle or procedure to be followed in effecting such amendment shall be that the legislature concerned Federal or Provincial shall pass resolutions recommending such amendment and the Secretary of State shall within six months after the resolution shall have been communicated to him cause to be laid before both Houses of Parliament a statement of any action which may be proposed to be taken thereon.

It must be noted here that section 80B which on a *prima facie* view appears to lend an element of flexibility to Indian Constitution is in fact a stringent provision.

PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION

Though the Federal Legislature will be enabled to enjoy fiscal freedom the Act prohibits the imposition of any discriminatory taxes on imports from the United Kingdom and Burma. Moreover there is provision in section 111 of the Act which prohibits the imposition of any restriction by the Indian or Provincial Legislature on the right of entry into British India of a British subject domiciled in the United Kingdom and also prohibits the imposition of any restriction regarding possession of properties or travel or residence in British India of such above mentioned British subjects. Section 112 of the Act prohibits the imposition of any tax as may discriminate against British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom or Burma or companies incorporated in the United Kingdom or in Burma.

FRANCHISE

Franchise is limited in India. Educational and property qualifications, residence majority, sanity, etc., are the principal qualifications of voters.

for both Provincial and Federal Legislatures. The number of voters to the Provincial Assemblies according to the registers of 1937 elections was 80 137 919 and that to Provincial Legislative Councils was 89 871.

THE SERVICES OF THE CROWN

The Act of 1935 makes elaborate provisions for the safeguarding of the interests of the members of public services in India and of their dependants and particularly for safeguarding the interests of those members who are appointed by the Secretary of State for India. Public servants hold office during pleasure of His Majesty and it is provided that no person may be dismissed or reduced in rank unless he be given an opportunity of showing the cause against the action proposed and unless he has been convicted of a criminal offence. Moreover it is the appointing authority that can dismiss a public servant. The Act specifically provides for compensation in case of premature retrenchment or abolition of the office.

DEFENCE SERVICES

The Defence services are reserved subjects for the Governor General under the Federal constitution. The Governor General is the Head of the Army, Navy and Air Force in India subject to the condition that His Majesty may appoint a Commander-in-Chief of the British Indian Army and assign functions to him and he is to be subject to the general control of the Secretary of State. The Governor-General is however directed by the Act to consult Federal Ministers on matters connected with Defence.

Defence estimates are non-votable.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

The Act provides for the formation and constitution of Public Service Commissions both for the Federation and the provinces. These Commissions shall conduct examinations for appointment to the services of the Federation or the provinces as the case may be.

THE HIGH COURTS

According to section 219 of the Act the following shall be High Courts—High Courts in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore and Patna and Chief Court of Oudh, Judicial Commissioners' Courts in C. P. and Berar, Sind and N. W. F. Province and any other Court in British India which His Majesty in Council may declare to be a High Court. Every High Court shall be a Court of record and shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other judges as His Majesty may appoint. The Judges of a High Court are appointed by the Crown and they hold office during His Majesty's pleasure. Separation of the Judiciary is ensured by the Act of 1935.

TABLE OF SEATS
THE COUNCIL OF STATE
REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH INDIA

Province or community	Total seats	General seats	Seats for Scheduled Castes	Sikh seats	Mohammedan seats	Women's seats
Madras	20	14	1		4	1
Bombay	16	10	1		4	1
Bengal	20	8	1		10	1
United Provinces	20	11	1		7	1
Punjab	16	8		4	8	1
Bihar	10	10	1		4	1
Central Provinces and Berar	8	6	1		1	
Assam	6	3			2	
North West Frontier Province	6	1			4	
Orissa	6	4			1	
Sind	6	3			3	
British Baluchistan	1	1			1	
Delhi	1	1				
Ajmer Merwara	1	1				
Coorg	1	1				
Anglo Indians	1					
Europeans	7					
Indian Christians	2					
	160	76	6	4	40	6

TABLE OF SEATS

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF STATE

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS FOR PURPOSES OF TRIENNIAL ELECTION

Province	Number of seats to be filled originally for three years only					Number of seats to be filled originally for six years only					Number of seats to be filled originally for nine years				
	General	Scheduled Castes	Sibs	Moham medan	Women	General	Scheduled Castes	Sibs	Moham medan	Women	General	Scheduled Castes	Sibs	Moham medan	Women
Madras	5	1			1	7			2	1	7	1		2	1
Bombay	4	1									5	1		2	
Bengal	5	1			1	6			4	2	4			3	
United Provinces	5	1				5			2		5			3	
Punjab	3		2			3					4				
Bihar						1									
C P & Derar						5					5				
Assam						5									
N W P						5									
Province															
Orissa	4										1				
Sind	2			1					3						
British															
Malabaristan															
Delhi															
Aj Merwars															
Coorg															
Total	22	2	2	18	2	28	2	2	15	2	25	2		16	2

TABLE OF SEATS
THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY
REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH INDIA

Province	Total seats	General seats		Reserved for Scheduled Castes		Sub	Muslims	Anglo-Indians	European	Indian Christian	Commerce & Industry	Landholders	Labour	Women
		Total	Reserved for Scheduled Castes											
Madras	87	19	4	15	0	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bombay	80	18	4	14	0	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bengal	87	10	4	10	0	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
United Provinces	87	19	4	15	0	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Punjab	80	10	4	10	0	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bihar	10	9	2	7	0	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
O P. & Deccan	10	4	1	3	0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assam	6	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N.-W. F. Province	6	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Orissa	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sind	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
British Baluchistan	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delhi	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ajmer Merwara	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coorg	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non Provincial seats	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	250	103	19	6	82	4	8	8	8	8	11	7	10	9

TABLE OF SEATS

THE COUNCIL OF STATE AND THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES

<i>States and Groups of States</i>	<i>No. of seats in the Council of State</i>	<i>No. of seats in the Federal Assembly</i>	<i>States and Groups of States</i>	<i>No. of seats in the Council of State</i>	<i>No. of seats in the Federal Assembly</i>
Hyderabad	5	16	Jodhpur	2	2
Mysore	3	7	Bikaner	2	1
Kashmir	3	4	Indore	1	1
Gwalior	3	4	Bhopal	2	1
Paroda	3	2	Rewa	2	2
Katkat	2	1	Kolhapur	2	1
Travancore	2	5	Patiala	2	2
Cochin	2	1	Bahawalpur	2	1
Udaipur	2	2	Other States	61	66
Jalpur	2	3	Total	104	124

TABLE OF SEATS

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

<i>Province</i>	<i>Total of seats</i>	<i>General seats</i>	<i>Mohamedan</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Indian Christian</i>	<i>Seats to be filled by Legisl. Assembly</i>	<i>Seats to be filled by Governor</i>
Madras	Not less than 54 Not more than 56	35	7	1	3		Not less than 8 Not more than 10
Bombay	Not less than 29 Not more than 30	20	5	1			Not less than 3 Not more than 4
Bengal	Not less than 63 Not more than 65	10	17	9		27	Not less than 6 Not more than 8
United Provinces	Not less than 58 Not more than 60	34	17	1			Not less than 6 Not more than 8
Madras	Not less than 29 Not more than 30	9	4	1		12	Not less than 3 Not more than 4
Assam	Not less than 21 Not more than 22	10	6	2			Not less than 3 Not more than 4

TABLE OF SEATS

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

Province	Total seats	General seats		Reserved for Scheduled Castes		Backward areas and tribes	S. P.	Mohammedan	Anglo-Indian	European	Indian Christian	Commerce Industry Mining & Planting	Landholders	University	Labour	Women
		Total														
Madras	215	146	80	1				28	2	8	8	9	0	1	4	0
Bombay*	175	114	15	1				29	3	8	2	19	0	1	3	0
Bengal	270	78	30					117	8	11	1	3	0	1	8	0
United Provinces	228	140	20					64	1	2	1	4	0	1	5	0
Punjab†	175	42	8					84	1	1	1	4	0	1	4	0
Bihar	162	86	15					89	1	2	1	4	0	1	4	0
O P & Berar	112	84	20					14	1	1	1	11	0	1	4	0
Assam‡	108	47	7					94	1	1	1	11	0	1	4	0
N W Frontier Province	60	9						80			1	1	0		1	0
Orissa§	60	44	0					4				2	0			
Guider	15	15						58								

* In Bombay seven of the general seats shall be reserved for Marathas

† In the Punjab one of the Landholders seats shall be a seat to be filled by a Tomandar

‡ In Assam and Orissa the seats reserved for women shall be non communal seats

§ In Assam

NON VOTABLE EXPENDITURES IN THE FEDERATION

Sec 33(3) Government of India Act 1935

(a) The salary and allowances of the Governor-General and other expenditure relating to his office for which provision is required to be made by Order in Council (b) Debt charges for which the Federation is liable including interest sinking fund charges and redemption charges and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt (c) The salaries and allowances of Ministers of Councillors of the Financial Adviser of the Advocate General of Chief Commissioners and of the staff of the Financial Adviser, (d) Salaries allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of judges of the Federal Court and the pensions payable to or in respect of the judges of any High Court (e) Expenditure for the purpose of the discharge by the Governor-General of his functions with respect to defence and ecclesiastical affairs his functions with respect to external affairs in so far as he is by or under this Act required in the exercise thereof to act in his discretion his functions in or in relation to tribal areas and his functions in relation to the administration of any territory in the direction and control of which he is under this Act required to act in his discretion provided that the sum so charged in any year in respect of expenditure on ecclesiastical affairs shall not exceed forty two lakhs of rupees exclusive of pension charges (f) The sums payable to His Majesty under this Act out of the revenues of the Federation in respect of the expenses incurred in discharging the function of the Crown in its relations with Indian States (g) Any grants for purposes connected with the administration of any areas in a Province which are for the time being excluded areas (h) Any sums required to satisfy any judgment decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal (i) Any other expenditure declared by this Act or any Act of the Federal Legislature to be so charged

NON VOTABLE EXPENDITURES IN THE PROVINCES

Sec 34(3) Government of India Act 1935

(a) The salary and allowances of the Governor and other expenditure relating to his office for which provision is required to be made by Order in Council (b) Debt charges for which the Province is liable including interest sinking fund charges and redemption charges and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt (c) The salaries and allowances of Ministers and of the Advocate-General (d) Expenditure in respect of the salaries and allowances of judges of any High Court (e) Expenditure connected with the administration of any areas which are for the time being excluded areas (f) Any sums required to satisfy any judgment decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal (g) Any other expenditure declared by this Act or any Act of the Provincial Legislature to be so charged

Government of India Act, 1935

THIRD SCHEDULE

PROVISIONS AS TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES

1 There shall be paid to the Governor-General and to the Governors of the Provinces the following annual salaries that is to say —

The Governor-General	250 000 rupees
The Governor of Madras	120 000 rupees.
The Governor of Bombay	
The Governor of Bengal	
The Governor of the United Provinces	
The Governor of the Punjab	100 000 rupees.
The Governor of Bihar	
The Governor of C P & Berar	72 000 rupees
The Governor of Assam	66 000 rupees
The Governor of the N W F Province	
The Governor of Orissa	
The Governor of Sind	

2 There shall be paid to the Governor General and to the Governors such allowances for expenses in respect of equipment and travelling upon appointment and such allowances during their terms of office as may from time to time be fixed by His Majesty in Council and such provision shall be made for enabling the Governor-General and the Governors to discharge conveniently and with dignity the duties of their offices as may be determined by His Majesty in Council

3 While the Governor General or a Governor is absent on leave he shall in lieu of his salary be entitled to such leave allowances as may be fixed by His Majesty in Council

4 There shall be granted to and in respect of the Governor General and the Governor of every Province such customs privileges as may be specified by Order in Council

5 While any person appointed by His Majesty to act as Governor General or as a Governor he shall be entitled to the same salary and state as may be otherwise provided by His Majesty in Council the same allowances and privileges as the Governor General or that Governor

6 Any sums required to give effect to the provisions of this Schedule shall, in the case of the Governor General or a person acting as such be paid out of and charged on the revenues of the Federation and in the case of a Governor or a person acting as such be paid out of and charged on the revenues of the Province

SEVENTH SCHEDULE—LEGISLATIVE LISTS

LIST I—Federal Legislative List (Summary)

1 H M s naval military and air forces except those of the Provinces and the Indian States Central intelligence Bureau preventive detention in British India for reasons of the state connected with defence external affairs or the discharge of the functions of the Crown in relations with the Indian States 2 Naval military air force works and Cantonment areas and local self government therein

3 External affairs 4 Ecclesiastical affairs and European cemeteries

5 Currency Coinage and legal tender 6 Public Debt of Federation

7 Post and Telegraphs telephones wireless broadcasting Post Office Savings Bank 8 Federal Public Service and Federal Public Service Commission 9 Federal Pensions

10 Works lands buildings belonging to the Federation

11 The Imperial Library the Indian Museum the Imperial War Museum the Victoria Memorial or any similar institution controlled or financed by the Federation

12 Federal institutions for research professional or technical training or for promotion of special studies 13 The Benares Hindu University the Aligarh Muslim University 14 The Survey of India the Geological Botanical and Zoological Surveys of India Federal Meteorological organisations

15 Ancient and historical monuments archaeological sites and remains 16 Census 17 Admission into and emigration or expulsion from India of foreigners or of British subjects not domiciled in India or in the United Kingdom Pilgrimages to places beyond India 18 Port quarantine seamen's and marine hospitals and Port quarantine hospital

19 Imports and Exports

20 Federal Railways regulation of all railways except minor rail

ways in respect of safety and rates and fares station and service terminal charges interchange of traffic and responsibility of railway administrations as carriers of goods and passengers the regulation of minor railways in respect of safety and responsibility of such railways as carriers of goods and passengers

21 Maritime shipping and navigation Admiralty jurisdiction

22 Major Ports 23 Fishing and Fisheries beyond territorial waters

24 Aircraft and Air navigation

25 Light-houses lightships etc.

26 Carriage of passengers and goods by sea or air

27 Copy rights inventions designs trade marks and merchandise marks 28 Cheques Bills of Exchange Promissory notes and other like instruments 29 Arms firearms and ammunitions 30 Explosives

31 Optum in respect of cultivation manufacture or sale for export

32 Petroleum and other dangerously inflammable substances in the matter of possession storage and transport 33 Corporations such as trading Corporations Banking insurance financial corporations except those owned or controlled by States and carrying on business within the States 34 Development of industries in cases declared by Federal law to be in public interest

35 Regulation of labour safety in coal mines and oil fields

36 Mines oil fields mineral development 37 The law of Insurance and regulation of Insurance contract Government Insurance except where undertaken by a State or Province 38 Banking

39 Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of the police force of one province to another subject to the consent of the Government of the latter or extension of

the powers or jurisdiction of members of police force of any unit to railway areas outside that unit

40 Elections to Federal legislature. 41 Salaries of Federal Ministers President Vice-President of Council of State and of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Federal Assembly the salaries privileges allowances of members of the Federal Legislature.

42 Offences against laws in respect of matters of the Federal list

43 Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any matters given in this list

44 Customs and Export duties.

45 Excise duties on Tobacco or other goods manufactured or produced in India except those given in the Provincial list (31—40)

46 Corporation tax. 47 Salt.

48 State Lotteries 49 Naturalization. 50 Migration within India from or into a Governor's or a Chief Commissioner's Province.

51 Standards of weight

52 Ranchi European Mental Hospital

53 Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal court with respect to any matter on the Federal list the enlargement of the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal court and the conferring of supplemental powers thereon.

54 Taxes on Income (non-agricultural). 55 Taxes on capital value of assets except agricultural land, taxes on capital of Companies.

56 Duties on succession to property other than agricultural land.

57 Stamp duty on bills of exchange cheques, promissory notes, bills of lading, letters of credit, policies of Insurance promiss and receipts.

58 Terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway or air, taxes on railway fares and freights

59 Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list but not including fees taken in any court.

LIST II—Provincial Legislative List (Summary)

1 Public order, the administration of justice constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Federal Court, and fees taken therein preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order persons subjected to such detention 2 All courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list, procedure in Rent and Revenue Courts. 3 Police including railway and village police.

4 Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions etc., and persons detained therein 5. Public debt of the Province 6 Provincial Public Services and Provincial Public Service Commissions. 7 Provincial pensions 8. Works, lands and buildings, of His Majesty for the purpose of the Province. 9 Compulsory acquisition of land. 10 Libraries, museums and other similar institutions con-

trolled or financed by the Province

11 Election to the Provincial Legislature. 12 The salaries of the Provincial Ministers, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and, if there is a Legislative Council of the President and Deputy President thereof, the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Provincial Legislature

13 Local government, i.e. municipal corporations, improvement trusts district boards mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-govt. or village administration 14 Public health and sanitation, hospitals and dispensaries registration of births and deaths 15 Pilgrimages other than pilgrimages to places beyond India 16 Burials and burial grounds.

17 Education

18 Communications that is to say roads, bridges ferries and other means of communications not specified in List I minor railways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to such railways municipal tramways ropeways inland waterways and traffic thereon minor ports vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles

19 Water that is to say water supplies irrigation and canals drainage and embankments water storage and water power

20 Agriculture including agricultural education and research etc veterinary training and practice pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass

21 Land that is to say rights in or over land land tenures and the collection of rents transfer alienation and devolution of agricultural land land improvement and agricultural loans colonization Courts of Wards encumbered and attached estates treasure trove

22 Forests 23 Regulation of mines and oil fields and mineral development 24 Fisheries 25 Protection of wild birds and wild animals

26 Gas and gasworks 27 Trade and commerce within the Province market and fairs money lending and money lenders 28 Inns and innkeepers

29 Production supply and distribution of goods development of industries

30 Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods weights and measures

31 Intoxicating liquors and narcotic drugs that is to say intoxicating liquors opium and other narcotic drugs but subject as respects opium to the provisions of List I and as respects poisons and dangerous drugs to the provisions of List III

32 Relief of the poor unemployment

33 The incorporation regulation and winding up of corporations other

than corporations specified in List I unincorporated trading literary scientific religious and other societies and associations co operative societies

34 Charities and charitable institutions charitable and religious endowments

35 Theatres dramatic performances and cinemas but not including the sanction of cinematograph films for exhibition 36 Betting and gambling

37 Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this list

38 Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list

39 Land revenue survey for revenue purposes and records of rights and alienation of revenue

40 Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the Province and countervailing duties of the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India (a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption (b) opium Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics non narcotic drugs (c) medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub paragraph (b) of this entry

41 Taxes on agricultural income

42 Taxes on lands and buildings hearths and windows 43 Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land

44 Taxes on mineral rights subject to any limitations imposed by any Act of the Federal Legislature relating to mineral development

45 Capitation taxes 46 Taxes on professions trades callings and employments 47 Taxes on animals and boats 48 Taxes on the sale of goods and on advertisements

49 Taxes on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption use or sale therein 50 Taxes on luxuries entertainments amusements betting

and gambling 51 The rates on stamp duty in respect of documents other than those specified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp duty

52 Dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways

53 Tolls 54 Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list but not including fees taken in any Court

LIST III—CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST

PART I (Summary)

1 Criminal law including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the date of the passing of this Act but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II

2 Criminal Procedure including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act

3 Removal of prisoners and accused persons from one unit to another unit.

4 Civil Procedure including the law of Limitation and all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act. 5 Evidence and oath recognition of laws public acts and records and judicial proceedings.

6 Marriage and divorce infants and minors adoption

7 Wills intestacy and succession save as regards agricultural land 8 Transfer of property other than agricultural land registration of deeds and documents

9 Trust and Trustees

10 Contracts, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land

11 Arbitration 12 Bankruptcy and insolvency administrators general and official trustees.

13 Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps but not including rates of stamp duty

14 Actionable wrongs save in so far as included in laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II 15 All courts except the Federal Court with respect to any of the matters in this list 16 Legal other professions

17 Newspapers books and printing presses 18 Lunacy and mental deficiency including places for the reception or treatment of lunatics and mental deficient

19 Poisons and dangerous drugs

20 Mechanically propelled vehicles 21 Boilers

22 Prevention of cruelty to animals 23 European vagrancy criminal tribes

24 Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List

25 Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List but not including fees taken in any Court.

PART II (Summary)

26 Factories

27 Welfare of labour conditions of labour provident funds employers liability and workmen's compensation health insurance including invalidity pensions old age pensions

28 Unemployment insurance.

29 Trade unions industrial and labour disputes.

30 The prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men animals or plants

31 Electricity

32 Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels

33 The sanctioning of cinematograph films or exhibition

34 Persons subjected to preventive detention under Federal authority 35 Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

36 Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List but not including fees taken in any court.

FINANCE

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA* (Central Government)

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government were Rs 176.88 crores and Rs 289.05 crores respectively according to the Accounts of 1942-43. The principal sources of revenue are at present Customs Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax Corporation Tax Railway Contribution Post and Telegraphs Currency and Mint Profits of the Reserve Bank and Salt Tax. The principal items of expenditure are defence General Administration Debt Services Payment to Provinces etc.

The following Table shows the variations in revenue and expenditure in recent years —

REVENUE

Principal Heads of Revenue	In Crores of Rupees			
	1938-39 Accounts	1942-43 Accounts	1943-44 Revised Estimates	1944-45 Budget
Customs	40.51	25.12	25.94	24.00
Central Excise	8.66	12.75	25.6	40.90
Corporation Tax	2.06	81.40	68.68	81.61
Taxes on Income	15.24	64.86	74.42	100.69
Currency & Mint	0.68	5.25	10.07	9.99
Railway Contribution	1.87	20.18	32.27	31.37
Posts & Telegraphs	0.19	4.62	9.33	11.31

EXPENDITURE

Civil Estimates	88.97	74.43	84.29	86.56
Defence Expenditure	46.18	214.62	262.64	276.61
	<u>85.15</u>	<u>289.05</u>	<u>346.93</u>	<u>363.17</u>

India's Defence Expenditure which had been progressively reduced for some years upto and including 1937-38 has increased since 1938-39. The total expenditure has risen from Rs 46.18 crores in 1938-39 to Rs 214.62 crores in 1942-43.

The Total Government outlay on Defence during each of the financial years from 1942-43 are —Rs 692.60 crores (1942-43 accounts) Rs 693.65 crores (1943-44 revised estimates) and Rs 744.23 (1944-45 Budget). The figures include expenditure recoverable from the British Government of the following amounts —Rs 325.48 crores (1942-43 Accounts) Rs 392.71 crores (1943-44 revised estimates) and Rs 443.02 crores (1944-45 Budget).

* See Railway Finance under Railways and 1945-46 Budget under Budgets.

RECENT INCREASES IN TAXATION

1941-42

1. Increase in Excess Profits Tax from 50% to 66½%.
2. Increase in surcharge on Income and Super Tax from 33% to 33½%.
3. 100% increase in Excise Duty on matches.
4. Increase in alternative specific duty on artificial silk yarn and thread from 8 annas to 5 annas per lb.
5. 10% ad valorem duty on pneumatic tyre and tube.

1942-43

1. Lowering of minimum taxable level to Rs. 1,000 from Rs. 2,000.
2. Increase of surcharge on Income Tax on a graduated scale.
3. Raising surcharge on super tax from 33½% to 50%.
4. Increasing surcharge on Corporation Tax to 1½ annas in the rupee.
5. Raising prices of ordinary envelopes to 1½ annas and the minimum telegram charges from 10 as. to 12 as and express telegram charges from Rs. 1-4 as. to Rs. 1-6 as. and increasing surcharge on trunk calls from 10% to 20%.
6. Tax on petrol increased from 12 as. to 15 as. per gallon and increase in duty on kerosene.

1943-44

1. Surcharge on Income Tax above Rs. 5,000.
2. Increase in super tax on slabs between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 3½ lakhs.
3. Increase in Corporation tax to 2 as. in the rupee.
4. Increase of postal and telephone charges.
5. Contribution by way of increased Excess Profits Tax (Introduced in June 1943).

1944-45

1. An increase of Central Surcharge on Income Tax by 2 pias from 16 to 18 pias in addition to the basic rate of 24 pias on income from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 and on the balance above Rs. 15,000 an increase in the surcharge from 20 to 24 pias in addition to the basic 20 pias.
2. An increase of 6 pias in the surcharge on Super Tax on slabs of income between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 2 lakhs.
3. An increase of Corporation Tax from 2 annas to 3 annas.
4. Increase in the duties on spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and in excise duties on unmanufactured tobacco, cigars and cheroots and new excise on hotel cuts, tea and coffee.

PUBLIC DEBT OF INDIA SINCE 1910-11
(IN CRORES OF RUPEES)

End of March	Undated	Over 10 years	Between 5 & 10 years	Under 5 years	Treasury Bills	Post Office S B Deposit & Cash Certif- ficate	† Other obliga- tions	Total	Total Sinking Debts*
1914	144.52	1.00	—	—	—	23.17	11.08	179.77	265.81
1919	143.20	26.42	23.44	50.43	49.24	27.03	24.02	358.78	504.08
1924	137.25	23.29	96.98	94.46	51.77	93.21	80.62	462.52	597.76
1929	137.41	121.03	50.25	81.64	42.15	56.73	61.04	551.21	472.78
1934	126.69	160.73	67.93	79.22	59.24	115.31	89.84	698.03	512.15
1939	128.46	118.80	124.71	70.69	46.80	141.46	84.34	703.96	469.10
1940	139.93	147.24	118.75	49.35	54.71	135.85	87.48	727.73	442.49
1941	148.52	182.98	170.81	95.07	68.90	108.80	106.52	861.17	544.93
1942	164.18	261.77	68.75	117.16	136.98	95.55	96.51	941.00	210.70
1948 (Preliminary)	245.50	238.41	91.75	172.80	264.70	93.00	102.23	1208.45	57.41
1944	1269.29	445.67	85.88	182.86	110.61	117.56	108.72	1834.63	28.27

* Converted at 1s 4d per rupee up to 1925-26 and thereafter at 1s 6d

† Including (1) the unamortized balance of old loans which have ceased to bear interest from the date of discharge and (2) the balances relating to Services Fund

THE PROVINCES

British India as at present constituted has an area of 861 679 sq miles and a total population of about 296 millions according to the Census Report of 1941. British India has been divided into eleven Governors' provinces, viz. Madras Bombay Bengal United Provinces Punjab Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar Assam Orissa Sind and N W F Province and five Chief Commissioner provinces viz. Delhi Baluchistan Ajmer Merwara Coorg and Andamans and Nicobars.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZATION

With the enforcement of Part III of the Constitution Act of 1935, the provincial spheres of administration have been more clearly defined and the eleven Governors' provinces now practically enjoy provincial autonomy in local Government (see p. 111 of this Year Book). The process of decentralization which had been much advanced under the constitution of 1919 has reached almost the final stage in its growth.

The spheres of taxation administration and legislation as between the Central or the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments have now been clearly demarcated. The control of the Governor-General or the Secretary of State for India over provincial administration has been greatly relaxed so as to enable provincial Governors to act as far as possible as constitutional Governors.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE

Land revenue Excise Stamps Payments from Central Government Irrigation—these are the principal heads of revenue of Indian provinces while General Administration Police Education Administration of Justice Medical and Public Health agriculture Industries are the principal heads of expenditure. According to the Finance and Revenue Accounts of 1942-43 the Provinces had a total Revenue of Rs. 124.81 crores and total Expenditure of Rs. 115.18 crores and total surplus of Rs. 6.13 crores. The following Table shows recent trends in Provincial Finance.

Provincial Government Finance, 1942-43 to 1944-45

(In crores of Rupees)

Province	Accounts 1942-43		Revised Estimates 1943-44		Budget Estimates 1944-45	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
Madras	21.91	20.67	27.19	27.18	30.21	30.20
Bombay	19.70	17.79	23.58	23.24	34.90	34.59
Bengal	16.46	16.79	21.54	22.54	21.98	20.44
United Provs.	20.46	20.44	23.24	23.23	24.29	23.91
Punjab	16.45	15.11	20.04	17.25	19.64	15.78
Bihar	7.52	6.51	9.83	11.17	9.78	7.57
Central Provinces & Berar	6.63	6.41	8.27	8.24	8.03	8.05
Assam	8.57	8.55	4.37	4.29	4.62	4.61
North West Frontier Province	2.35	2.33	2.46	2.49	2.27	2.20
Orissa	2.24	2.17	2.49	2.65	2.57	2.67
Sind	6.65	6.52	5.65	5.23	7.97	7.97
Total	1,24.31	1,18.18	1,51.41	1,57.20	1,56.31	1,55.40

DEBT POSITION OF PROVINCES SINCE 1946-47

(In Crores of Rupees)

	1936-37	1939-40	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
I Public Debt					
(a) Permanent Debt	8.72	19.60	23.04	27.53	32.38
(b) Floating Debt		1.60	1.00	.82	37.65
(c) Loans from Central Govt.	143.80	191.77	118.49	111.11	89.14
II Unfunded Debt	15.08	24.44	26.62	27.26	92.80
III Gross Total Debt					
(Total of I & II)	1.67.55	1.67.51	1.69.15	1.65.72	1.98.62
IV Net Debt (Deducting outstanding loans and advances made by Provincial Govt.)	1.04.63	1.35.65	1.97.92	1.94.00	1.69.39
V Provisions for the reduction of Debt during the year	2.81	1.51	3.64	14.85	43.41
VI Closing Cash Balance	10.10	9.69	19.11	20.44	23.89

SUBVENTIONS AND OTHER PAYMENTS MADE BY THE
CENTRE TO THE PROVINCES UNDER THE GOVT. OF INDIA
(DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES) ORDER AS AMENDED

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

Paid to	Income Tax			Sales duty		
	1942-43 A/c	1943-44 Revised	1944-45 Budget	1942-43 A/c	1943-44 Revised	1944-45 Budget
Bengal	218.00	890.00	478.80	119.00	114.01	114.01
Bombay	218.00	890.00	478.80			
Madras	163.50	292.50	355.85			
United Provinces	103.80	292.50	345.55			
Punjab	87.20	156.00	189.52			
C P & Bihar	64.60	97.60	118.45			
Bihar	103.00	125.00	236.90	10.99	9.42	10.84
Assam	21.80	89.00	47.88	9.64	10.79	11.61
Orissa	21.80	89.00	47.88	0.65	0.79	0.84
N W F P	10.90	19.50	23.69			
Sind	21.80	89.00	47.88			
Total	1090.00	1950.00	2369.00	140.81	185.00	185.00

	Subventions		
	1942-43 Accounts	1943-44 Revised	1944-45 Budget
Assam	80.00	80.00	80.00
Orissa	40.00	40.00	40.00
N W F P	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sind	105.00	105.00	105.00
Provision for further possible grants to Provinces	--	--	--
Total	275.00	275.00	275.00

MADRAS

Madras is the southernmost Presidency in India covering an area of 134,868 sq miles and containing a population of about 49.8 millions according to 1941 census chiefly of Dravidian origin. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada are the principal languages of the province. The entire Presidency lies to the south of the river Krishna and the Tungabhadra. It is traversed on the east by a mountain range of the Eastern Ghats which divides this province into a coastal plain extending from Ganjam to the Cape. The Western Ghats descend along the western coast right down to Cape Comorin reaching a maximum height of 8,610 ft. at the Dodabetta peak of the Nilgiri Hills. The western coast is called the Malabar coast and the break in the continuity of the Western Ghats called the Palghat gap forms the means of communication between Malabar and the Karnatic. The chief rivers are the Krishna, the Godavari, the North Pennar, the Palar, the South Pennar and the Cauvery.

Climate and Production, etc. The climate is free from extremes. Rice, millets, ragi and pulses are the principal crops of this province. Cotton is grown in Tinnevely, Coimbatore and Bellary. Tobacco is grown in Madurai and Coimbatore. Coffee is also largely grown in this province and also in the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. Rubber is grown principally in Travancore and Cochin. Agriculture is the principal means of livelihood of the province. Irrigation has been successfully and profitably carried on in the province the area under irrigation in 1939-40 being about 8.5 million acres, interest earning from productive irrigation works being 6.86% of the capital at charge. There were 1,812 factories employing 197,295 hands in 1939-40. In 1938-39 there were 88,814 miles of roads of which 24,554 were metalled. There were about 5,100 miles of railway lines. The principal ports of the province are Madras and Cochin, both major ports. The population is mainly rural and the principal cities of the province are Madras, Madurai and Trichinopoly. Hindus form about 90% of the population of the province. There are large numbers of Indian Christians in the Presidency and they constitute nearly 60% of the total native Christians in India. There are 8 universities in the Presidency, Madras, Andhra and Annamalai and in 1938-39 there were 78 colleges and 82,000 schools for boys, both elementary and secondary and 4,866 schools for girls. The number of college students was 17,018 and the number of scholars in schools was about 8,70,515.

Government. Under the Government of India Act of 1935 Madras is a Governor's Province with a bicameral Legislature. Provincial Autonomy was introduced with effect from April 1, 1937. The Congress members of the Madras Legislature took office as Ministers but at the outbreak of the war, the Indian National Congress decided that Congress members should not continue in office as Ministers so long as the British Government did not clearly and satisfactorily set down their war aims and the Congress Ministers resigned. At present the Governor of Madras is administering the province with the help of three Advisers. The Upper House of the Madras Legislature consists of not less than 44 and not more than 56 members of whom 25 are from General constituencies, 7 from Mohammedans, 1 from Europeans, 8 from Indian Christians and not less than 7 and not more than 10 seats are to be filled by nomination by the Governor. The Lower House consists of 215 members of whom 145 belong to General constituencies including 50 for Scheduled Castes, 1 to Backward Tribes, 28 to Mohammedans, 2 to Anglo-

Indian 8 to Europeans 8 to Indian Christians 6 to representatives of Commerce Industry etc 6 to Landholders 1 to University representative 6 to Labour and 8 to Women

Finance—See Table on Page 144

Government Directory and High Court—See under Provincial Government Directory

BOMBAY

Bombay the smallest of Indian Presidencies stretches along the western coast of India. It has an area of 76 448 sq miles and a population of about 91 millions according to the census of 1941. Bombay is the chief port and the principal trade and industrial centre of India. The principal Indian States in the Presidency are Baroda Kutch Palanpur Rewa the Kathiawad States and Kolhapur. The Vindhya and the Western Ghats are the chief mountain ranges. The north west part i.e. Gujarat and Cutch is flat. The Tapi and the Narmada are the chief rivers of the northern part and the Krishna and the Godavari belong to the southern part of the province.

Climate Production etc The climate of the province is free from extremes and rainfall throughout the province is not uniform. The average annual rainfall in Gujarat is 51.6 inches in Konkan 107.4 inches and in Bombay Deccan 30.4 inches. Agriculture is the means of livelihood for more than 60% of the population. Cotton is the principal crop and is the source of agricultural prosperity of the province. Of the total cultivated area of over 23 million acres 1.25 million acres were irrigated in 1939-40. The net interest earning of the Government of Bombay from irrigation was 9.43% of the capital at charge invested in productive works. In 1939-40 there were 8 120 factories in the province employing 406 040 hands permanent and seasonal. The construction of the famous Tata Hydro-Electric plant has made cheap electricity available in the industrial areas of the province. There were in 1939-40 10 435 miles of roads of which about 10 126 miles were metalled. The total length of the railways of the province was 2 890 miles. Bombay is the largest port in India the value of the total sea borne trade being Rs 184 crores in 1939-40. The Province also enjoys a large volume of coastal trade the average annual coastal trade being about 40 crores of rupees. Majority of the people of the province are Hindus being about 60 per cent of total population. The Parsis who form a very minute fraction of the population are an important community and the City of Bombay contains nearly 50 per cent of the total Parsi population in India. Of all British provinces Bombay has the highest percentage of urban population. The principal cities of the province are Bombay (pop 1 490 000) Ahmedabad (91 000) Poona (254 000). There is only one University in the province besides the Thackersey University for women—an unrecognized University—which is the only institution of its kind in India. There is a School of Economics and Sociology attached to the University and there are 22 arts and professional colleges. In 1939-40 there were 17 787 college students. There were 28 693 schools primary and secondary the total number of scholars being 1 651 121. The principal languages spoken in the province are Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese.

Government Under the Constitution Act of 1935 Sind has been separated from Bombay and made a separate province and Aden has been made a

Crown Colony The province is now a Governor's province with a binational Legislature and a Council of Ministers. On the outbreak of the war the Bombay Ministry along with other provincial Congress Ministries resigned and the Governor of Bombay is now carrying on the administration of the province with the help of Advisers. The Bombay Legislature consists of two Houses the Legislative Council (Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (Lower House). The Upper House has not more than 20 seats and not less than 22 seats. Of the members not more than 4 and not less than 8 are nominated by the Governor and remaining members are elected. The Lower House consists of 175 seats of which 114 are general seats (including 15 for Scheduled Castes) 29 seats for Mohammedans 2 for Anglo-Indians 3 for Europeans, 8 for Indian Christians 7 for Commerce Industry etc. 2 for Landholders, 1 for Backward Areas and Tribes 1 for University 7 for Labour and 6 for Women.

Finance—See Table on Page 144

Government Directory and High Court—See under Provincial Government Directory

BENGAL

Bengal one of the chief provinces of British India is bounded on the north by Bhutan and Sikkim on the south by the Bay of Bengal on the west by Nepal Bihar and Orissa and on the east by Assam and Burma. There are five divisions in Bengal viz. Burdwan Rajshahi Presidency Divisions and Chittagong which are subdivided into twenty-eight districts. Cooh-Behar and Tripura are the two Indian States in Bengal. The province has an area of 76,449 sq. miles and a population of about 60.8 millions according to the census of 1941. It is a low lying flat country watered by two great rivers the Ganges and the Brahmaputra the holy rivers of the Hindus. The soil is rich in alluvial mud and highly fertile. The numerous branches of the great rivers intersecting each other and ultimately draining into the Bay of Bengal form a delta the lower part of which is called the Sunderbans the home of the famous Royal Bengal Tigers. Erosion of river banks is a perplexing problem in Bengal.

Climate *Production etc.* Bengal's climate is tropical. The summer monsoon gives it plenty of rain the normal annual rainfall being 43 inches. About 75 per cent of the population depend on agriculture for their subsistence. The total number of factories in 1939-40 was 17.5 and the number of factory labourers 571,509 including seasonal workers. In 1933 the average jute mills 25 cotton mills 15 engineering companies and 4 paper mills. Bengal produces about 85% of world's jute 10 per cent of India's tea and contributes a large percentage of the total rice production in India. Fisheries is a very common calling all over the province a nearly 90% of the population fish-eating. The total forest area is about 12,000 sq. miles and timber an important industry. There were in 1933-34 about 9,000 miles of roads of which about 6,000 miles were metalled. The length of railways open to traffic in 1933-34 was about 3,500 miles. The existence of a number of wide and navigable rivers has made river transport in Bengal easy and cheap. In many parts of Bengal particularly in east and southern Bengal steamers and country boats are the only means of transport. The two great rivers the Ganges and the Brahmaputra with their tributaries offer high roads to

steamers and millions of boats from one end of the province to the other. There are more than 8 000 miles of navigable rivers in Bengal. Of the 60·8 million inhabitants about 83 millions are Mohammedans and about 26·5 millions are Hindus according to census of 1941 and the rest belong to Buddhism, Christianity, and other religions. More than 90 % of the population speak Bengali. The proportion of rural population is very high. Compared to Bengal's position as the premier province in India the number of big towns is very small. There are only two big cities Calcutta (population 2 109 000) and Dacca. Calcutta is the greatest centre of learning and culture in India and one of the most important educational centres in the East. Besides the University of Calcutta the biggest University in the East there are the two residential Universities at Dacca and Bolpur—the latter the Visvabharati being an unrecognized body. In 1939-40 there were 79 colleges in Bengal, the number of scholars being 48 000. There were moreover 61,500 schools the number of scholars being 8,652 045.

Government. Under the Constitution Act of 1935 Bengal is a Governor's province with a bi-cameral Legislature and a Council of Ministers. At present (after the fall of the Nazimuddin ministry) the Governor is carrying on the administration. Of the two Houses of Legislature the Upper House the Legislative Council has not more than 66 and not less than 60 members. Of these 17 are elected and not more than 8 and not less than 6 are nominated by the Governor. The Lower House the Legislative Assembly has 200 members all elected. The composition of the Lower House is 117 seats for Mohammedans 79 General seats (including 60 for Scheduled Castes) 3 for Anglo-Indians 11 for Europeans 2 for Indian Christians 19 for Commerce Industry mining etc 6 for Landholders 2 for Universities 1 for Labour and 6 for Women.

Finance.—See Table on Page 144

Legal Government Directory and Calcutta High Court.—See under Provincial Government Directory

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH

This province is bounded on the north by Nepal on the west by the Punjab and Rajputana on the south by Central India and on the east by Bihar. It has an area of 104 117 sq miles and a population of 53 000 617 according to 1941 census.

Climate. **Precipitation.** The climate is dry and one of extreme heat and cold. Rainfall is moderate. Irrigation canals are numerous and a wide area is under cultivation. Among agricultural production millets and sugarcane come first in importance. Wheat Barley and pulses are also grown. It is the only opium producing province in India. The total irrigated area of the province is about 5·2 million acres. The capital at charge on productive irrigation works at end of Rs 23·70 crores on 31st of March 1939 and the net interest earned by the Government was 6·81% of the capital at charge. The success of the Government's irrigation policy in this province is reflected in the increase of the agricultural production. There were 516 factories in the province in 1939-40 employing in all 1·25 lakhs hands including seasonal workers. There were 63 sugar mills 3 woolen mills and 25 cotton mills. The growth of the sugar industry in recent years has been phenomenal.

There were in 1927-28 30 770 miles of roads of which 8,100 miles were metalled. The province possesses the longest railway route mileage of any province in British India. Overwhelming majorities of the people are Hindus. More than 75% of the people get livelihood from agriculture. The people are mainly rural but of all provinces in India the number of towns of moderate size is the largest in U P. The principal towns are Lucknow (pop. 854,500), Cawnpore (399 409), Agra (257 500), Benares (255 744), Allahabad (245,220). The province possesses as many as five Universities. Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra, Benares and Aligarh. There were in 1927-28 78 colleges with 29,211 scholars, 21 974 schools with 1 771 245 scholars.

Government. U P is a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers and a bicameral Legislature. After the declaration of war by the British Government the Congress Ministry in U P resigned. The Governor of U P now carries on the administration with the help of Advisers. Of the two Houses of Legislature the Upper House the Legislative Council has not more than 60 members and not less than 54 members of whom 63 are elected and not more than 8 and not less than 6 are nominated by the Governor. The Lower House The Legislative Assembly has 224 seats composed as follows: General 140 (including 20 for Scheduled Castes) 64 for Mohammedans 1 for Anglo-Indians 2 for Europeans 2 for Indian Christians 8 for Commerce Industries etc., 6 for Landholders 1 for University 3 for Labour and 6 for Women.

Finance—See Table on Page 144

U P. Govt. Directory & High Courts—See Under Provincial Government Directory

BIHAR

Bihar includes Chota Nagpur and has an area of about 69 745 sq. miles and a population of about 26,840 000 comprising a variety of races speaking various tongues chief among which is Western Hindi. Bihar is bounded on the north by Nepal on the west by the United Provinces Central India and Central Provinces on the south by Orissa and on the east by Nepal. The rainfall is scanty and it experiences extremes of temperature during the year. Until 1912 Bihar had been a part of Bengal, but became a separate province under a Lieutenant-Governor after the removal of the partition of Bengal in 1912. In 1911 it became a Governor's province and by the Government of India Act of 1935 it became a self-Governing province with two houses of Legislature and a Governor assisted by a Council of Ministers. There are twenty six Feudatory States in Bihar.

Climate, Production, etc. The climate is more severe and has extremes of temperature the maximum being 97° and the minimum being 60°. The normal annual rainfall is registered as 44.4 for Bihar and 52.6 for Chota Nagpur. Agriculture is the major industry in the province though coal mining and other kinds of mining are common. Bihar supplies the major portion of coal in India and the Jharia coal mines are said to be the best in India. The success of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. at Jamshedpur has thrown employments open to Indians and has contributed to add to the economic strength of the country as a whole. Rice is the principal crop of Bihar. Maize sugar-cane, tea and so on oil seeds and tobacco are its other crops. There is a large cigarette factory at Monghyr. Most of India's

coal and mica are to be found in Bihar. In fact Chota Nagpur one of the richest in minerals in the world holds the monopoly of the world's mica. Iron is another important mineral wealth of Bihar and the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur is the world's second largest steel factory. Giridih Dhanbad and Jharia are noted for collieries. Manganese gold silver chromite nickel copper lead and saltpetre are also included in the mineral wealth of Bihar and are chiefly mined in Chota Nagpur. In 1937-38 there were 295 factories with 90,400 hands including seasonal workers. The growth of sugar industry in recent years has been phenomenal. In 1937-38 there were as many as 41 sugar mills in the province. In 1937-38 there were 28,000 miles of roads in the province including 3,886 miles of metalled roads. The roads in the district of Hazaribagh are said to be the best motor roads in India. Railway mileage is very considerable in the province. The people are mostly Hindus. Of the total population of 86 millions nearly 90% are Hindus the remaining belonging to other religions. The people are mainly rural. The number of big towns is very small. The principal towns are Patna (176,000) Gaya Jamshedpur Ranchi is the summer capital of the province. In 1939-40 there were 17 colleges with 6,067 scholars. 23,605 schools with 1,129,470 scholars.

Government. Bihar is now a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. After the outbreak of the present war the Congress Ministry resigned and the administration of the province is now vested in the Governor who is assisted by official Advisers. The Province has a bicameral Legislature the two Houses being the Bihar Legislative Council and the Bihar Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council (the Upper House) has not more than 90 members and not less than 29 members and is composed of the following: General seats 9, Mohammedan seats 4, European seat 1, seats to be filled in by the Legislative Assembly 12, seats to be filled in by the Governor by nomination not more than 4 and not less than 2. The Lower House consists of 152 seats of which 10 are General (including 15 for Scheduled Castes), 7 for Backward Areas and Tribes, 29 for Mohammedans, 1 for Anglo-Indians, 2 for Europeans, 1 for Indian Christians, 4 for Commerce Industry etc., 4 for Landholders, 1 for University, 3 for Labour and 4 for Women.

Finance.—See Table on Page 144

Bihar Government Directory & Patna High Court.—See Provincial Government Directory

THE PUNJAB

The Punjab is one of the northern provinces of India situated just below Kashmir and N. W. F. Province and above Sind and Rajputana with Baluchistan on the west and U. P. on the east. It is traversed by the five famous rivers the Indus and its four tributaries—the Jhelum the Chenab the Ravi and the Sutlej. The Salt Range, a short range of hills running from the Indus to the Jhelum, cuts off the tableland below Attock in the north west at about 2,000 ft. above sea level. It has an area of 99,069 sq. miles and a population of about 22,419,000 according to the census of 1941.

Climate, Production, etc. The climate is dry and one of the extreme heat and cold. Rainfall is insufficient. Wheat is the principal agricultural production. Other crops grown in the Punjab are barley, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, etc. In 1937-38 12 million acres of cultivated land were irrigated.

The success of the irrigation policy of the Government in this province has been remarkable. Wheat production has more than doubled itself during the present century. The Punjab is now the largest producer of wheat among the provinces in India and is one of the important wheat producers of the world. Deposits of petroleum and chemicals are found in Attock and the Salt Range which contains the largest known masses of rock-salt in the world. In 1937-38 there were 795 factories in the province employing 63,472 hands including seasonal workers. There were in 1907-08 about 25,000 miles of roads including 5,000 miles of metalled roads. The total route mileage of the railways in the province is about 7,000 miles. There are also more than 150 miles of navigable canals. The people are mainly rural and the majority of them depend on agriculture for their livelihood. In physique the Punjabis are the tallest and sturdiest of the inhabitants of all the provinces of India. The Punjab contributed a very considerable proportion of the total strength of the Indian Army. Of the total population of about 28.1 millions nearly 15.7 millions are Moslems, about 8.6 millions Sikhs and about 7.8 millions Hindus. The principal spoken languages are Punjabi, Hindi, Pushtu and Urdu. The principal towns of the province are Lahore (672,000), Amritsar, Multan, Rawalpindi. There is only one University in the province—the Punjab University. The number of colleges in the province was 60 in 1909-40 with 20,077 scholars. There were 12,123 schools with 1,207,516 scholars.

The Government. Under the Act of 1905 the Punjab is a Governor's Province with a Council of Ministers. The Unionist Party consisting of the members of the Moslem League, the Hindus and the Sikhs is now in Ministry. The Punjab legislature is unicameral. The name of the legis. assem. is Punjab Legislative Assembly. There are altogether 175 seats of which 42 are General seats including 8 for Scheduled Casts, 31 for the Sikhs, 84 for Mohammedans, 1 for Anglo-Indians, 1 for Europeans, 2 for Indian Christians, 1 for Commerce, Industry etc., 5 for Landholders, 1 for University, 8 for Labour and 4 for Women.

Finance—See Table on Page 144

Punjab Govt. Directory & Lahore High Court—See under Provincial Govt. Directory

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR

Central Provinces and Berar form a single province under a Governor. The province is bounded on the north by Central India and Bihar, on the south-west by Hyderabad and on the south-east by Orissa. It has an area of 98,575 sq. miles and a population of 16,522,000. The area and population of Berar are 17,809 sq. miles and about 8,602,000 respectively. Between 1905 and 1925 there have been several adjustments and readjustments of territories between C. P. and adjacent provinces of Bengal and Orissa.

Climate, Production, etc. The climate of C. P. and Berar is mostly dry and extreme heat and cold are the usual features. The average rainfall is for C. P. West 46.6 inches, for C. P. East 53.8 inches and for Berar 52.5 inches per annum. The principal crops are cotton, rice and wheat. The total cultivated area irrigated by Government works was 238,552 acres in British districts. Forestry is also a paying concern. There were in 1937-38 767 factories employing 61,386 hands including seasonal workers. The

principal industries are cement lime coal mining and manganese mining In 1937-38 there were not less than 9 000 miles of roads including 5 520 miles of metalled roads There were more than 2 600 miles of railway lines The majority of the people—above 90% of population—are rural The leading towns are Nagpur (301 000) and Jubbulpur (140 000) Of the total population of 16 8 millions a great majority are Hindus There are Animists Mohammedans and Christians Hindi and Marathi are the principal languages of the province There is only one University the Nagpur University In 1939-40 there were 14 colleges with 8 921 scholars 6 178 schools with 517 5 6 scholars

The Government Under the Act of 1935 C P & Berar together form a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers After the outbreak of present war the Congress Ministry in the province resigned and the Governor of the province is now carrying on the administration with the help of official Advisers Berar is vested in the British Government since 1853 by a treaty with the Nizam of Hyderabad in return for the former's maintenance of the Hyderabad contingent for protection of the Nizam's State In 1902 Lord Curzon negotiated a perpetual lease of this province from the Nizam at a fixed rent of 25 lakhs of rupees per annum The treaty of 1906 while recognizing the Nizam's sovereignty over Berar conferred on him the title of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar and on his Heir Apparent that of the Prince of Berar maintains the *status quo* so far as administration is concerned The payment of the annual rent of Rs 25 lakhs remains unaffected The Nizam further has the privilege of being consulted in the appointment of the Governor of C P & Berar his flag is flown alongside the British standard and his right to hold durbars and confer titles in Berar subject to the Viceroy's approval and to maintain a political agent in C P & Berar is also recognized The province has a unicameral legislature the C P and Berar Legislative Assembly which contains 112 seats of which 44 are General seats (including 20 for the Scheduled Castes) 1 for Backward Areas and Tribes 14 for Mohammedans 1 for Anglo Indians 1 for Europeans 2 for Commerce and Industry etc 8 for Landholders 1 for University 2 for Labour and 8 for Women

Finance—See Table on Page 144

C P & Berar Govt Directory and Nagpur High Court—See under Provincial Govt Directory

ORISSA

Orissa is a separate province since April 1 1936 Situated on the eastern coast of India below the Ganges delta and bordering on the Bay of Bengal it has an area of about 32 198 sq miles and has a population of about 8 729 000 mostly Hindus Puri the holy city is one of India's most famous places of pilgrimages and contains the renowned temple of Jagannath The new province comprises (1) Orissa division of the former province of Bihar & Orissa (2) Portions of the former Madras Presidency (a) Ganjam Agency tracts (b) Ganjam Taluka (3) Portions of C P (a) Kharlar in Raipur district and (b) Chandrapur

Climate **Production** etc The climate is free from extremes the maximum and minimum temperatures being 88° and 67° respectively The normal annual rainfall is 57 5 inches Agriculture is the principal means of livelihood in the province The principal crops are rice jute pulses

sugar-cane etc. Turmeric is extensively cultivated. Small industries like handloom industries and tussore bell metal and silver-smithy are very common which have reached a high degree of skill and efficiency. The chief mineral products are iron, coal, limestone, manganese and mica. 60% of India's iron ore comes from Mayurbhanj, Bonai and Keonjhar, Pundarik State of Orissa. Coal mines are found in Amjui, Sambalpur, Cingpur, Talcher and Athmalik. The number of factories in 1937-38 was 72 with 24,802 hands including seasonal workers. Chika and Puri export 9,000 mds of cured fish and 50,000 mds of fresh fish to Calcutta every year, fishing being an important industry in Orissa. A large area is covered with forests producing a considerable quantity of timber. Hides and skins form another minor industry. In 1937-38 the province had 1,453 miles of roads, of which about a thousand miles were metalled. The total mileage of railway in the province is only a little over 500 miles. The construction of Vizagapatam harbour has given a stimulus to the foreign trade of the province. The people are mostly rural and majority of them are Hindus. The number of towns is small. Notable are Cuttack, Puri and Berhampur. There were in 1939-40 6 colleges with 992 scholars, 7908 schools with 175,248 scholars.

Government. Under the Act of 1935 Orissa is a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. After the outbreak of the present war the Congress Ministry of Orissa resigned and the administration of the province now vests in the Governor acting with an official Adviser. Orissa has a unicameral Legislature consisting of 60 members. The House is composed of as follows: General seats 44 including 6 for Scheduled Castes, Mohammedans 4 seats, Backward Areas and Tribes 5 seats, Indians Christians 1 seat, Commerce and Industry etc. 1 seat, Landholders 2 seats, Labour 1 and Women 2 seats.

Finance—See Table on Page 144

Orissa Govt. Directory—See under Provincial Government Directory

ASSAM

Assam is the north-eastern province of India with an area of 54,951 sq. miles and a population of 10,205,000. Its boundaries are Bhutan on the north, Bengal on the west and Burma on the south-east. Its capital is Shillong. Under the Act of 1919 Assam became a Governor's province and in 1937 a self-governing province with a Legislative Council (22 seats) and a Legislative Assembly (108 seats). The executive head is the Governor assisted by a Council of Ministers.

Climate. *Production, etc.* The maximum and minimum temperatures in Assam are 85° and 60° respectively and rainfall is plentiful. Cherrapunji in Assam records the maximum annual rainfall in the world. The normal annual rainfall in the whole province is 109 inches and Cherrapunji itself records more than 500 inches every year. Assam is principally a hilly country covered in many places with forests. The two principal valleys are the Surma Valley and the Jachar Valley, very fertile regions. Tea is the most important crop in Assam and rice and wheat are also grown. Rubber, silk and cotton are also grown in small quantities. Among mineral products may be mentioned petroleum, kerosene, coal, etc. The latent mineral resources are said to be large. In 1937-38 there were 734 factories employing 48,515 hands including seasonal work. There were about 6,000 miles of roads including

about 700 miles of metalled roads. The uneven surface of the province has rendered construction of railways rather difficult and expensive. There are, however, 1,800 miles of railways. The Brahmaputra and its tributaries offer high roads to steamer and country boats. The people of Assam mainly belong to the Tibeto-Burman race. According to the census of 1941 there were 4,540,497 Hindus and 8,474,141 Mohammedans and the rest belonged to tribal religions. About 45% of people speak Bengali, 21% Assamese and Hill tribes speak Tibeto-Burman tongues. The people are mainly rural. The important towns of the province are Gauhati and Shillong, the latter the capital of the province and a famous health resort. In 1939-40 there were 11 colleges with 8,999 scholars, and 8,796 schools with 617,174 scholars.

Government. As has already been noted Assam is now a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. Assam has a bicameral legislature: the Upper House, or the Legislative Council, consisting of *not more than 22 and not less than 21* members of whom 18 are elected and *not more than 4 and not less than 8* are nominated by the Governor. The Lower House, the Assam Legislative Assembly, consists of 108 seats composed of as follows: 47 General seats (including 7 for Scheduled Castes), 9 for Backward Areas and Tribes, 34 for Mohammedans, 1 for Europeans, 1 for Indian Christians, 11 for Commerce, Industry, Planting etc., 4 for Labour and 1 for Women.

Finance—See Table on Page 144

Assam Govt. Directory—See under Provincial Govt. Directory

SIND

Sind a separate province since 1896 is the westernmost province of India covering an area of 48,186 sq. miles and containing a population of 4,695,000, the majority being Mohammedans. The great river Indus runs through this province with its many tributaries and has given rise to the development of a very ancient culture and civilization in remote past. Discoveries at Mohenjo-Daro reveal such relics of historic interest. This province was included in the conquest of Alexander the Great who named the whole country after the name of the river Indus.

Climate, Product, etc. The climate is dry and rainfall is very meagre being only 6·9 inches per annum. The Sukkur Barrage and the Sind canals have now made agriculture possible in many barren areas. The total area irrigated in Sind is about 4 million acres while the interest earning from productive irrigation work in 1937-38 was 2·64 per cent of the capital at charge on productive works. Wheat and barley are the chief agricultural products. There were in 1941, 89,911 factories with 27,851 hands including seasonal workers. Sind is connected by railways with the Punjab, Bombay, Rajputana and Hyderabad. In 1936-37 there were about 12,000 miles of roads of which 534 miles were metalled. The Indus and its tributaries offer waterways. Karachi is the principal port of the province. It is a major port and one of the biggest ports in India. Its total average annual out-turn both in export and import is about Rs. 48 crores. Karachi is also an important inland terminus of air services in India and contains the biggest air port in India for international air services. Of the 4·5 million people in Sind only about one million are Hindus and 3·1 millions are Muslims. The rest of the population is made up of Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Indian Christians.

N W F Province resigned and the Governor carried on the administration with the help of official Advisers till March 1945 when a Congress Ministry under Dr Khan Shabib has been formed. The province has a unicameral legislature consisting of 50 members. The composition of the Assembly is as follows —General seats 9 Sikh seats 3 Mohammedans 86 and Landholders 2.

Finance—See Table on Page 144

N W F P Govt Directory—See Provincial Govt Directory

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS' PROVINCES

Delhi

Delhi with its surrounding districts was made a separate province under a *Chief Commissioner* in 1912. It is the smallest province in India having an area of 578 sq miles and a population of 686 215. The city of Delhi is the capital of India and has a population of 447 500. It had been the seat of many imperial thrones in the past centuries and had witnessed the rise and fall of many empires in the chequered political history of this land. New Delhi is entirely reconstructed on up-to-date lines and is the seat of the Central Government. Jewellery brass copperware ivory work pottery weaving gold and silver embroidery are the several industries of Delhi. Six railways meet in this city. It is 700 ft above sea level. Delhi is now an important educational centre in India. In 1939-40 there were one University 4 colleges with 2 87 scholars and 81 schools with 68 819 scholars.

Ajmer-Merwara

This is a small province in Central Rajputana covering an area of 2 711 sq miles and having a population of 560 500. 75% being Hindus. Hindi and Rajasthani are the spoken languages. The Political Agent in Rajputana is the ex-officio Chief Commissioner. It is covered with hills and unsuitable for cultivation. Cotton is grown in Ajmer. The famous Pushkar Fair is 20 miles from Ajmer. In 1939-40 there were 2 colleges with 833 scholars 551 schools with 27 123 scholars.

Coorg

This is a small province to the south west of Mysore. Its area is 1 593 sq miles and population 161 000. Its capital is Mercara. In 1939-40 there were in all more than 18 161 scholars in 125 schools. Coffee is the principal agricultural product of the place.

Baluchistan

Baluchistan is the westernmost part of India and consists of (1) British administered territory (2) Protected States of Kalat and Las Bela and (3) Tribal areas subject to the control of the Political Agent. It is a mountainous province almost rainless and consequently dry and very cold in the winter. Wheat millets dates grapes and melons are its principal products. The British districts have an area of 54 223 sq miles and a population of 458 508 principally Mohammedan and nomadic in habits. The executive head is a Chief Commissioner and there is a Revenue Commissioner who also exercises the functions of the Judicial Commissioner. Tribal laws are administered by councils of elders called Jirgas. Quetta its capital was destroyed in the terrible earthquake of 1935.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands^{*}

The Andaman Islands lying in the Bay of Bengal consist of 5 large islands closely grouped together and of some 200 islets. The total area of the islands is 2,600 sq miles. The islands are full of forests and contain valuable timber resources. The islands also possess a number of first class harbours mentionable among them are Port Blair and Port Cornwallis. The total population of the islands including the aborigines is above 19,000. Since 1859 the islands had been used as a penal settlement for life and long term convicts. Most of the inhabitants are either convicts or ex-convicts. The aboriginal population is only about 600. The islands are administered by the Governor-General through a Chief Commissioner. The Nicobar Islands attached to the Chief Commissionerhip of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has a total area of 645 sq miles and a native population of about 10,000. The islands are situated to the south of Andamans within some 60 miles.

WORLD'S RICHEST MEN

Name	Nationality
Edsel Ford	American
Henry Ford	American
Duke of Westminster	British
The Gaekwar of Baroda	Indian
Simon Patino	Bolivian
Lord Iveagh	British
Nizam of Hyderabad	Indian
John D. Rockefeller Jr	American
Frank Stein Lott	Cuban
Friedrich Flick	German

THE INDIAN STATES

The Indian States comprise a total area of 712,508 sq miles and have together a total population of 91,973,000 according to the census of 1941. The Indian States represent 83.8% of the area and 23.4% of the population in India.

The Indian States are governed by their own rulers subject to certain limitations imposed by the necessity of their allegiance to the Paramount Power viz. the British Crown. The system of government in most of the Indian States is autocracy though the element of self-government has been introduced in most of the progressive States during the last 25 years or so. The economic, social and political development of the numerous States in India considerably vary. States like Baroda, Mysore, Travancore, Hyderabad, Cochin, Tripura, Mayurbhanj and Cooh Behar are far advanced in all respects—in education in government and in economic development. But there are Indian States where progress is comparatively slow. The area and population of these different States also considerably vary. Hyderabad the biggest Indian State has an area of 82,698 sq miles and a population of 14,436,148, whereas there are numerous States of which the area is not more than a few sq miles and the population not more than a few thousands.

* The islands have been in Japanese possession since 1942.

The relations of the States with the Paramount Power are based on treaties, customs and sometimes on the executive actions of the Crown in India. The Indian States are governed by their rulers with or without the help of ministers. The Crown in India while guaranteeing protection against aggression from outside strictly forbids diplomatic relations with foreign countries or with other states in India. The system of Government is autocratic in theory though self government is being gradually introduced in many of the major states. In all international affairs and over the crown subjects the Rulers are supreme. But even in case of internal administration the Paramount power reserves the right of intervention in case of serious trouble or maladministration. The States have to maintain a fixed proportion of organised regular state forces which may be utilised by the Paramount Power in case of emergency. In return the States enjoy the benefit of protection against foreign invasion and all the advantages arising out of the Paramount Power's diplomatic activities, railways and commercial facilities.

The Chamber of Princes. In 1921 a Chamber of Princes was established as a permanent consultative body for discussing matters of Imperial interest or matters concerning the common interests of the States. It was to meet once a year. The office-bearers of the Chamber are the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor and a Standing Committee.

The Act of 1935 sought to establish a Federation of Indian Provinces and Indian States. (See Pages 111 & 126-27). But due to lack of unanimity among the Princes themselves and also to War emergency the establishment of the Federation has been postponed *à tout temps*. At its 1942 session the Chamber passed an important resolution on the attitude towards the question of constitutional reforms in view of Sir Stafford Cripps' visit. The resolution stated among other things: "any scheme to be acceptable to the States must effectively protect their rights arising from treaties, engagements and *sansads* and otherwise and ensure the future existence, sovereignty and autonomy of the State thereunder guaranteed and leave them complete freedom duly to discharge their obligations to the Crown and to their Subjects. The members of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes have submitted resignation *en bloc* as they could not agree with the Paramount Power on the question of the revival of the Federation issue."

For AREA & POPULATION of principal Indian States and Agencies—See Page 106.

Salutes of Indian States

21 Salute States

Baroda, Gwalior, Hyderabad & Berar, Jammu & Kashmir, Mysore

19 Salute State

Bhopal, Indore, Kalakholapur, Travancore, Udaipur (Mewar)

17 Salute States

Bahawalpur, Pharapur, Bikaner, Bundelkhand, Cochin, Cutch, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kotah, Lalitpur, Rewa, Tonk

15 Salute States

Alwar, Bikaner, Bhutan, Datta Dewas (Senior Branch), Dewas (Junior Branch), Dhar, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Idar, Jaipur, Khatipur, Kishangarh, Orchha, Partabgarh, Rampur, Sikim, Sirpur

13 Salute States

Benares Bhavnagar Cooch Behar Dhrangadhra Jaora Jhalawar
Jind Junagadh Kapurthala Nabha Nawanshar Palanpur Porbandar
Rajpipla Ratlam Tripura.

11 Salute States

Aja garh Alirajpur Baoni Barwani Bilaspur Cambay Chamba
Charkhari Chhatarpur Chitral Faridkot Gondal Janjira Jhabua
Maler Kotia Mandi Manpur Morvi Narnagar Padma Pudukkottai
Radhanpur Rajgarh Sallana Samthar Smur Sitamau Suket Tehri
(Garhwal) Wankaner

9 Salute States

Belasinor Baganapalle Bandra Baruchha Bariya Bhor
Chhota Udepur Danta Dharampur Dhori Hapur Jawhar Kalabandi
Kengtung Kutchipur Lumbini Loharu Lamawada Malhar
Mayurbhanj Mong Hsat Mudhol Nagod Palana Patna Rajkot
Sachin Sangli Sant Savantvad Shahpura Sonpur Vadhwan
Yawnghe.

PRINCIPAL INDIAN STATES

(in alphabetical order)

[Due to difficulty in securing supply of paper the space devoted to Indian States has been curtailed in the present edition and though materials were received from many Indian States the same could not be fully utilized—Ed.]

ALWAR

Alwar a State in the east of Rajputana has an area of 8159 sq. miles and a population of about 500,000. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 83 lakhs. The present Ruler is a descendant of Raja Udai Karan who ruled in the 14th century. Alwar entered into a treaty of alliance with the British Government in 1803 and has rendered meritorious services to the British Government during the Mutiny and also during the Great War, the Afghan War and the present war. In 1859 the title of Maharaja was conferred on Maharaja Raja Mangal Singh as a hereditary distinction. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns.

Ruler. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Tej Singh Bahadur (born 17th March 1911) succeeded to the Alwar *gaddi* on the 29th July 1937. His Highness married a daughter of Maharaja Akhey Singh of Raoli in Jodhpur—a member of the Ruling House of Jodhpur—and has two sons, Maharaj Kumar Pratap Singh and Yashwant Singh, born on 17th June 1938 and 19th September 1939 and two daughters.

BAHAWALPUR

Bahawalpur a State north west of Rajputana and bounded above by the Indus and its tributary the Sutlej has an area of 22,000 sq. miles and a population of 1,500,000 according to 1941 census. It is the second largest Muslim State in India. It is partly fertile consisting of the river valley partly barren and partly a desert contiguous with the Great Indian Desert.

Nearly a third of the area of the State is under irrigation. By treaty of 1883 the British recognised the internal autonomy of the State. Chief crops are cotton and wheat. The annual revenue is Rs. 8½ crores. Administration is carried on with a Council of six Ministers. Spoken language is Multani or Western Punjabi.

Puler Born on 20th September 1904. Lt-Col H. H. Alhaj Dr Sir Sadiq Mohd Khan Abbasi V. the Nawab of Bahawalpur GCSI GCIE LL.D. KCSI KCVO succeeded to the gaddi on 4th March 1907. Educated at the Aitchison College Lahore. Invested with ruling powers on the 8th March 1924 and granted a commission as an Honorary Lieutenant in the Army on the 24th October 1921 and was attached to the 21st King George's Own Central India Horse. Promoted Captain in 1924. Major (honorary) in 1932 and Lt-Col in 1941. His Highness had the honour of being attached as honorary ADC to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in 1922. He was appointed a KCVO in 1922 KCSI and GCIE in 1929 & 1931 and GCSI in 1942. His Highness was present at the Delhi Durbar of 1911 and of 1931 and visited England in 1918, 1914, 1924, 1931, 1932, 1933-34 and 1935 and was received in audience every time by His Imperial Majesty. Went to the Hedjaz on pilgrimage in 1935 and attended the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London in 1937.

BARODA

The State of Baroda having an area of 816 square miles including Pethapur tributary and a population of 2,855,010 souls (1941) 89.8 being Hindus is situated partly in Gujarat and partly in Kathiawad and is divided into five blocks: (1) Northern district of Mehana north of Ahmedabad (2) Central or Baroda district north of Nurbudda (3) Western district of Amreli in Kathiawad (4) Southern district of Navsari near the mouth of Tapti and (5) Okha.

His Highness the Maharaja is the fountain head of all authority in the State and is assisted by Sir B. L. Mitter, the present Dewan and an executive council consisting of Naib Dewans or ministers in charge of Revenue, Section, Development, Section, Legal, Section, Education and Post War Reconstruction, Section. There is a Legislative Council consisting of 60 members out of which 37 are elected. Two of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council are appointed to the Executive Council as the popular ministers. Revenue of the State for 1943-44 was Rs. 381.53 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 330.70 lakhs. About 64 per cent of the population depends on agriculture and pasture for their livelihood. The principal crops are rice, wheat, grain, tobacco, castor, rapeseeds, cotton, hemp, sugarcane and maize. There are 11 agricultural banks and 1,294 co-operative societies. The number of operatives employed in industrial concerns coming under the Factory Act was 41,101 in 1941 while the number of factories was 148. There are 64 towns and 2,693 villages in the State. There are 785 miles of State-owned railways and 2,196 miles of roads.

More than anything else Baroda is famous for its achievements in the field of education and social reform. The Education department of the State includes in its orbit 2701 institutions: several colleges—arts, commerce and teachers training—the Kalabhavan Technical Institute and the District Industrial schools, the teachers training institutions, the Boy Scout organisation, physical training centres, museum and art gallery etc. Special attention

is given to the education of the backward classes and to vocational education. According to the census of 1941 about 22 per cent of the people are literate. The State introduced the system of free and compulsory primary education in Baroda so far back as 1899. In 1938 compulsory physical training was introduced in the whole of the State. The State maintains the widely known rural and travelling libraries. The annual expenditure on education is about Rs 41 lakhs. The city of Baroda is the capital of the State. The social reform acts and the great rural uplift organisation of Baroda State are widely renowned.

Ruler H H the Maharaja Pra-apsinba Gekwad born on 29th of the month of June 1908 received his early education in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot then at Baroda College Baroda and Deccan College Poona and lastly studied in England. He received training in all branches of the administration before his succession. His Highness attended the Round Table Conference the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and the Imperial Conference with the late Maharaja. His Highness succeeded the gaddi on 7th February 1929.

Keen on the welfare of his subjects and sympathetic to the needs of the agricultural population he immediately after his accession to the throne ordered a permanent reduction of Rs 22 lakhs in the land revenue, donated a crore of rupees to perpetuate the memory of his distinguished Grandfather H H Sir Sayaji Rao for creating a trust for various purposes connected with the betterment of the people, raised the limit of minimum taxable income from Rs 750 to 2,000 and granted a reformed constitution with a Popular Minister and with a clear majority of the elected members. He is a great sportsman and a great patron of arts and learning. The creation of a foundation chair in Benares University for the studies of Indian culture is one of the many steps that prove his abiding interest in cultural activities.

BENARES

Benares an ancient Hindu kingdom came under Moslem domination in the 12th century. The present State of Benares was founded in the eighteenth century by a Hindu Zaminder. After a series of swings of fortune Benares became a state in 1911. Rampur was added to the State in 1918. The British Government reserves control over post and telegraph offices over mailers connected with excise and retains such other rights which were enjoyed by the Central Government prior to the transfer. The State has an area of 875 sq miles and a population of 451,475 according to the census of 1941. The average annual revenue of the State is Rs. 27.9 lakhs. His Highness enjoys a permanent salute of 13 guns.

Ruler His Highness Maharaja Bhupat Narayan Singh Bahadur the adopted son of the late Maharaja succeeded to the gaddi on 5th April 1929. His Highness being a minor the State is at present administered by a Council of Administration.

BHARATPUR

Bharatpur State has an area of about 2,000 sq miles and a population of 5,56,643 according to 1941 census. The average annual revenue is Rs 41.5 lakhs. The rulers are Jais. The State belongs to the Eastern Rajputana. Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns.

Ruler The present ruler H H Maharaja Sri Brajendra Sawai Brijendra Singh Bahadur Bahadur Jang (born December 1 1918) succeeded to the throne on March 27 1929 and was invested with ruling powers on Oct 22 1939

BHAVNAGAR

Bhavnagar one of the Kathiawar States has an area of 2 961 sq miles and a population of 618 429 according to 1941 census The average annual revenue is Rs 1 08 90 000 The rulers belong to the Gohel Rajputs who settled here in the 18th century British connection dates from the early nineteenth century Administration is carried on with the help of a Dewan a Naib Dewan a judicial assistant and a personal assistant Heads of different departments are independent of each other and are responsible only to the Dewan The Judiciary is distinct from the Executive The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 13 guns Chief crops are grain cotton and sugarcane Salt oil copper and brass vessels and cloth are chief manufactures The State possesses a modern port and enjoys considerable foreign sea borne trade

Ruler Lieut H H Maharaja Sir Shri Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji K C S I the present Ruler who was born on the 19th May 1912 succeeded to the gaddi in July 1919 The State was under a Council of Administration during his minority which terminated on the 18th April 1931 when the Maharaja was invested with full powers Maharaj Kumar Shri Virbha drasinhji the heir apparent was born on the 14th March 1932 The personal title of Maharaja conferred on the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji on the 1st Jan 1909 was made hereditary on the 1st Jan 1917

BHOPAL

Bhopal an important Central India State and next to Hyderabad (Deccan) the most important Moslem State of India has an area of 6 924 sq miles a population of 784 560 (1941 census) and an average annual revenue of Rs 80 lakhs The present Ruler is assisted in the administration by an Executive Council There is also a Legislative Council Cotton wheat cereals sugarcane and tobacco are the chief crops There are extensive forests owned by the State Bhopal is rich in its deposits of iron bauxite mica and other valuable minerals The State is rapidly growing in industry The capital of the State is Bhopal The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 19 guns outside and 21 inside the State

Ruler The present Ruler Col H H Sikandar Saulat Itikhar ul Mulk Nawab Muhammad Hamidulla Khan Bahadur GCSI GCIE CVO BA was born on the 9th Sept 1894 He received his early education at Bhopal and subsequently joined the M A O College Aligarh After taking his B A degree in 1915 from the Allahabad University he studied law for a year Previous to his accession H H had actively participated in the administration of the State for several years as Chief Secretary to his mother Her late Highness and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice Departments He married in 1905 Her Highness Mamoonah Sultan Shah Bano Begam Sahiba the daughter of Shahzada Humayun a great grandson of Shah Shuja of Kabul His Highness has three daughters In recognition of services rendered in connection with the Great War the Nawab was made a C S I in Jan 1921 and on the 17th March 1922 he was

NALANDA YEAR BOOK

made a C.V.O. on the occasion of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales's visit to India. He was gazetted an Honorary A.D.C. to the Viceroy on the 4th July 1922 and was made an Honorary Lieut.-Colonel in March 1927, and Colonel in 1929. He was made a G.C.I.E. in June 1929 and a G.C.S.I. in June 1932. As a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes His Highness proceeded to England in 1928 to place certain matters before the Indian States Committee. He was a delegate to the First and Second Round Table Conferences held in London in 1930 and 1931. His Highness was Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes during 1931-32 and Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University from 1930 to 1935. He has introduced a large number of useful reforms in the State.

BHUTAN

Bhutan runs along the foot of the Himalayas for a length of 190 miles east and west on the northern border of East Bengal and Assam. It has an area of 14,000 sq. miles and a population of 800,000 mostly Buddhists. The average annual revenue is Rs. 4.45 lakhs. Maize is the principal crop. There is no standing army deserving mention. In addition to the temporal chief, there was a spiritual chief the Dharma Raja whose reincarnation in the royal family is believed to take place after a lapse of one or two years after death. The Tibet mission of 1904 was greatly assisted by the Ruler who received a K.C.I.E. in return.

Ruler. The present Ruler H. H. Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Sri Sri Sir Jigme Wangchuk (born 1906) succeeded to the throne in August 1926.

BIKANER

Bikaner State the second largest of the Rajputana States and the sixth largest of all the Indian States has an area of 23,317 sq. miles and a population of 12,92,982 according to the census of 1931. The Capital City is Bikaner which has a population of 1,37,236 and is the third largest city in Rajputana. The revenues of the State are Ordinary Rs. 300 lakhs and Extra-Ordinary Rs. 62 lakhs, total Rs. 362 lakhs. (1944-45 Estimates). The Reigning Family of Bikaner belongs to the Rathore clan of Rajputs. The present Ruler of the State is assisted in the administration of the State by a Prime Minister and an Executive Council. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 51 Members with an elected majority. There is a State-owned Railway with a mileage of 853.05. Rainfall is low and fertility is poor. Irrigation was rare till 1927 when the Gang Canal taking its waters from the Sutlej river was constructed. It is the longest lined Canal in the World and irrigates about 1,37,000 acres of land in the northern portion of the State.

Ruler. The present Ruler, H. H. Maharaja Sri Sir Saifal Singh Bahadur was born on the 7th September 1902. Made an Honorary Captain in January 1921, a C.V.O. in March 1921 and a Lieutenant-Colonel in Sept. 1925. A son and heir was born to His Highness on the 21st April 1924. His Highness ascended the throne in 1943. His Highness is married to the sister of Maharaja Sri Gulab Singh Bahadur of Rewa and has two sons. Major Maharaj Kumar Sri Karni Singh Bahadur (born, 21st April 1924). Her Apparent and Captain Maharaj Kumar Sri Amar Singh Bahadur and a daughter who is married to the Her Apparent of Udaipur.

COCHIN

Cochin has an area of 1 450 sq miles and a population of 1 423 000 (1941). Situated on the south west coast of India Cochin is bound on the north by British Malabar and on the south by the Travancore State. On its east are the well known Malaya Hills while its western shores are washed by the waters of the Arabian Sea. Nearly a third of the State consists of forest tracts and lagoons or backwaters. The average density of population is 961 per sq mile and if only the habitable area is taken into account the density works a about 1 645 per sq mile. Cochin is thus one of the most densely peopled areas in the world. Of the total population 68 4 per cent are Hindus.

Rice is the principal crop. Coconuts are the chief exports. Forests abounding in teak, ebony and black wood form most valuable assets. There is a small State force. Ernakulam is its capital. There is a State-owned railway and a steam tramway for forest development.

The State possesses a first class and up-to-date harbour. The capital outlay on Cochin Harbour State Railways Stoneware works etc stood at Rs 112 lakhs. The value of the total assets of the State now exceeds Rs 5 crores and 25 lakhs whereas the total liabilities of the State in the shape of State loans and other funds are only Rs 9 crores and 68 lakhs. The State is administered in the name of and under the control of the Maharaja. The Diwan is His Highness's chief executive officer. Certain departments of administration have been transferred to the charge of a Minister for Rural development and His Highness has expressed his intention generally to act on the advice of the Minister in all subjects relating to the administration of these transferred subjects. Legislation in the State rests with the Legislative Council but without prejudice to the right of the Maharaja to make laws. The Legislative Council which was inaugurated in April 1925 is composed of fifty eight members of whom thirty eight are elected. At the head of the judicial administration in the State is the High Court. The Government of Cochin Act 1937 brought about momentous changes in the character and complexion of the legislature. The Act provided that an elected representative of the people would take his place as Leader of the House. The State had a revenue of Rs 217 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs 189 lakhs in 1948-49.

The total number of Government educational institutions in the State is 183 including the Maharaja's College at Ernakulam and two other colleges. Privately managed institutions numbered 622 of which 4 are colleges and 45 High Schools. The total number of pupils in all educational institutions in the State is 189,556 (105 259 boys and 78 267 girls). The State maintains 57 hospitals and dispensaries. There are six municipalities and 87 Panchayats in the State.

Ruler Born 18 December 1865. His Highness Sri Ravi Varma Maharaja of Cochin ascended the throne on 18th Oct 1949. His Highness enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

COCH BEHAR

Coch Behar is one of the two Bengal States under the Eastern States Agency. It has an area of 1 818 sq miles a population of 627 893 (1941) and an annual revenue of Rs 94 lacs. The capital is also called Cochin Behar. In December 1936 the State was included in the Eastern States Agency and is now in direct political relations with the Resident for the Eastern States.

The ruling family belongs to the Kshatriya Varna caste. The hereditary titles of Maharaja and Bahadur were conferred on the Ruler of the State in 1884 and also the titles of His Highness and Bhop Bahadur, the latter being recognized as a family distinction. The first recipient of these appellations was Maharaja Nripendra Narayan, the grandfather of the present Ruler. The Maharaja enjoys a permanent salute of 18 guns. The Rulers of Cooch Behar have been progressive in their outlook on administrative problems. The State possesses a first-grade college and a number of high and primary schools. In view of the general constitutional development in India as a whole His Highness the present Maharaja had been pleased to increase the number of non-official members of the Cooch Behar Legislative Council in order to insure a non-official majority. The State possesses its own railway.

Ruler His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhop Bahadur was born on 15th December 1915. His Highness succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 20th December 1922. Educated at Harrow and Trinity Hall Cambridge. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on 6th April 1936.

CUTCH

Cutch is the premier State in Western India States Agency, and has an area of 8 249.5 square miles exclusive of the Rann of Cutch, a population of 500 800 and with the annual revenue of Rs. 48 lacs. The capital of the State is Bhuj and Kandia and Mandvi are the major ports. His Highness the Maharaja enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns and local salute of 19 guns. The administration of the State is carried on with the assistance of a State Council presided over by the Dewan. The State has its own currency and is famous for its silver and embroidery work.

Ruler The present Ruler H. H. Maharajadhiraj Mirza Maharsa Shri Sir Vijayaaji Savai Bahadur born in 1885 succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father in 1942 and was invested with full power.

DHAR

Dhar is a Malwa Agency State in Central India. Its area is 1 600 sq. miles and population 238 480 according to the census of 1931 and it has an average revenue of Rs. 17.5 lakhs. The Ruler of Dhar has full civil and criminal jurisdiction within his territories. He has a permanent salute of 15 guns.

Ruler The present Maharaja H. H. Anand Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur, born in 1920 was adopted by the Dowager Maharani on the death of the late Maharaja. His Highness has passed the Diploma Examination of the Dair College of Indore and undertook an educational tour to England and the Continent. He is now receiving administrative training in the State.

DHOLPUR

Dholpur, a State under the Eastern Rajputana States Agency, has an area of 1 178 sq. miles and a population of 254,286 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 15.5 lakhs. The rulers belong to the Deswali tribe of Jats. In 1803 under a treaty with the British Government, Gohad, where the ancestors of the present rulers had formerly established themselves in 1449 was restored to the present ruling family. But in 1905 the territory was exchanged for the Parganas of Dholpur, Bari and Rajkhara which now form the existing State of Dholpur.

Ruler The present Ruler Lt Col H H Rais ad Daula Sipahdar ul Mulk Maharajadhiraj Sri Sawal Maharaj Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jung Jai Deo Maharaj Rana born 25th Feb 1893 succeeded to the gaddi on 29th March 1911 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October 1918 His Highness was married to the daughter of Sardar Badrukan Jain Created a K C B I on the 1st of Jan 1913 a K C V O on the 17th March 1922 and a G C I E in 1931 A personal salute of 17 guns and the honorary rank of Major were conferred on His Highness on the 1st Jan 1921 Promoted Lt-Col in October 1921

DHRANGADHRA

The Dhrangadhra State lies between North lat 23°18 and 22°33 and East long 71° and 71°48 and is 1 167 square miles in area exclusive of the runn of Dhrangadhar Population 94 417 Annual Revenue Rupees 25 00 000 Average rainfall 25 inches Climate hot and dry with cool breezes at night flat arable land Chief Agriculture products cotton jowar bajri and wheat Natural resources stones quarries Industries—extraction of salt combined Manufacture of soda ash soda by carb and caustic soda at Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd which is the first of its kind in Asia manufacture of magnesium chloride The Administration of the State is conducted by His Highness through an Executive Council appointed by him His Highness has introduced constitutional and administrative changes within a short period of less than a year since His Highness assumed the reins of his Government

Ruler H H Jaladhip Maharajadhiraj Maharana Shri Mayuradhwaj Maharaja Raj Shaheb of Dhrangadhra was born of 8rd March 1923 as Heir Apparent His Highness was educated at Dhrangadhra and in England At the out break of the war His Highness returned to India in 1940 joined St Joseph Academy Dehra Dun for further education His Highness was betrothed to Maharaj Kumari Sri Brifraj Kumari daughter of H H the Maharaja of Jodhpur and was married on 3rd March 1943 His Highness succeeded to the gaddi on 4th Feb 1942 and assumed reins of Government on 8th August 1943

FARIDKOT

Faridkot is one of the Panjab States having an area of 638 sq miles a population of 164 864 according to the census of 1931 and an average annual revenue of Rs 17 lakhs The Rajahs of this State are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs The ruling house was founded in the middle of the 17th century The Ruler of the State enjoys a permanent salute of 11 guns A Sanad conferring the power of capital sentence was granted on the Ruler in 1922 and took effect when the present Ruler was invested with ruling powers

Ruler The present Ruler Lieut H H Farzand i Saadat Nishan i Hazrat i Kaisar i Hind Barar Baus Raja Harindar Singh Bahadur born ~29th January 1915 succeeded to the gaddi on the 23rd December 1919 During His Highness's minority the administration was vested first in a Regency Council The minor Raja visited England in 1923 His Highness was educated at the Althchison College Lahore and then commenced his administrative training in the State In Feb 1933 His Highness married the daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagawant Singh a rana of Bhareli Ambala district From July to December 1933 His Highness underwent military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse and in the summer

... .. under the Deputy Commissioner. His Highness holds the rank of Lieutenant in the Army and was attached to the 1st. Battalion, 1st. "Gurkha" in Waziristan for a short period in August 1937. A son and co-heir was born to His Highness on 22nd October, 1937.

GONDAL

A progressive Kathiawar State Gondal has an area of 1,034 sq. miles and a population of 206,516 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 60 lakhs. Chief crops are grain, cotton and ground nut and chief manufactures are Iron, woollen and gold embroidery. There are no export or import duties in the State and primary education is free. Large sums have been spent by the State on irrigation and electrification. The State was a pioneer in introducing railways in Kathiawar. The Medical Department of the State is in the charge of Maharaj Kumar Bhupat Singh, M.B.C.S., L.P.C.V., D.T.M., M.R.C.S. The capital of the State is Gondal, a fortified town.

Ruler. H. H. Maharaja Sahab Shree Bhovraj is a highly cultured prince. He was educated at Eton College and Balliol College (Oxford University). Gondal State takes great interest in education and has built a large college on the boarding school system. Gondal State has established the first girls' high school in Kathiawar and has been first in India to introduce compulsory education for girls. The State has established an Asylum for maintenance of those who are physically unable to earn their living. His Highness is a social reformer having abolished the old Purdah system. The State is practically tax free. 50 taxes having been abolished since his accession on the 9th March 1944. His Highness Shree Bhovraj has given away 60,100.00 of rupees in charity and relief of humanity.

GWALIOR

Gwalior a Central Indian State west of U.P. has an area of 26,857 sq. miles and a population of 3,992,000 (1941 census). The average annual revenue is Rs. 2.62 lakhs. The Puling House of Scindia was founded by Bhatu Scindia a military officer under Chhatrapati Shahu whose military exploits in Delhi in 1757 earned him distinction. The treaty of Salbati in 1767 terminated hostilities between the British Government and Madho Scindia the then ruling prince whose sovereignty was recognised by the British. The succeeding chiefs were Daulat Rao (1794-1817) Jankoji Rao (1817-49) Jaysingh Rao (1849-86) and Madho Rao (1886-1925). The present Ruler Jivaji Rao, ascended the throne on 5th June 1925 as a minor. A Council of Regency administered the State during his minority. Jivaji Rao attained majority in 1926 and assumed full ruling powers.

H. H. the Maharaja is the administrative head and is assisted by a Council of eight Ministers and the Honourable Secretary. Constitutional changes towards improvement were introduced in 1937. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of nominated and elected members. The State Legislature consists of two houses, Prans Sabha (Lower House) and Samant Sabha (Upper House). Election is direct and freedom of speech is guaranteed. The State has its own army and postal system. A number of high schools, two colleges for boys and one for girls and also a school reserved for sons of nobles and aristocrats are maintained by the State.

Cotton mill, leather factory, tannery, pottery works and electric power houses are several of the State's industrial achievements. It has its own

light railway Rural reconstruction proposal for a well equipped female hospital the Harsi reservoir road construction seaplane base at Madhab Sagar and an aerodrome at Maharaipur mark the progress made during recent years The State has good motor roads

Ruler H H Maharaj Mukhtar ul Mulk Azim ul Iqtidar Rafi ush Shan Wala Shikoh Mobia sham i Dauran Umdat ul Umra Maharajadhiraj Aliyah Hisam us Saltanat George Jivaji Rao Scindia Bahadur Srinath Mansur i Zaman Fidwi i Hazrat i Malik i Muazzam i Rafi ud Darjat i Ingistan (born 1916 and educated at Gwalior) ascended the *gaddi* in 1925 His Highness has received military training and is an Associate Knight of the Order of St John of Jerusalem His Highness is a progressive ruler and under the leadership of His Highness the State is advancing in all direction His Highness is a big game hunter and a fine tennis player His Highness enjoys a salute of 21 guns His Highness has placed all the resources of his State at the service of His Majesty in the present war

HYDERABAD AND BERAR

The area of Hyderabad and Berar is 100 46 sq miles and the population (excluding Berar) according to the 1911 census is 16 191 3 8 The revenue for the year 1944-45 is estimated at Rs 1664 00 lakhs and expenditure Rs 1400 25 lakhs His Exalted Highness the Nizam is the supreme authority so far as internal administration is concerned He is assisted by an Executive Council of nine members including the President There is a Legislative Council consisting of 20 members 12 official and 8 non official The State is divided for purposes of administration into 4 Subas 16 Districts and 104 Talucs The State maintains an army of 12 600 regulars It has its own postal service and its own gold silver copper and paper currency The new scheme of Constitutional Reforms which was announced in 1939 is being introduced piece-meal All the Statutory Advisory Committees under the Reforms Scheme have been established and District Conferences are held annually since 1942

There are 5 796 educational institutions excluding colleges the budget of which is Rs 110 lakhs Primary education is free and has the mother tongue as its medium of instruction The Osmanli University and the associated Colleges have 9081 students on their rolls The annual budget of the University amounts roughly to Rs 25 lakhs The subjects taught in the University include arts science law theology medicine engineering and teachers' training the medium of instruction being Urdu Arrangements for post graduate study in Telugu Marathi and Kanarese have been made in the University The Nizam College is affiliated to the Madras University and uses English as the medium of instruction There are 1 900 miles of railways 689 miles broad gauge and 672 miles metre gauge The Railway Department has undertaken motor bus service in the city and the districts It is also in charge of aviation There is an Aero-Club for training pilots

Of the total population of the State nearly 60% depend on agriculture The chief crops are jowar bajra wheat barley rice maize sugarcane castor cotton and groundnut There are 6 large cotton mills beside local handloom industries which supply almost half the total demand of the State Coal for internal consumption as well as for export is supplied by the coal mines within the State There are a large number of tanneries leather cement

and sugar (a tonnes and paper milia. Hyderabad's contribution to the Allied War Effort exceeds Rs 5½ crores.

Ruler His Exalted Highness Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur QCSI QRE was born in 1896 and educated privately. He succeeded the throne in 1911. Since the Berar Agreement of 1946 His Exalted Highness is styled The Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar.

IDAR

Idar one of the Rajputana States has an area of 1910 sq miles a population of 2,54,811 including attached units and an average annual revenue of Rs. 25 lakhs. The ruling family belongs to the Punditish Rather family. The State enjoys plenary powers. The capital is Himmatnagar. The Ruler enjoys a salute of 15 guns.

Ruler H. H. Maharajadhiraj Shri Himat Singh (Dowlat Singhji) (born 1899) was educated at Ajmer and succeeded to the gaddi on 14th April 1931. Since his accession many schemes of improvement have been inaugurated which concern the social welfare of his subjects their education industries and agriculture. His Highness has embarked on an ambitious programme of reform and advancement which it is expected his experience and keen personal interest will enable him to carry through successfully. He is a good horseman, a fine shot, and a musician and maintains a racing stable.

INDORE

Indore has an area of 9,934.18 sq miles and a population of 15,13,765. The normal annual revenue is Rs 1.35 crores. The administration of the State is carried on by the Ruler assisted by a State Cabinet of which he is the President since the abolition of the post of the Prime Minister in April 1942. Recent advances in social and political reforms include a State Savings bank Uplift of the Harijans Life Insurance schemes Compulsory primary education expansion of rural education water supply and drainage scheme for Indore City fixing minimum marriage ages for boys at 18 and for girls at 14 passing of Suits Act and Marriage Expenses Controlling Act and a Legislative Council of 53 members (57 elected and 16 nominated with special seats for Harijans and Labour). There is an annual grocery gift of a lakh of rupees for rural uplift work in the State and another lakh for housing of the poor from His Highness's Privy Purse. Rural uplift work through special centres is being carried on and three Harijan colonies to accommodate 225 families of the Harijans have been constructed in Indore city at a cost of over Rs. 1,75,000/. There are two first grade colleges, 10 high schools, 1 Sanskrit College and 150 middle and primary schools and 74 government medical institutions. Twenty new primary schools are added every year. There is an Institute of Plant Industry for improvement of cotton. The State has a spinning and weaving mills. There is a standing army and a State-owned Railway. The State possesses 709 miles of roads besides trunk roads.

Ruler H. H. Maharajadhiraj Rajsewar Sawai Sri Yashwant Rao Holkar Bahadur (b. 1908 educated in England) succeeded the gaddi in 1926 married a daughter of the Chief of Kagal Junior and on her death an English lady in 1938. His Highness is a good shikari and tennis-player. In 1932 His Highness was appointed a member of the Second Round Table.

Conference and was made a G.C.I.E. in 1935. Next year His Highness inaugurated a Legislative Council with wide franchise representing diverse interests. At the outbreak of the present war His Highness placed the entire resources of his State, the services of his troops and his personal services at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor. His Highness also inaugurated numerous public activities for helping War efforts.

JAIPUR

Jaipur the fourth largest Indian State in Rajputana has an area of 16,682 sq miles and a population of 80,40,000. The average annual revenue is Rs 2,82 lakhs. The history of the Ruling House dates back to the 9th century A.D. The administration of the State is conducted by His Highness with the assistance of a Council called the Council of Ministers. Amin ul Mulk Sir Mirza Ismail A.C.F. O.B.E. Prime Minister is also the President of the Council consisting of three Ministers (Finance, Home and Revenue). The State is making rapid strides in all round development and was the first in the field with a post war scheme. Under its new constitution Jaipur will soon have a Legislative Assembly and a Representative Council with an elected majority, the elections being fought on the basis of joint electorates.

Ruler: Lt Col H. H. Sarmandi Rajah: Hindustan Raj Rajendra Sri Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Singhji Bahadur G.C.I.E. was born on 21st August 1911 in the Isarda family. He was adopted on the 14th March 1921 by the late Ruler and he succeeded to the *gaddi* on 7th September 1927. He was invested with full ruling powers in 1930. Educated at Mayo College Ajmer His Highness underwent training at Royal Military Academy Woolwich. Appointed Honorary Lieutenant in King George's own Bengal Sappers and Miners in May 1941. He was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on 1st January 1934 and was created a G.C.I.E. on 3rd June 1935. Recently the Honorary degree of Doctor of Law has been conferred on His Highness by the Agra University. On the 30th January 1924 His Highness married the sister of H. H. the present Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness later married the daughter of His Late Highness Maharaja Sumer Singh Bahadur of Jodhpur on April 24, 1932 and also the sister of His Highness Maharaja Jagadispendra Narain Bhup Bahadur of Cooh Behar on the 9th May 1940.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Jammu and Kashmir is the northernmost Indian State with an area of 84,471 sq m and a population of 8,945,000 (1941). Its average annual revenue is Rs 492.51 lakhs. Chief crops of the State are rice, maize, wheat, oil-seeds, barley, cotton, tobacco, saffron, walnut, almonds, beans, hops, pears and apples. There are extensive forests rich in timber. Mineral resources include coal, bauxite, fuller's earth, zinc, copper, slate, lac, iron, lead, gold, sapphires, etc. are also to be found. Silk filature industry is the most important. Woollen shawls, carpets and wood carving are important industries of the State and are famous all over the world. Advances in public work include telephone, electric power station, construction of an aerodrome, a flood spill channel and canals, irrigation canals, a bridge over the Chenab which has the longest unsupported span in India. The Jammu Srinagar Railway a branch of the N.W. Railway is the only railway in the State. There are in all 1983 educational institutions including four arts colleges. Education for boys has been made compulsory in municipal areas since 1929. A High Court

of Judature was established early during His Highness' rule and a board of judicial advisers with an advocate-general for advising the Ruler in civil and criminal appeals. Other important reforms have also been introduced. The *Prasa Sabha* established 1914 was given a non-official majority in 1937 and four non-official members as Under Secretaries of the Ministers have been appointed and the power of voting of grants on votable items has been introduced in 1939. Srinagar is the capital and has a 'Visitors' Bureau for the convenience of tourists attracted by the beauty spots of the State. Kashmir is one of the world famous tourists' resorts and attracts visitors from all parts of India and the world.

Ruler. Lieutenant General H. H. Maharaja Sir Hari Singh Bahadur nephew of the late Maharaja was born in September 1893 and succeeded to the gaddi on 23rd Sept 1925 on the death of the late Maharaja. His Highness was appointed G. C. I. F. in 1918 K. C. V. O. in 1922 G. C. I. F. in 1923 G. C. S. I. in 1925 and was granted a Colonel in the British Army in 1925, appointed A. D. C. to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor in 1926, and Major-General in 1929. A son and heir was born to the Maharaja on the 5th March 1931.

JODHPUR (MARWAR)

RAJPUTANA

Jodhpur is one of the premier States of India and the largest in Rajputana in respect of area and revenue. The ruler is head of the Rathore clan of the Rajputs. The area of the State is 20,071 sq. miles and population is 25,53,904. The average revenue is nearly Rs. 2.4 crores. The State extends from the Aravalli Hills in the east to the Rann of Cutch in the west. The soil climate and rainfall vary greatly. Rainfall is very scanty and precarious except in the Aravalli region. The population is mainly supported by agriculture and pasture. The State produces grains and cereals. The cattle census of the State gives the figure of 2,800,000. The quality of Jodhpur Naganri bullocks is excellent. The hankraj and Tharpakar cows are well known as heavy milkers. Jodhpur exports wool (40,000 mds.) cotton (65,000 mds.) hides and skins (13,000 mds.) bones (14,000 mds.) oil seeds (16,000 mds.) and ghee (1,000 mds.).

Jodhpur has its own railway system covering over 1,125 miles and also a modern railway workshop fitted with up-to-date machinery and equipment. One very big cotton ginning and pressing and spinning and weaving mill has recently been established in Fali near Jodhpur. There are electric generating plants and workshops. The cottage industry produces a variety of handloom blankets, woollen namdas for horses and camels, metal hollow ware, bottles for drinking water (Indian pattern), frying pans, tripods, cooking utensils, brass and iron cutlery, saddlery and camel corps equipment, special lacquerware, embroidered shoes, coloured scarfs and silks dyed and processed. Marwar is pretty rich in mineral wealth, having mines which yield wolfram, bentonite, gypsum, salt, saltpetre, mica, beryl, marble, talpar. Fuller's earth, lime, hankar lime stone and building stone. Jodhpur has large forest areas too, the principal products being timber, fuel, grass (about 5 lakh mds. annually), kamleco, honey wax, agwal (*Cuscuta Atrorhiza*) and charcoal.

His Highness the Maharaja is the administrative head and is assisted by a Council of 6 Ministers. Representative Advisory Assembly with an elected majority and elected Municipal Board for Jodhpur are recent administrative

the democratization of the State. The Civil list allotment is less than 7% or Rs 18 94 000. There is a school in every Khalsa village of 2 000 inhabitants and the expenditure on education is 11 77 000 rupees while that on medicine is nearly 9 lakhs. Departments of Animal Husbandry Agriculture Cooperative Marketing Industries and Mines Economic Development Aurvedic Board and Village panchayats have been established for the welfare and economic prosperity of the people.

Ruler Air Commodore His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Sarmand Raja i Hind Mahatajadhuraja Sri Sir Umaid Singhji Sahib Bahadur G C S I G C I L K C V O I L D, son of Maharaja Sir Sardar Singhji Sahib was born on 8th July 1903 and educated at the Mayo College Ajmer. His Highness succeeded his elder brother in 1918 and was invested with full ruling powers in 1923. His Highness married the daughter of Rao Bahadur Thakur Joy Singhji Bhatt of Umednagar in 1921 and has five sons and one daughter. His Highness visited England in 1921, 1928, 1932 and 1937, the European continent in 1932 and East Africa in 1933 and 1935. His Highness takes a keen interest in the administration of the State and has carried out a number of reforms in the administration and has provided various works of public utility and development.

JUNAGADH

Junagadh a maritime State in Kathiawar has an area of 9 12 sq miles and a population of 54 150 and an average annual revenue of Rs 7 lakhs. The principal crops are cotton bajra jawar wheat rice cereals tobacco coconuts and sugarcane. Molasses sugar candy brassware embroidery pottery hardware leather dyeing etc are the principal industries. Stone timbers and bamboos are other products. There is a State army with a sanctioned strength of 292. Administration is carried on with the help of a State Council. The capital is Junagadh a very ancient and beautiful town with relics of antiquity dating as far back as the Buddhist era of Emperor Asoka. There are fine modern buildings too. Extensive forests rich in timbers and other natural products form valuable assets of the State.

Ruler Major H H Sir Mahabat Khan Rasool Khanji III G C I E K C S I Nawab Sahib (b 1900 educated at Ajmer and in England) ascended the gaddi in 1911. His Highness is a scion of the Yusufzai Pathan clan and is progressive in his administrative outlook and the State has prospered during his rule.

KALAT

Kalat is the most prominent State under the Baluchistan Agency. The State has an area of 54 700 sq miles and a population of 319 700 (1931 census) mostly Sunni Mohammedans. Its annual revenue is Rs 15 2 lakhs. The Ruler is the Khan of Kalat under whom there are several partially independent chiefs. The Khan is assisted in the administration by a Wazir-i-Ajam. The Khan's sovereignty is recognized by the British Government by the treaty of 1876 the Khan agreeing to act in subordinate co-operation. Quetta Nushli and Nasirabad have been permanently leased out to the British Government which also exercises jurisdiction over railways and the Bolan pass and has constructed the Indo European Telegraph Line through the Khan's territories.

Ruler Major H H Beglar Begi Mir Sir Ahmad Yar Khan of Kalat, was born in 1904 and succeeded to the gaddi in Sept 1933. He was created G C I E

in 1906 His Highness has two sons the elder Prince Mchd Daud an being born in Sept 1940 The Khan has three brothers

KAPURTHALA

Kapurthala consists of 8 scattered pieces of territories in the Jullundur Doab in the Punjab The rulers are Rajputs The State has an area of 682 sq miles and a population of 816 757 (1931 census) and an average annual revenue of Rs 40 lakhs Chief crops are wheat maize gram cotton and sugarcane Dyeing is a famous industry in Sultanpur while sugar factory manufacture of agricultural implements and household interests etc are the chief industries of the State Phagwara is the chief commercial town in the State The State has an army of 2000 Primary education is free The State has a Legislative Assembly and a State Council The capital is Kapurthala which contains the Maharaja's palace and many important public buildings The city has been electrified and has modern waterworks

Ruler H H Colonel Farrand; Dilband Basikh ul Itiqad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Ravagan Maharaja Sir Jagjit Singh Bahadur G C I E G C S I G B P (born in 1872 and educated privately) is one of the chief Sikh ruling chiefs in India His Highness was thrice delegate to the League of Nations Geneva He holds a large number of foreign decorations and rendered great services to the Crown during the last Great War His Highness celebrated his Diamond Jubilee in Nov 1937 He enjoys a salute of 15 guns and has placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of the Crown in the present war

KASHMIR & JAMMU (See Jammu and Kashmir)

KHAIRPUR

A Muslim State in upper Sindh with an area of 600 sq miles and a population of 205 767 Khairpur has an average annual revenue of Rs 27 lakhs Chief crops are grain and cotton Chief industrial products are ghee hide tobacco Puller's earth soda carb wool linen silk and woollen manufactures carpets and pottery Agriculture is the principal occupation The rulers are Muslims belonging to the Shia sect and enjoy a salute of 17 guns inside and 15 guns outside the State Administration is carried on with the help of a Minister

Ruler H H Mir Fazl Muhammed Khan Talpur (born in 1913 and educated at Ajmer) ascended the throne in 1925 The Ruler is a scion of Talpur Balochi family The State was founded in the latter part of 18th century The Ruler is progressive

KOLHAPUR

A Southern Indian State in the Deccan States Agency Kolhapur has an area of 223 sq miles and a population of 1 092 046 The average annual revenue is Rs 20 lakhs The ruling house is believed to be descended from Shiva the founder of the Maharashtra empire There are 9 feudatory Jagirs under the State The chief crops are rice grains sugarcane and tobacco Principal manufactures are cotton woollen goods sugar hardware and pottery The capital is Kolhapur City a sacred city of the Hindus called the Benares The city contains famous temples hill forts and educational institutions

Ruler H H Shri Shriaji VI the present Maharaja of Kolhapur was born on 22nd November 1941 and adopted on 18th November 1942 as son of the late Maharaja Shri Shriaji VI comes from the Chavrekar branch of the family of Shriaji the Great

MANIPUR

A hilly State in Assam with an area of 8 634 sq miles and a population of 12 069 according to 1941 census Manipur enjoys an average annual revenue of Rs 17 97,288 The State made a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762 Its independence was declared in 1826 after the first Burmese War in 1891 the British intervened to place huiachandradhaja Singh on the throne as Maharaja and this led to the murder of the Chief Commissioner and other officials The State was declared forfeited but as an act of mercy was restored Chura Chand Sing Rice is the principal crop Extensive forests cover the mountains Administration is carried on with the help of a Durbar consisting of a President and six members About 60% of the area of the State is hilly and the only town is the capital of the State Imphal

The State's annual tribute to the British Government is Rs 50 000 This sum had been temporarily reduced to Rs 5 000 for 10 years after the Kuki Rebellion of 1917-19 but the full tribute was reimposed with effect from 1939-40

The present Ruler's administration has been marked by many important reforms In 1918 waterworks were completed for Imphal The police and Judicial Departments have also been re-organized In 1910 a Veterinary Department was instituted A hydro-electric scheme for Imphal was completed in 1930 Manipuris are being educated outside the State with State assistance The revenue of the State collected in the year 1943-44 was Rs 89 04 644 of which Rs 6 19 072 was land revenue

Ruler H H Maharaja Budha Chandra Singh born 1908 and educated at Rajkumar College Raipur succeeded to the gaddi on November 6 1941 on the death of his father

MAURBHANJ

[Area 4 248 sq miles Population 9 90 9 7 according to the census of 1941 Income Rs 84 lakhs Expenditure 81 lakhs]

Mayurbhanj is grouped in the Bengal States of the Eastern States Agency Daripada is the capital of the State Mayurbhanj is a very ancient State The Rulers are the head of the Bhanja Vanai Kshatriyas of Orissa and claim to belong to the Solar line The State first came into contact with the British in 1761 when the East India Company took possession of Midnapur and the Ruler of Mayurbhanj opened friendly negotiations with them For services in connexion with the Great War of 1914-18 the late Maharaja was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns

The State has recently embarked on a policy of rapid and progressive industrialization and factories for manufacturing vanadium glass textiles potteries plastics and plastic products chemicals and pharmaceuticals have been set up Cottage industries are also receiving due share of importance The State contributes the bulk of iron ore to the Tatas the principal iron producing firm of the East A large joint-stock bank is now in the offing

The State follows a steadily progressive policy in the matter of education. Primary education is imparted free. Schools are increasing from year to year and greater encouragement is being given to private schools. The State spends nearly two lakhs of rupees annually for the education of the people and awards liberal scholarships to deserving students for various branches of technical and vocational education. Literacy campaign forms an important programme of the State.

Installation of electricity and waterworks at the capital, telephonic communication all over the State, construction and remodelling of administrative buildings, reorganization of the High Court, establishment of the State Secretariat, improvement of the Press, publication of the State Gazette and two quarterly literary magazines, codification of laws of the State, opening of the Mavurbhanj State Bank, inauguration of systematic geological and botanical surveys, opening of Development and Aviation departments, introduction of literacy measures, anti-leprosy campaign, etc., mark the progressive reign of the present Ruler. The Maharaja is the supreme authority of the State and the administration is carried on by the Dewan under his control. The administrative machinery is modelled generally on British Indian lines. For administration of Justice there is a full-powered High Court which is independent of any executive control. With the intention of bringing the people into closer touch with the administration, the Maharaja has established 5 Praja Sabhas. These representative assemblies enable the members to focus local opinion on all matters of general welfare and as such are advisory bodies. The establishment of the Mavurbhanj Kendra Parishad (Central Legislature) has been announced and it will start functioning by the middle of the current year. The Maharaja is ably assisted by his Dewan Major B. P. Pande B.A. LL.B. F.R.S. (London).

Ruler. Flight Lieutenant Maharaja Sir Prasad Chandra Bhanj Deo K.C.I.E. (born Feb. 18, 1901) educated at Mayo College, Ajmer and Muir Central College, Allahabad. Married on the 25th November 1925 the daughter of Maharaja Kumar Sardar Singhji and grand-daughter of Late Rajadhiraj Sir Bahar Singhji K.C.I.E. of Shahpura in Rajputana visited Europe in 1924, 1926 and 1935. Succeeded to the gaddi on 23rd April 1909. On 1st January 1935 was created a K.C.I.E. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. He is a great lover of art and architecture and is keen on aviation. The Maharaja has two sons born in 1929 and 1931 respectively and one daughter born in 1935. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon the then Puler as a personal distinction in 1909 and made hereditary in 1910. The Maharaja is the Pro-Chancellor of the Utkal University.

MORVI

It is a State in Kathiawar under the Western India States Agency. The total area of the State is about 1072 sq. miles. The State has a district in Cutch about 50 sq. miles in area. In 1911 the State had a population of 141,817. The annual gross revenue of the State is Rs. 60 lakhs. The State has a permanent salute of 11 guns. Morvi State Railway 123 miles in length is owned by the State. Besides there are 63 miles of State tramways. The State has its own postal system. In about over 60% of the villages there are post-offices and over 40% of the villages are directly connected with the capital by telephone. The principal industries of the State are Cotton

Pressing and Ginning Factories the Parashuram Pottery Works Ltd the Morvi Salt Works Railway Workshops Electrical Power House the New Lukbhdhiji and Working Mills Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works the Mayur Metal Works the Bone Factory the Morvi Match Works the Hard ware and Fittings Manufacturing Factory the Kathiawar Paint Works the Oil Mill and the Morvi Tin Factory Primary and secondary education is free throughout the State The Morvi Technical Institute was opened in July 1940

Ruler H H Maharaja Shree Lukbhdhiji Bahadur GBE ECSI LL.D Maharaja of Morvi Born 18 6 Ascended the saddle 19 2. Educated privately in India and England

MYSORE

With an area of 29,326 square miles and a population of 7 828 896 (1941) Mysore is famous for its picturesque and diversified scenery and for its temperate and healthy climate The administration is carried on under His Highness the Maharaja by the Dewan (Prime Minister) and four Ministers of whom two are chosen by His Highness the Maharaja from among the elected members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council There is a Representative Assembly of 820 members and a Legislative Council of 66 members The Crown Representative is represented by a Resident at Bangalore In 1941-42 there were besides the High Court 72 Criminal and 45 Civil Courts including six Courts of Justice of the Peace There were 1 359 co-operative societies with 1 48 8 0 members In 1941-42 the University of Mysore had ten constituent colleges an Engineering School and a Medical School with a total strength of 5 293 students The number of recognised educational institutions on 1st March 1942 was 7 452 with 8 0 048 scholars The total revenue in 1941-42 was Rs 6 16 79 lakhs and the expenditure chargeable to revenue was Rs 5 15 09 lakhs The State Forests cover 4,334 sq miles The mines in the Holar Gold Field area produced 280 883 ounces of fine gold in 1941-42

Pradhanashitromani Mr N Madhava Rau B.A B.L C.I.E is the present Dewan (Prime Minister) of the State

Mysore has put in efforts on a very splendid scale for supplying men money and materials for prosecution of the War against the Axis The State was one of the earliest to start the National War Front campaign and to set up an organization that has extended from the Cities and District Headquarters to taluks hoblis and small villages The movement has drawn to the ranks of its active workers a large number of public spirited and influential non-official gentlemen from all parts of the State and a vigorous and intensive propaganda is carried on with a considerable measure of success Co-ordination with the agencies concerned with civil defence is also attempted

Ruler His Highness Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Maharaja of Mysore born 18th July 1919 succeeded the throne in August 1940 Invested with full ruling powers in 1940 Studied in the Maharaja's College Mysore and passed the B A degree examination of the Mysore University in the year 1934 Honorary LL D of the Benares Hindu University 1942 His Highness is very keen on the promotion of the War effort in the State and has substantially helped war efforts with men and money

Address The Palace Mysore Bangalore and Fern Hill (Nugins)

NABHA

One of the Sikh States in the Punjab Nabha has an area of 947 sq miles a population of 340,000 (1941) and an average annual revenue of Rs. 28 lakhs. Nabha is one of the Phulkian States. The ruling family belongs to the Sidhu Jats clan. H. H. Tikka Ripudaman Singh was formally installed as ruler on 24th December 1912. But in 1923 His Highness abdicated and took up his residence with his family at Dehra Dun. The State in his absence was administered by an official appointed by the Government of India. In February 1928, he was deposed and interned under Regulation III 1918 at Kodaikanal. He was succeeded by his eldest son Pratap Singh the present Ruler. The principal crops of the State are gram pulses kharra sugarcane cotton wheat and barley. A portion of the State is irrigated by Sirhind Canal. The State has opened grain markets and established banks near principal railway stations within the State territory. The chief industries of the State are manufacture of silver and gold ornaments brass utensils cotton carpets etc. There are some cotton ginning factories and cotton steam presses. The State is traversed by the V. W. and the B. E. C. I. Railways.

Ruler H. H. Farwand-i-Arjmand Aqdat Farwand-i-Daulat-i-Inglisha Barar Pans Sammur Raw-i-Rajagan Maharaja Pratap Singh Malvendra Bahadur (born 21st Sept. 1919) succeeded to the gaddi on 19th February 1928 and was invested with full ruling powers on 5th March 1941. His Highness visited England in 1932 and in 1934 and took military training in Badingham College in 1934-8- and then entered Sandhurst.

NANANAGAR

17

A Rajput State in Western India Nawanagar has an area of 8701 sq miles and a population of 504,000. The average annual revenue is about a crore. The capital is Jamnagar and the Ruler is the Jamnabhai. Chief crops are grain cotton and oil-seeds. There is a small pearl fishery off the coast. There is a State-owned railway and a State army. Administration is carried on with the help of a Dewan, a Judicial Secretary, a Military Secretary, a Home Member and a personal Assistant.

Ruler Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Digvijaysinhji Ranjitsinhji Jadeja G. C. I. E. K. C. S. I. born on the 18th September 1893 succeeded to gaddi on the 2nd April 1933. His Highness belongs to the famous Jadeja clan from which the rulers of Cutch also trace their descent. He received his early education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, entered the training school for Ind. an Cadets at Indore in 1916 and received His Majesty's Commission on the 1st December 1919. He served with the 5th Battalion Rajputana Rifles (Napiers) and saw active service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in 1940 and with the Wazir Force from January 1922 to 1924. His Highness resigned his Commission in 1931. He was made a K. C. S. I. on the 3rd June 1935. He was appointed Major in the Army in 1928 and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1936. He was appointed an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to King Edward VIII in 1936 and to H. M. King George VI in 1937.

PATIALA

Patiala, the premier Sikh State in the Punjab, comprises scattered districts and a portion of the Simla Hills and portions adjoining Jangpur and Alwar. The

State has an area of 5932 sq miles and a population of 1986259. The average annual revenue is Rs 167 lakhs. The principal crops are barley, wheat, sugarcane, cotton and tobacco. There are extensive forests rich in timber. Ancient relics of historic interest are to be found at Pinjore, Sunam, Bishind, Bhatinda and Narnaul. There are 183 miles of State-owned railway besides other Indian railways traversing the State. Primary education is compulsory and free. There is a first grade college besides one Intermediate College at Bhatinda for boys and one Intermediate College for girls at Patiala. The State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1804 and 1809 A.D. and since then the rulers have been faithful allies of the British Crown.

Ruler Major H. H. Farzand i Khas i Daulat i Inglisbia Mansur i Zaman Amir ul Umra Maharajadhiraja Rajeswar Sri Maharaja i Rajgaon Maharaja Sir Yadavindra Singhji Mahendra Bahadur Bhattikul Bhushan, G.B.P. LL.D. was born on 7th January 1918 and was privately educated. His Highness ascended the *gaddi* in 1939. As an all round sportsman His Highness enjoys all India and even international fame. His Highness has already made his mark as a progressive ruler. He has introduced many reforms of far reaching character. The opening of the departments of Rural Uplift and industries and improvement of the medical and public health departments, the introduction of travelling dispensaries, the abolition of many *Burs*, the remission of arrears of land revenue and abolition of *Nazool* laws, all these are the achievements of His present Highness. On the outbreak of the present war, His Highness placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Crown and issued a special appeal to the Sikh community in India for securing early victory to Britain. Under his guidance the State's contribution to India's War effort, particularly in the matter of supply of recruits, has been splendid and on a vast scale.

PATNA STATE

Patna is a very ancient State and its various architectural ruins bear mute testimony to its ancient grandeur and civilisation. In the hoary past this State was the seat of the well known Kosala Empire which was ruled by the kings of the Aira dynasty. The Maharajas of Patna have all along enjoyed the hereditary title of Maharaja. Its great services in the Great War were acknowledged in high terms by the Government when it conferred the privilege of a permanent salute of 9 guns on the Maharaja. Patna is one of the premier States of the Eastern States Agency and has an area of 2511 sq miles and a population of 6,82,221 souls according to the census of 1941. It lies between North Lat. 20° 9' and 21° 4' and East Long. 82° 41' and 83° 40'. It is a very well governed and progressive State possessing various good educational and industrial institutions, dairy and agricultural farms and other nation building institutions. There are also fully equipped hospitals for both sexes, an X-ray and Electrotherapy Institute, a Veterinary Hospital and a Leprosy Hospital. The State has 170 Panchayats and 3 Praja Sabhas and a Legislative Council with 50% elected members.

Ruler Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo was born on the 31st March 1912. He is the 2nd son of the Raja Sahib of Seraikella and succeeded by adoption to the Patna *gaddi* on the 16th January 1924. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer where he passed the Chief's College Diploma Examination at the head of all successful candidates in 1929 and at the

St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh where he passed the Intermediate in Art Examination of the Patna University topping the list of successful candidates of that institution in 1931. The Maharaja undertook an extensive tour throughout India and Ceylon. He was married to a daughter of His late Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala on the 24th April 1932 and invested with ruling powers on the 3rd February 1933. Since his installation the Maharaja has in keeping with times introduced many reforms of a far reaching character and has been endeavouring his utmost to make Patna a model State. The Ruler enjoys the hereditary title of Maharaja which was assumed by Ramai Deo the founder of the Ruling dynasty of Patna and has been enjoyed ever since by successive Rulers. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and a Vice-President of the Council of Rulers of the Eastern States Agency. He is also on the general council of the Raj Kumar College Raipur and is also a member of the Managing Committee of the Eastern States Forest School and of the Permanent Committee of Eastern States School Tournament. He is also a patron of the All India Cattle Show Society and Vice-Patron of the Eastern States Agency Branch of Indian Red Cross Society.

PORBANDAR

Porbandar a maritime State in Western India has an area of 642 sq miles and a population of 1,46,564 according to the census of 1941. The average annual revenue is Rs 26 lakhs. The Maharaja belongs to the Jethwa Rajputs who claim descent from Hanuman. Porbandar is an open roadstead. It has a sheltered creek where country craft can lie up securely during the rains but the creek can only be entered at certain tides. The creek is now being deepened. The important minerals of the State are limestone and salt. There are at Porbandar a cement factory, a spinning and weaving mill, salt works, Hosiery Works and a Match Factory. There is a State owned railway. The Imperial Bank of India has a Branch at Porbandar.

Ruler Captain H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Natvarsinhji Bhavsingji KC SI. Maharaja Kana Sahib was born on June 30 1901 and succeeded to the gaddi on December 10 1903. He was invested with full ruling powers on January 26 1920. In recognition of services rendered in connexion with the Great War the title of Maharaja was recognized as a hereditary distinction and the salute was permanently raised to 15 guns. *Heir Apparent* Maharaja Kumar Shri Udaybhan.

PUDUKKOTTAI

Pudukkottai a Madras State is surrounded by the districts of Trichinopoly Tanjore and Ramnad. The country is mostly plain broken by a few hills. The area of the State is 1,179 sq miles and the population according to the 1941 census is 438,845. The average annual revenue is Rs 2,11 lakhs (war time). The present Ruler was invested with ruling powers on 17.1.42. He is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Diwan and two Councilors. A Legislative Council first constituted in 1924 is at present composed of 50 members of whom 35 are elected and 15 nominated by the Durbar. 9 of the nominated members are officials one of whom is a lady.

Ruler H. H. Sri Br. hadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur (6 June 23 1921) ascended the gaddi on the 19th November 1929. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 11 guns.

RAJKOT

Rajkot one of the Western India States has an area of 282 sq miles a population of 163 093 according to the census of 1941 and an average annual revenue of Rs 14 lakhs. The Ruler of the Rajkot State is descended from the same stem as the Jam of Nawanagar. Jadeja Shri Vibhoji was the founder of this house. Rajkot town is a trade emporium and is known for its various industrial activities. It is the headquarters of the W I S Agency and is served by three important railway lines. Educationally it is the premier city in Kathiawar and affords the advantages of Dharmendrasinhji Arts and Science College the Rajkumar College men's and women's training colleges three high schools and a separate girls' high school.

Ruler H H Thakore Sahib Shree Pradumnasinhji the present Ruler of Rajkot was born on 24th February 1918. He took his primary education at Panchgini and afterwards was educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkot where he was awarded a gold medal for his good conduct. He studied up to the final diploma class. He is very good at sports specially at cricket and polo. He has led the Mahar Cricket Club for many years. He has travelled all over India. He is very sober and cool minded. He is taking a very keen interest in the administration of his state. He is recognized as the Ruler of Rajkot with full powers and a salute of nine guns. He was married to Kunverishree Narendrakunverba Sahib of Ag yali (Bhavnagar).

RAJPIPLA

Rajpipla the premier State in Gujarat lies between 21°25 and 21°53 north latitude and 73°5 and 74°0' east longitude. The greater portion of the valley lies between the Nerrada and Tapi. The area of the State is 2 517 sq miles of which 650 sq miles are covered with rich forests. The population of the State according to the census of 1941 is 249 092. The average annual revenue of the State is Rs 25 lakhs. The State is intercepted by hills which are the continuation of the Satpura Range. The highest peak the Rajpipla Hill is nearly 8 000 ft above the sea level. Rajpipla is essentially an agricultural country. The soil is normally fertile. The principal agricultural produce are cotton, jawar, rice, bajra, til and other food grains. Cotton is the most important crop of the State. Rajpipla cotton is in great demand in Ahmedabad and Bombay mills for its superior qualities. The total area under cotton cultivation is now 146 604 acres. The total annual output is roughly 48 000 bales of pressed cotton of 410 lbs each. The estimated value of cotton produced in good year is above Rs 50 lakhs.

Forestry is a valuable asset to the State. Various minerals such as marble, iron ore, red and yellow ochre, fire and pottery clays, cement, calcum and gypsum are also found in the State. The Rajpipla State Railway which is 40 miles in length connects the capital of the State with Ankleshwar, a station on the B B C I Railway. The State is traversed all over by a network of metalled and unmetalled roads. Notable achievements in road construction are the construction of a hill road to the famous shrine of Unipan, another road to Mal Samot, two villages situated 2 500 feet above sea level. There are great potentialities for hydro-electric schemes in the State and surveys have already been made and schemes are under various consideration. The State has recently turned its attention to cattle breeding.

Ruler H H Maharaja Shree Vijaysinhji KCSI was born on January 20 1890 and succeeded to the gaddi on the death of his father on

September 26 1915 Educated at Rajkumar College Rajkot and with the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun even as a boy His Highness showed great skill as a sportsman and later on won international fame by his success on the English Turf including the winning of the Derby in 1924 He has travelled extensively in Europe and America and given the full benefit of his up-to-date knowledge and experience to his subjects by introduction of reforms in his State wherever possible He has brought into being a Legislative Council in the state in order to enable his people to participate in the administration and policy of the State His Highness has made primary education free in the State and has provided for cheap secondary and higher education He has made endowments for the benefit of widows and has encouraged trade and industry by the introduction of various liberal economic measures

RAMPUR

Rampur a U P State has an area of 637 sq miles and a population of 4,76,312 according to the census of 1941 The average annual revenue is about Rs 80 lakhs The Rampur court was a great patron of arts and learning and the Rampur Oriental Library contains many collections of precious Persian manuscripts and Moghul miniatures Administration is carried on with the help of a State Council consisting of the Chief Minister and three other Ministers There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 24 members of whom 17 are elected and 5 nominated non-officials It enjoys wide powers The annual budget is submitted to it for discussion but the grants are not votable It can make laws for the State by introducing bills and move resolutions about matters of public interest of importance Statutory Boards consisting of official and non-official members have also been constituted and are functioning The various departments of administration are under experienced civil officers assisted by statutory advisory boards with non-official members

State holdings in investments amount to Rs 1,57,23,890 with annual addition of Rs 2,00,000 State services are guided on the principles followed by the Government of India and there are grades pensions provident fund and T A. and leave rules There is a High Court consisting of a chief justice and two puisne judges Education is free and there is provision for female education and training of teachers Hospital arrangements with up-to-date surgical departments in each tehsil maternity and child welfare centres deserve mention The agricultural department encourages cultivation by scientific methods Sugar factories textile and match factories are some of the State's industrial ventures There is a cottage industry institute for imparting training in various cottage industries The Ruler enjoys a salute of 15 guns

Ruler Lt-Col H. H. Aliyah Farzand; Dilpazir; Daulat; Inghishia; Makhillia ud Daulab; Nasir ul Muly; Amir ul Umra Nawab Sir Sayyid Mahomed Raza Ail Khan Bahadur Muttair; Jang K.C.S.I. D Litt LL.D was born on 17th November 1906 and educated at Rajkumar College Rajkot His Highness is a Lt-Col in the 2nd King George's Own Gurkha Rifles a pro-Chancellor of Aligarh University and a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes His Highness is a progressive and popular ruler and has already earned the esteem of his people

REWA

Rewa is an Indore Agency State of Central India and has an area of 18 000 sq miles a population of 1 820 806 according to 1941 census and an average annual revenue of Rs 65 lakhs. The capital of the State is Rewa. The ruling family belongs to the Baghel clan of Rajputs descended from the Gujarat family which ruled at Anhilwara Patan from 1219 to 1296.

Ruler H H Maharajadhiraja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur (born on March 8 1903) succeeded his father Lieutenant Colonel Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur G C S I on the 31st October 1918 and according to local history is the 93rd of his line. He married a sister of his Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 25th June 1919. His Highness contracted a second marriage in February 1925 with the daughter of late Maharaja Ruler of Kishtangarh. The Maharaja was invested with ruling powers on the 31st October 1922 made a K C S I on the 1st January 1927 and a G C I E on the 1st January 1931. The present Maharaja was a page to Her Majesty the Queen Empress at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

SANGLI

Sangli belongs to the Kolhapur and Deccan States Agency and has an area of 1 186 sq miles and a population of 2 98 498 according to the 1941 census. The State has an average annual revenue of Rs 18 25 lakhs. The ruler enjoys the hereditary title of Raja and enjoys a State salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns. The Sangli State ranks first among the Patwardhan States.

Ruler Captain H H Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao alias Appasaheb Patwardhan K C I E was born on 14th February 1890 and succeeded to the gaddi on 15th June 1903. In recognition of his services during the War of 1914-18 His Highness was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns on 1st January 1919. The honorary ranks of Lieutenant and Captain were granted in October 1910 and in Mar 1938 respectively. He was made a K C I E in 1923. In December 1927 His Highness received the distinction of a personal salute of 11 guns. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on 1st June 1932. His Highness has always taken a keen interest in the administration of his State and has introduced several reforms. He was a member of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference in 1930 and also of the Federal Structure Committee in 1931.

SIKKIM

Sikkim a small hill state at the foot of the Kanchenjunga between Nepal and Bhutan has an area of 2 818 sq miles and a population of 123 000 (1941 census). Bhutias Lepchas and Nepalese are the principal inhabitants of the State and the prevailing religions are Hinduism and Buddhism. The average annual revenue is Rs 5 00 422. There are many trade routes through this State to Tibet. Maize and rice are the principal crops. Trade with British India has increased to Rs 40 50 lakhs. The capital of the State is Gangtok. The State is administered by the Maharaja with the help of a Council. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and resides at Gangtok. During the last few years the trade and revenue of the State have increased greatly.

Ruler H H S r "a M Nampyal was born in 1893 and succeeded to the gaddi on the 11th December 1914 on the death of his half brother Sidkeong amgyal and he was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1915. In October of the same year he married Kunzang Dechen daughter of the Rakshar Dawa a General in the Tibetan Army. He was educated at the Anglo College in Aizawl (1909 and 1910) and at St. Paul's School in Darjeeling (1911 and 1914). For services in connection with the War the Maharaja was appointed a C.I.E. on the 1st January 1919 and was promoted to be a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1923 and appointed K.C.S.I. on the 5th June 1929. On the outbreak of the present war the Maharaja again placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty.

TOK

Area 10,000 sq. miles. **Population** 2,00,000 according to the 1941 census and an annual revenue of Rs. 21 lakhs. The State is administered by His Highness the Nawab Bahadur with the help of a State Council which was recently been re-organized and re-named. A State Assembly of 7 members with representative of rural and urban areas has been introduced. Education is free in the State. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 11 guns.

Ruler H H Sa'id ud Daulah-Vazir ul Mulk Nawab Hafiz S r Mohammad Sa'ad Ali Khan Bahadur Scowlat. J r G.C.I.E. was born in 1879 and was educated privately. His Highness succeeded the gaddi on 23rd June 1920. The Ruler is a scion of the Afghan family of the Buner tribes which go by the name of Salars. His Highness possesses erudition in Arabic and Persian.

TRAVANCORE

Area 6,100 sq. miles. **Population** (1941) 6,60,000. **Revenue** Rs. 22 lakhs. **Capital** Trivandrum (Population 1,25,000).

Travancore with its heavy temples, its murals and other objects of archaeological importance its places of traditional and historical value side by side with its modern amenities and natural charms has a never failing attraction for tourists and pilgrims.

The State stands foremost among Indian States in Education political rights and industries. Travancore was the earliest amongst Indian States to constitute a Legislative Council and it is the first Indian State to institute a bicameral legislature with non-official majority. The Legislature was re-constituted by the present Maharaja when assuming ruling powers. The Legislature has been made thoroughly representative of all communities and interests and wide powers have been conferred on the Legislature. Non-official members are granted the right to move resolutions and to put questions on matters of general public interest and freedom of speech in the Legislature is granted to the members by Statute. Equality of opportunity has been given to all communities in Civil and Military services of the State. Untouchability and caste distinctions have been removed. Interests of backward classes are now specially protected.

Education. Travancore stands foremost among Provinces and States in India. According to 1941 census 71% of the people of Travancore (81% males and 56% females) are literate. The literacy percentage for persons

aged 5 years and above is 55·0% (67·9 for males and 42·1% for females) A University for the State was established in 1937

The State has almost inexhaustible supplies of timber Blackwood ebony sandalwood and other valuable varieties and soft varieties for making paper cardboard and artificial silk are abundant Mineral resources are also very rich Mineral sands such as ilmenite monazite zircon sillimanite and graphite mica and kaoline of exceptional quality are abundant With the completion of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme the State has been placed in a position to fully exploit the abundant supplies of raw materials Coir mats matting rope yarn cashewnut rubber goods piece-goods sugar etc are the principal industries of the State Cotton weaving coir making wood-carving ivory carving and lace making are some of the cottage industries of the State The principal imports of the State are —Rice paddy piece goods machinery hardware oilman's stores cement metals manufactured goods tobacco etc and the principal exports are —Coir yarn mats matting fibre rope tea coconut oil rubber pepper copra oilcake ginger salt prawn fish timber ilmenite monazite zircon palmyre charcoal etc

His Highness has initiated a comprehensive policy of industrialization and electrification The Travancore Ceramic concerns the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd The Travancore Rubber Works and the Toy Works at Travandrum and the Alway Aluminium Factory are some of the recently established industries of the State Schemes for manufacture of cement cane sugar caustic soda fertilizers sulphuric acid synthetic ammonium sulphate and various other chemicals are well under way

The Government has taken over road transport and there is an idea for nationalizing the water transport The principal ports of the State are — Alleppey Quilon Travandrum and Colachel

THE RULER AND THE RULING FAMILY —

Ruler Lt-Col H H Sri Padmasabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sr Bala Rama Varma Sri Chitra Tirunal Kulasekhara Aritapathi Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ram Raja Bahadur Sham Sber Jung O C 1 E (1935) D Litt Maharaja of Travancore Colonel in Chief Travancore State Forces from 7th Nov 1912 succeeded to the Musnad 1st Sept 1924 and invested with ruling powers 6th Nov 1931 Educated privately Has travelled extensively in India Ceylon Dutch East Indies and Europe

Mother of His Maharaja H H Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi D Litt
Brother of His Highness Martanda Varma Elaya Raja of Travancore
Sister of His Highness Lakshmi Bayi first Princess of Travancore
Nephew and heir presumptive of His Highness Prince Avittam Tirunal

TRIPURA

The State lying on the southern part of Eastern Bengal and Assam is a hilly country The area of the State is 4 116 sq miles and the population according to 1941 census is 513 952 Hindus are 70% Mohammedans 26% Buddhists form 3% of the population Bengali is the court language and is spoken by the majority of the people though only 45% of the people use it as their mother tongue

The Ruling family perhaps one of the oldest in the World belongs to Chandrayana Kshatriyas The Rajas are descendants of King Druhya of the

Lunar race The present Ruler is 184th in descent. The family uses Barman or Verma as the surname. The tradition and history of the ruling family are contained in Rajmala an epic in Bengali said to be the oldest composition in the language in existence. Tripura holds a unique position among Indian States. There is no written treaty with the paramount power, the relations being mainly recognized by usages and customs. The succession is hereditary. His Highness enjoys a permanent salute of 13 guns. There are organized courts including a High Court. The administration is carried on with the help of a Mantri Parishad, a council of five ministers. The State has made rapid progress in modern education, industry, banking and commerce. The Chief agricultural products are rice, jute, sugar-cane, cotton, oil seeds etc. Tea industry has made rapid progress there being 52 tea gardens in the State. Home spun cotton fabrics of exquisite designs are one of the principal industries of the State. The immense mineral resources of the State are being investigated. The capital of the State is Agartala which contains the Maharaja's palace, the Vajrayantra Palace, a masterpiece of architectural design with Moghul garden in the front. *Malancha Abas* on the hills is the summer residence. The Temple of Fourteen Gods is very famous. Under the present Ruler, the State has undergone all round improvement. Free Primary Education has been introduced in the State.

Ruler Lt Col H. H. Bisama Samara Vijayee Mahamahodaya Pancha Sriyukta Maharaja Manikya Sir Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur. Born Aug. 19, 1904, succeeded to the *gaddi* on Aug. 13, 1923. His Highness had his early education under qualified tutors and underwent a course of Military training with the 6th Gurkha Rifles. Married the 5th Maharajkumari Sahiba of Balrampur in 1929 and after her death married the eldest daughter of H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Panna in 1931. His Highness has travelled extensively all over the world and is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, Royal Central Asian Society and Royal Society of Literature of London. His Highness was made a K. C. S. I. on the 3rd June, 1935. His Highness is a Lt-Col. in the British Army and is the Hon. Colonel of the 5th Bengal Presidency Urban Infantry. He is the elected President of the Council of Rulers, Eastern States Agency and is a Member of the Standing Committee of Rulers' Chamber of Princes. The Maharaja is entitled to visit the Viceroy and enjoys the privilege of a return visit.

UDAIPUR (MEWAR)

The history of Mewar dates back to the 7th century A. D. and is replete with stories of Rajput chivalry and glory. Its chief city is Udaipur. The State has an area of 12,753 sq. miles, a population of 1,925,000 according to the census of 1941 and has an average annual revenue of Rs. 80 lakhs. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 19 guns and a local salute of 21 guns. The capital is Udaipur, which contains the Maharana's palaces on the summit of a low ridge. To the north and south of the ridge, houses extend to the banks of a beautiful lake known as Pichola Lake in the middle of which there are two island palaces. The archaeological remains in the State are numerous. The administration of the State is carried on under the supervision of H. H. the Maharana, assisted by a Prime Minister and three Ministers.

Ruler Lieut-Colonel H. H. Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur, was born on the 22nd of February 1934 and succeeded to the *gaddi*

on 24th May 1930. Was created a *Captain* on the 3rd June 1919 and a *Colonel* on the 1st January 1931. Made Honorary Lieutenant Colonel in the Army on the 4th August 1930. A permanent local salute of 21 guns was sanctioned on the 1st Jan 1931. His Highness married the sister of the Thakur of Anwa in March 1910 who died in June 1910. He married in February 1911 the daughter of Thakur Keshi Singh of Achrol in Jaipur State. His third marriage took place on the 17th Jan 1928 with the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in the Marwar State. Maharaj Kumar Bhagwat Singh son of Maharaj Pratap Singh who was born on 20th June 1921 has been adopted as heir apparent.

National Incomes in 1936

Country	1936 000 000 000 £ omitted	Country	1936 100 000 000 £ omitted
U S A	68.5 (Dollar)	Sweden*	8.6 (Kroner)
U K	4.9 (Pound)	Japan	13.1 (Yen)
France	14.9 (Franc)	U S S R	23.1 (Rouble)
Germany	62.1 (Mark)	INDIA* (1941)	7.9 (Rupee)

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

FRENCH POSSESSIONS French Possessions in India have a total area of 196 sq miles with a population of 800,899. They are principally five—Pondicherry, Karikal, Chandernagore, Mahe and Yanam, known as *dependances*. Pondicherry founded in 1674 by the French is the seat of the Governor of French India. It has a romantic history. Originally French it came under the Dutch in 1693 and then reverted to the French in 1699. The English became its master in 1761 and throughout the later part of the eighteenth and the earlier part of the nineteenth centuries there was a tussle between the French and the English over it until the treaties of 1814-15 finally placed it under the French. These possessions were represented in the French Parliament at Paris by a Senator and a Deputy, but after the collapse of the French in the present war there has been naturally a change in the usual order. The five *dependances* are divided into 17 communes and there is an elective General Council. Paddy, rice, manioc and groundnuts are grown. Pondicherry has three cotton mills and Chandernagore one jute mill. Government maintains about 10 primary schools and 3 colleges. There are about 15,000 pupils studying in these and about 400 teachers.

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS Portuguese Possessions in India have a total area of 1,597 sq miles with a population of 601,000. These consist of Goa, Daman and Diu. These are under the Metropolis and their budgets are to be approved by the Minister for the Colonies. They are not permitted to float loans. There is a Governor-General. There are more than 600 salt works employing about 2,000 men. The production in 1935 was about 13,000 tons. Exports are coconuts, fish, spices, cashew nuts, salt and copper. Some manganese deposits have been discovered and these are being mined.

* India's per capita income on the basis of 1941 census population is taken as Rs. 75 per annum.

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

AFGHANISTAN Afghan land lies to the north west of India. It has an area of 2,00,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 12,000,000. The country is rocky and unimproved as to scale farming. Fruit and vegetables and cereals are now being largely grown with the help of irrigation. Fruit are a sort of staple food to the people and fat-tailed sheep is the principal meat. The grease from the sheep is utilized as butter and the sheep's wool and skin are used as warm clothes. The country's exports mainly consist of lambkins, cotton livestock leather and treasure and sugar while the imports mainly consist of manufactured articles. Copper, lead and iron are extracted from many parts of Northern Afghanistan. Poor quality coal, crude petroleum, gold, lapis lazuli and asbestos are mined in small quantities. State factories are now producing woollen goods, iron, matches, buttons, leather and boots, arms and ammunition and other requirements of the army. The country is being modernized. Telephone, telegraphs and wireless stations have been established. The principal means of transport is the camel though there is some motor transport in the country. There are primary, secondary, technical, arts, commercial and military schools in the country. The University of Kabul was established in 1932. The system of Government is constitutional monarchy. The Parliament consisting of the king, the Senate and the National Assembly is the Supreme legislative power. Loe Jurga (the Grand Assembly) is sometimes called by the king for deciding major issues. There are five major provinces and four minor provinces each of which is ruled by a Governor. The estimated revenue of the country is 1,50,000,000 Afghan Papes. The present King of Afghanistan is H. M. Muhammad Zahir Shah (b. 1914) who succeeded to the throne in 1933.

BURMA The area is 261,610 sq. miles of which Burma proper is 192,140 sq. miles and Shan State 62,520 sq. miles and unadministered territories 7 sq. miles. Total population (1941) 18,423,960. Burma is bounded on the north by Assam and China, on the east by Chinese territory, Annam and Thailand, on the South by Malaya and on the west by Bay of Bengal and the Indian States of Tripura and Manipur. The principal rivers of Burma are the Irrawaddy and the Salween, the former being navigable for about 900 miles. The Irrawaddy after traversing the valley of Arakan and Pegu Yoma spreads itself into a giant delta before it falls into the Bay of Bengal. The Salween flows into the Gulf of Martaban. The coastline of Burma is much indented and is studded with islands. Agriculture is the means of livelihood of 9% of the Burmese. Forestry is also a very important industry. Tin, wolfram, pyroxylin and silver are the principal mining industries while gold, lead, zinc and nickel are also extracted on small scales. Rice and petroleum and rubber used to be the principal commodities on the export side while the imports consisted mainly of manufactured articles such as cotton goods, iron and steel and machinery etc. etc. The length of the Burma Railways was 2,029 miles and the total length of roads was above 10,000 miles. The Irrawaddy is a high-road and water transport. The country came under Japanese occupation in May 1942. The Allied forces have recently completed the liberation of Burma by the summer of 1945.

CEYLON The island of Ceylon lying opposite to the southernmost point of Indian peninsula has an area of 25,262 sq. miles and a population of 5,40,000 (1937). The principal agricultural crops are rice, cocoa, tea, coconut, rubber. The principal exports are coconut, cinnamon, cedar, copra, coconuts, coconut

INDIA & NEIGHBOURS

oil tea rubber etc. The principal imports are cotton goods rice and paddy coal and coke spirits sugar manures button and specie. There are about 1 000 miles of railways in the island and in 1938 12 261,826 tons were entered and 12 123 097 tons were cleared at Ceylonese ports. Ceylon was made a Crown Colony separate from India in 1802. At present the island is ruled by a Governor assisted by a State Council consisting of 50 elected members 8 nominated unofficial members and 10 official members. The present Governor is H. E. Sir Henry Moore G C M G (Salary £6 000 p a).

FRENCH INDO CHINA Lying to the south-east of Burma and marching for hundreds of miles with the Shan States French Indo China has an area of about 286 000 sq miles and a population of 23 858 800. The major industry of the province is agriculture. Rice is the most important crop—Fisheries mining and manufactures being minor industries. Sugar tea and maize are some of the exports. There are more than 2 000 miles of railways and 11 000 miles of roads. Before Japanese occupations in 1941 the province used to be ruled by a French Governor-General assisted by a Secretary General. There were 5 States each administered by a Resident Superior and the French Colony of Cochinchina was ruled directly by a Governor.

THE FEDERATED MALAYA STATES The total area of the five Federated States of Malaya Perak Selangor Negi Sembilan and Pahang is 27 540 sq miles. Of these Pahang is the largest having an area of 18 820 sq miles. The total population in June 1941 was 2 212 052 including 11 149 Europeans. Rubber coconuts rice palm oil are the principal agricultural products of the States and gold tin tungsten and coal are the mineral products. Before Japanese occupation in January 1942 the States were under British protection and the Governor of the Straits Settlements was the High Commissioner of the Federated States. The High Commissioner was assisted by a Federal Secretary and a Federal Council consisting of 12 official and 11 un-official members nominated by the High Commissioner. The Five States had their own Rulers and Councils.

UNFEDERATED MALAYA STATES The areas and populations of the five States of Johore Kedah Perlis Kelantan and Trengganu are

	Area in sq. m.	Estimated population 1940
Johore	330	737,590
Kedah	3 660	515 758
Perlis	310	57 76
Kelantan	5 720	300 332
Trengganu	5 000	211 041 (1941)

The States were individually under British protection and suzerainty and control before coming under the Japanese in 1942. Each of the States has a ruler (Sultan) and a separate Government. The currency weights and measures of the States are the same as in the Straits Settlement. The States are mainly agricultural rice rubber coconuts being the principal products.

NEPAL The Kingdom of Nepal which lies to the north of Bihar and the United Provinces has an area of about 54 000 sq miles and an estimated population of 5 600 000 (the present population may largely exceed this estimate). The country is famous for numerous beauty spots and relics of Hindu and Buddhist religion and culture. The population is mainly agricultural and pastoral. Rice wheat and maize are the chief crops in the low lands and

the country possesses immense forest resources which account for a good part of the National income. Nepal saw its first railway in 1927 when the narrow gauge railway from Raxaul (B \ N. R.) to Amlekhgange a distance of 25 miles was opened. There is a ropeway about the same distance for carrying goods to Khatmandu the capital of Nepal. A second railway links up Jaynagar (B \ V. Ply.) and Janakpur, both in Nepal territory. The government is a modified form of aristocracy. The Prime Minister is the supreme authority in the State. The office is always to be held by one—usually the senior most male member—from the ruling family. The present King is H. M. Tribhuvan Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsbere Jung (Born June 30 1906 ascended the throne December 11, 1920) Present Prime Minister H. H. Maharaja Sir Joodha Shamsbere Jung Bahadur Rana (b. 1878) holding office since 1922.

THAILAND (SIAM) The area is 900 148 sq. miles and the estimated population (in 1940) was above 15 millions. The people are mainly agricultural. Rice is the principal crop. Cassiterite wolfram antimony theobrom rubies sapphires silver zinc manganese molybdenum coal copper gold iron lead etc. are mined in Thailand. The country had in 1937 1937 miles of railway and possessed 14 vessels of 9 155 tons in 1938. The system of Government is constitutional monarchy. Before the Japanese occupation in December 1941 the country was an independent Sovereign State. The present ruler is King Ananda Mahidol (b. 1925) who is still a minor. A Regency performs the duty of the Crown.

TIBET The country lies to the north of Bengal Bihar and U. P. The area is 463,202 sq. miles. No reliable figure of Tibet's population is available. Estimates put the figure between 1,500,000 and 6,000,000. The country is mostly barren. Barley and cereals are grown here and there fruits are abundantly grown. Animal husbandry is a very common means of livelihood. Dalai Lama the head of the priests is also the head of the State.

EDUCATION IN INDIA

Education in India might be placed under four divisions representing four main stages of education

(A) *Primary education* is imparted by lower primary and upper primary schools. The number of primary schools in British India was 189 751 in 1939-40 and the number of scholars was 11 443,293. According to the census of 1941 only 12.1 per cent of the people of this country are literate. The problem of primary education is, therefore, a national problem of the highest importance. In some of the big cities in India arrangements have been made for giving free primary education but none of the local Governments have been able to provide for compulsory primary education for boys of 6-10 years of age. Many of the Indian States have stolen a march over the British provinces in the matter of free primary education and the percentages of literate people in Travancore Baroda and Mysore are higher than in any British province. India has the largest number of illiterates and the savage and aboriginal races excepted Indians are the most illiterate people in the world. The census of 1941 evinces noticeable increase in literacy. The per-

* For persons aged 5 and over

centage of literacy according to 1931 census was 8 whereas the corresponding figure for 1941 is 12.1. This increase breaks previous records in recent censuses. But having regard to the colossal illiteracy problem in this country one must say that literacy must spread at least 10 times more quickly.

(B) In *Secondary education* the position is not so gloomy. Compared to the literacy percentage the number of secondary schools and scholars is fairly large. In 1939-40 there were 14,214 secondary schools in British India with 2,659,201 scholars.

(C) *Undergraduate education* is imparted by colleges of which the number in 1939-40 was 204 and the number of scholars 119,596. Most of these colleges are either affiliated to or are constituent colleges of some Universities. In some provinces as in U. P. Intermediate colleges are affiliated to Board of Studies for Intermediate and Secondary Education.

(D) *Post-graduate education* is imparted mostly by the post graduate classes of the Indian Universities though there are in some provinces as in Bihar and Orissa colleges which hold post graduate classes side by side with undergraduate classes.

Education in India seems to be top-heavy. Comparatively speaking more money is spent on higher education and secondary education than on primary education. The existing accommodation for primary education in India is meagre and if the country has to take its place among the progressive countries of the world a quick decisive and an all comprehensive programme of a drive against illiteracy must be taken up and should be considered as one of the emergency measures for the nation.

Since 1970 increasing facilities have been made available for professional and technical training in all the provinces of British India. This has mainly been due to the fact that during the Great War of 1914-18 and after there has been marked progress in industrial development in this country with the result that increasing numbers of students seek accommodation in technical and professional schools. In 1939-40 there were 81 technical and professional colleges and 11,087 technical and professional schools. These figures include law and educational colleges and schools.

University Education in India

Eighteen fifty seven is an important landmark in the educational history of modern India. It was in this year that the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were founded consequent upon the Despatch of Sir Charles Wood (1854). This Despatch among other things contained an outline of a University system of education in India. These three Universities were soon followed by two others—first the Punjab University in 1882 and second the Allahabad University in 1887. It was in 1882 that Sir William Hunter a Commission recommended the withdrawing of higher education from the control of Government and stimulating private enterprise. The next mile-posts in the history of Indian Universities were the Universities Commission of 1902 followed by the Universities Act of 1904. This Act tightened up on the one hand the Government control over the Universities and on the other the University control over schools and colleges.

* See Supplementary Statistical Tables

It also permitted the Universities to take up direct teaching function. This was the beginning of the present post-graduate departments in the Universities. Before this the Universities were only examining and affiliating bodies. It was under the act of 1904 that the Calcutta University established its now famous teaching departments. In the next few years following 1904 the Imperial Government made large Imperial grants for the Universities. These over and above the private endowments which were not rare helped the Universities to build up college departments for Master ship courses also research libraries and laboratories etc. as specified in the Act of 1904.

Next came the important resolution of the Government of India on Indian Educational Policy in 1913. Among other things the resolution pleaded for the establishment of additional but smaller Universities of the teaching type. Two distinct but belonging to one type Universities came into the field very soon. In 1916 the foundations of the Benares Hindu University were laid upon the earlier structure of the Central Hindu College of Mrs. Annie Besant at Benares and in 1920 those of the Aligarh Muslim University were laid upon that of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College of Sir Syed Ahmed at Aligarh. All the older Universities were born under official auspices but these two were created out of private efforts though helped by the Government. The Osmania University of Hyderabad founded in 1918 had stolen a march over this by employing Urdu as the medium of instruction in all teaching of the University in non language subjects even in such technical subjects as medicine and engineering.

The first State University in India is the University of Mysore established in 1916 and the latest the University of Travancore established in 1937. An alphabetical list follows of the Universities in India with their years of foundation. Agra University—1927. Aligarh Muslim University 1920. Andhra University—1931. Annamalai University—1923. Benares Hindu University—1916. Calcutta University—1857. Dacca University—1901. Delhi University—1922. Lucknow University—1920. Nagpur University—1923. Patna University—1917. and Rangoon University—1900.

The history of the Universities in India is incomplete without a reference to the *Calcutta University Commission* which sat from 1917 to 1919 and was presided over by Sir Michael Sadler. Peculiarly enough the University with which its name is appended is perhaps up till now the least benefited by its recommendations. The University of Dacca may be said to be a direct fruit of this Commission although the movement for a separate University for Eastern Bengal dates as far back as 1912. The Sadler Commission strongly advocated the cause of the unitary University (as opposed to a federal or affiliating University) as also the teaching and residential type. The University at Dacca is all this. The Sadler Commission had recommended that Universities should be relieved of their intermediate work and concentrate more upon teaching and diffusion of higher learning. The Universities in the United Provinces have been modelled accordingly except in the case of Aligarh and Benares. In U.P. intermediate education has been separated from Universities and placed under a Board. But even the older Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad and Punjab could not remain aloof from this new influence and in all of them improvements along the line have been attempted. The constitution of Allahabad was changed in 1922 and since 1927, the year when the University of Agra came into existence it

a working as a unitary type. The Bombay University has been reorganized by means of the Act of 1904. The Madras University Act of 1928 and also the Act VII of 1937 testify that the old Madras University is evolving on these new lines. The University of Punjab also has had to undergo a scrutiny by the Punjab University Enquiry Committee (1933-34).

The generous donations made by many and the magnificent sum of Rs. 20 lakhs recently donated by Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad out of which the Annamalai University has been started at Chidambaram (Annamalainagar) show that Universities in India are one of those western institutions which have stirred Indian imagination and have grown strong roots here. The need for co-ordination in the work of the Universities in India had been a long felt want and that the Inter University Board (Lucknow) established since 1926 has been working in this line is a happy sign.

Short accounts of different Universities in India follow.

UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

AGRA UNIVERSITY Founded on the 1st of July 1927. It is of an affiliating type. Twenty-two colleges enjoy its affiliation. The numbers of students of the affiliated colleges in 1941-42 were: Arts and Science 2317, Law 735, B. Com. 603, B. Sc. (Ag.) 406, Medicine 169, total 3631. The University is maintained by (a) Government grant and (b) income from fees. The income (during the financial year) was Rs. 1,95,721 10-8 including Rs. 40,000 Government grant and Rs. 1,55,721 10-8 other sources. expenditure being Rs. 1,80,458 7 2. Chancellor: H. F. Sir Maurice Garnier Hallet, K.C.S.I. C.I.E. I.C.S.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY Founded in December 1920. It is a residential and teaching type. Number of students in the University under the different Faculties in 1942 was: Post-Graduate M.A. 380, LL.B. and B.L. 16, B.T. (Final and Previous) 67, B.A. and B.Sc. (Pass and Hon.) 876 including 16 girls, B.T. 64 including 16 girls, L.A. 1 No. 781 making a total of 1940. Income in 1941-42 was Rs. 9,40,000 and expenditure Rs. 9,82,313. Chancellor: H. F. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY Founded in 1487 was reorganized as a unitary teaching and residential University in 1922. The control of its 14 associated colleges was transferred to the Agra University in July 1927. At present there are only three institutions associated with the University. Number of students in 1943-44 was: Arts 1,599, Science 56, Commerce 215, Law (excluding those who read M.A. and Law together) 202. Total 2,668. Income receipts in 1943-44 were Rs. 12,69,467, expenditure Rs. 12,69,417. Chancellor: H. E. the Hon. Sir Maurice G. Hallet, K.C.S.I. C.I.E. I.C.S. Vice-Chancellor: Prof. Amarabathi Jha, M.A. F.R.S.L.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY Founded in 1926. It is an affiliating University with its own Honours College of Arts and Commerce opened on 1st July 1931, Jaypee Vikrama Deo College of Science and Technology opened on 4th July 1931 and Friskine College of Natural Science opened in June 1941. There are altogether 21 colleges under this University. Number of students in 1944-45 was as follows: University Colleges 578, First Grade Colleges 5,359, Second Grade Colleges 878, Professional Colleges 892, Colleges for Oriental Studies 269. The University depends on Government grants for routine

expenditure. The Maharaja Sahib of Jeypore contributes Rs. one lakh for the maintenance of the Science Colleges. *Officers* *Chancellor*, H. E. The Hon. Sir Arthur Oswald James Hope G.C.I.E. M.C., Governor of Madras, *Pro-Chancellor* Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Dr. Vikrama Leo Varma, of Jeypore (Orissa), *Vice-Chancellor* Dr. S. C. Ramabanga Reddy, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.) M.L.C. (Hon.) D. Litt.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY Founded in July 1923 it is the first university teaching and residential University in South India. The University grants in Arts B.A. (Pas. and Hons.) M.A. and M. Litt. in Science B.Sc. (Pas. and Hons.) M.A. and M. Sc. and in Oriental Studies M.O.L. *Officers* *Chancellor* H. E. The Governor of Madras *Pro-Chancellor* the Raja Dr. Sri S. R. V. Annamalai Chettiar Esq. LL. D., D. Sc. *Vice-Chancellor* M. P. Jeyarajam M.A. (Cantab.) Barr-at-Law C.I.E.

BENARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY Founded in 1916 it is teaching and residential University with twelve constituent colleges of Arts of Science of Technology of Theology of Oriental Learning Advanced College Engineering College College of Mining and Metallurgy Women's College Teachers Training College Law College and College of Agricultural Research. Its school Board manages three Schools. The University grants special grants in Library Science Ship manufacturing foreign languages etc. The total number of students on March 31, 1944 was 8,950. Income for 1943-4 was over Rs. 1,867 thousand and the expenditure about Rs. 18 lakhs. *Officers* *Lord Rector* H. P. The Viceroy of India *Vice-Chancellor* H. E. the Governor C. P. *Pro-Chancellor* H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir *Pro-Chancellor* H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur and Hon. the Maharaja Adhira Dr. Sir Kameshwar Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga *Vice-Chancellor* Prof. S. S. Radhakrishnan M.A., D. Litt. LL. D. F.R.S.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY One of the first three Universities in India created as early as 1857 it originally limited its function to examining candidates and arranging for the courses leading up to the degrees etc. It was in 1904 that post-graduate work came to fruition. In essentials even now the University is an examining one but a Department of Economics and Sociology has been provided for teaching and guiding research. A Department of Chemical Technology has also been inaugurated since August 1, 1934. Besides these two University institutions the number of affiliated colleges is 56, 8 for Arts, 29 for Arts and Science combined, 1 for Science, 4 for Commerce, 5 for Education 2 for Agriculture 2 for Medical 3 for Engineering and 1 for Law. Total number of students reading various subjects in all the colleges was 50,814 in 1941-42. The budget expenditure in 1941-42 was Rs. 15,99,500. *Officers* *Chancellor* H. E. Sir David John Colville *Vice-Chancellor*, B. J. Wadia, M.A., LL.B. Barr-at-Law.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY Founded on the 24th of January 1857, the University's original model was the form government and regulations of the University of London, but as necessity arose it changed and adapted them to the requirements of its own students. Initially a mere examining body it began under Section 8 of Act VIII of 1904 to evolve and is yet evolving in multifarious ways which tend to the promotion of study and research. The Post-Graduate Department of the University is conducted by two Councils the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, and the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science. It is the biggest teaching university in the East. Number of Post-Graduate students in 1942-43 was 2,110 Arts and 34

Science There are altogether 78 affiliated colleges. *Officers* *Chancellor*, H F Rt Hon ble R G Casey, C H, D.S.O. M.C. *Vice Chancellor*, Dr R B Pal M.A. D.L.

DACCA UNIVERSITY Created in July 1921. The University is unitary teaching and residential. There are four residential units in Halls controlled by provosts. Students in 1948-49 were I B.A. 118 II B.A. 247, III B.A. 9 I M.A. 80 II M.A. 143 I B.Sc. 234 II B.Sc. 53 I B.Sc. 78 II B.Sc. 127 III B.Sc. 23 I B.Sc. (agri) 11 II B.Sc. (agri) 23 I M.Sc. 14 II M.Sc. 31 I Law 19 II Law 19 III Law 5 Research students 24 B.T. 101 Total (excluding B.T.) 1077. Estimated revenue receipts and expenditure for 1948-49 are Rs 10,22,215 and Rs 11,74,414 respectively. *Chancellor* or Rt Hon ble R G Gardiner Casey C.H. D.S.O. M.C. *Governor of Bengal* *Vice Chancellor* Dr M Hasan Khan Bahadur M.A. D.Phil (Oxon).

DELHI UNIVERSITY Consequent upon the Delhi University Act (Act VIII of 1921) this University was brought into being in the month of May the same year. Three Colleges of Delhi St Stephen's Hindu and Ramjas were recognised and the teachers of these institutions became the teachers of the University. The original idea was to create a unitary teaching and residential University but it has developed into its present form of a federal University with as many as six constituent colleges. Number of students in 1948 were — B.A. 160 B.A. (Pass and Honours) and B.Sc. 1613. Intermediate 104 Total 1677. M.Sc. 40 and Law 10. Estimated income and expenditure for 1948-49 were Rs 4,16,163 and Rs 4,13,384. The excess expenditure was met from the cash balance. *Officers* *Chancellor* or H E Field Marshal the Right Hon ble Viscount Wavell of Cyrenaica and Winchester P.C. G.C.B. M.S. G.M.I.L. C.M.G. *Vice-Chancellor* & *Governor General of India* *Pro-Chancellor* The Hon ble Sir Jogendra Singh *Chancellor* Sir Maurice Gwyer K.C.B. K.C.S.I. D.C.L. LL.D.

DUCKNOW UNIVERSITY Incorporated in December 1920 the University is designed to be unitary teaching and residential. This University now maintains two colleges, formerly affiliated to the Allahabad University—Canning College and King George's Medical College. There are two other colleges forming the Women's Department of the University not at present maintained by the University viz Isabella Thoburn College and Mahila Vidyalaya College. Number of students in 1945-46 was Arts 1214* Commerce 295 Medicine 205 Science 421 Law 265 Oriental Department in Arabic Persian and Sanskrit 221 J.T. College 176 M.V. College 50. *Officers* *Chancellor* H. L. Sir Maurice G. Mallet K.C.S.I. C.I.E. I.C.A. *Governor of U.P.* *Vice-Chancellor* Lt Col Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth B.Sc. M.A. F.C.S. Rai Bahadur Talukdar of Moradnagar.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY Founded under the Act of Incorporation XXVII of 1857 and reorganised under Indian University Act No. VIII of 1904 (Madras University Act No. VII of 1923 Amended Act XII of 1939) the University may be called federal in character. Although mainly an examining body it has teaching and research arrangements in various subjects. Constituent colleges 6 and those within the University number 15 and affiliated colleges number 82. Degrees and titles in Oriental studies such as B.O.L. M.O.L. Siromani Vidvan Munshi (Fazil) Afzal ul Ulama Adib-i Farid

* Including 239 students who have taken law also

Sahib-i Kamil Afzal-ul Ailab Malpan and Sopar and in Indian Music such as B Mus and Bangita Sitomool are a speciality of the University
Officers Chancellor H P The Honble Sir Arthur Hope O C I E. M C., Governor of Madras Vice-Chancellor Lt Col Diwan Bahadur Sri Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar M D F R C O G., P A C S., LL.D D.Sc., Registrar William Mclean Esq M B E. M A B L.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY The first Indian State University incorporated in 1916. It is of the Unitary type. There are two centres. The one at Mysore has the University Office, University Library, Oriental Library, Maharaja's College (for Arts), Medical College, Men's and Women's Intermediate Colleges. At Bangalore there are the Central College (for Science), the Engineering College and a College for Women, a Medical School and an Intermediate College for men. Besides there are two Intermediate Colleges in the mofussil: one at Tumkur and the other at Shimoga. University Unions have been established at both University Centres. Number of students in 1944-45 was 818 in Arts, 1,006 in Science, 631 in Engineering, 879 in Medicine, 177 in Commerce and 878 in all the Intermediate Sections put together. The total number was 6,351 as against 5,614 in 1942-43. The University is maintained by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. State grant for 1943-44 10.25 lakhs.
Officers Chancellor H H Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur O C S I Maharaja of Mysore Vice-Chancellor Rajadharanprasakta T S ngatavelu Mudaliar B A B L.

NAOPIUR UNIVERSITY Formed on August 4 1923 the University is mainly an examining body. Only the Law College is maintained by the University. There is provision however to make it both unitary and affiliating. There are 17 affiliated institutions. Number of students in 1941-42 was Arts Undergraduates 276 Post-graduate 124 Science Undergraduate 196 Post-graduate 46 Law Previous and Final LL.B. 590 Education 179 and Agriculture Undergraduates 138. Income in 1941-42 (excluding deposits) was Rs. 2,25,666-6-2 and expenditure (excluding debt) Rs. 2,29,045-7-11.
Officers Chancellor H E Sir Henry Joseph Twynham K.C.S.I. C.I.E. the Governor of C P & Berar.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY Established by a Charter in 1918 it is the first University in India to attempt imparting education by means of vernacular which is Urdu. The University Translation Bureau is therefore a special feature. It is unitary with five institutions at Hyderabad Aurangabad Warangal and Gulbarga for Intermediate studies. There are a Women's College, a College of Medicine, an Engineering College and a Teacher's Training College. Number of students in 1944 was Arts and Science 2514 Theology 43 Law 166 Medicine 211 Engineering 97 and Education 48. Expenditure in 1944-45 came up to a total of O.S. Rs. 25,28,231 (British Rs. 100=0 S. Rs. 116-10-8).
Officers Patron H E H the Nizam of Hyderabad Chancellor H E Col Nawab Mohammad Ahmad Said Khan Bahadur K C S I K C I E M B E. L. Pro-Chancellor S M Azam Esq M A (Cantab) Vice-Chancellor Na Asif Ali Yar Jung Bahadur B A (Oxon).

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY Established in 1882. The University was for long only an examining body. But since 1919 teaching has been introduced. All Honours teaching is controlled by the University and there are also three colleges—the Oriental Law and the Halley College of Commerce. Special feature is the recognition of Intermediate colleges with a four year

course There are 61 affiliated colleges* Diplomas in Literary Titles in Oriental Languages are a special feature of the University In 1938 41 755 candidates in all appeared in various examinations The revenue for the year ending 31st March 1939 amounted to Rs 17 24 048 and the expenditure to Rs 16 12 539 A Government grant of Rs 2 91 415 was received in 1938-39 Officers Patron H E The Viceroy of India Chancellor H E Sir Henry Bertrand Glancy Bart K C I F C S I C I E I C S Governor of the Punjab

PATNA UNIVERSITY Was established by Act XVI of 1917 But the Act has been amended and it is now an affiliating University There are 28 affiliated colleges Number of students in 1944 was Arts 6428 Science 1833 Medicine 819 Engineering 110 Education 95 Law 576 and Commerce 980 Revenue receipts in 1944 were Rs 7 08 189 12 11 and expenditure Rs 6 06 943 6-6 Officers Chancellor H E Sir Thomas George Rutherford K C I F C I E I C S Governor of Bihar Vice Chancellor Lt Col Chandreshwar Prasad Narayan Singh M A (Cal) C I E M L A

TRAVANCORE THE UNIVERSITY OF Founded in 1937 it is primarily a teaching University established at Trivandram though the four private Colleges in the State have been admitted to its privileges The University maintains the following institutions H H the Maharaja's University College H H the Maharaja's College for Women H H the Maharaja's Training College H H the Maharaja's Law College H H the Maharaja's Sanskrit College the College of Engineering and the Institute of Textile Technology Number of Students in 1944 45 University College Intermediate 681 B A 185 B Sc 407 B A (Hons) 44 M A 10 B Sc (Hons) 46 M Sc 21 College for Women Intermediate 420 Training College 79 Law College 178 Sanskrit College 71 College of Engineering 248 Institute of Textile Technology 62 Union Christian College Alwaye Intermediate 812 B A 40 B Sc 65 St Berchmans College Changanacherry Intermediate 650 B A 77 B Sc 129 O M S College Kottayam Intermediate 883 Scott Christian College Nagercoil Intermediate 272 No of research students 42 Total 4 417 Estimated income for 1944-45 (including the State grant Rs 11 50 000) is Rs 15 60 950 and expenditure Rs 18 60 000 (including a Capital Expenditure of Rs 4 30 000) Officers Chancellor His Highness Sir Bala Rama Varma K C I F D Litt Maharaja of Travancore Pro-Chancellor Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi D Litt Vice Chancellor Sachivottama Sir C P Ramaswami Aiyar K C S I K C I E LL D

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

(FOR HIGHER EDUCATION)

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (Poona) (See under Societies and Associations)

BOSE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (Calcutta) Estd 1917 by Sir J C Bose to carry on his researches on the parity of life phenomena shown by plants and animals Researches in Plant Physiology & Genetics Bio-& Agric Chemistry Zoology & Animal Physiology Anthropology & Physics undertaken at the Main Laboratory & Workshop, 98/1 Upper Circular Rd Cal Expmtl [Research Stn Falia and Bacehara] Labby Mayapuri Darjeeling

FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE & COLLEGES (New Forest P O Dehra Dun) Estd 1941 to research and give information on Silviculture Bora & Entomology Economic Forestry & Utilization Chemistry & Timber Development Training & facilities for research given to a few The Ind Forest & the Ind For Ba Res Colls. also have 2 yr courses each only for Hons. Sc grad & Intermidates respectively deputed by Prov & S. & S. fees Rs 200 & Rs 1,000 total costs—Rs. 11,000 and Rs. 5,265 respectively

GURUKULA (Haridwar) UNIVERSITY (Haridwar) Founded on the 4th of March 1907 by the late Swami Suddhanant the institution imparts education to young men who are required to live in continual contact with the teacher while observing the rules of Bramhacharya (celibacy) up to the age of 24 In 1908 the College Department was opened. Modern subjects like English Western Philosophy Politics Economics Mathematics Science History etc along with the Vedas and allied studies and Sanskrit Literature are taught. The medium of instruction is Hindi. Eight branch Gurukulas at Farukshetra Mathura Rakhai Bhaunda Mulan Supa Kamalia and Jhalpa have been established The Institution is managed by a Governing Body and in 1931 the Gurukula was converted into a University with 11 constituent Colleges the Arts College the Veda College the Ayurveda College and the Girls College

HARCOURT BUTLER TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (Cawnpore) Estd 1921 as technological research centre to promote industrial development of U P & India and recruit qualified technologists for the supervisory staffs of selected industries Its General Research Section gives Science or Agriculture 2 years industrial research training and awards Diploma of Association of the Inst (A H B T I) The Oil Section teaches oil seed crushing oil refineries soap works paint and varnish works & holds short courses in oil milling soap making & oil paints & varnishes.

IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (New Delhi) Estd. 1934 to deal with problems of all India importance arrange for research hold 2-yr post-graduate courses for chosen agric. & ex-graduates (Diploma of Association of I A R I) & supply agric. information & advice The Agril Substation Karnal Imperial Sugarcane Breeding Stn. Coimbatore Botanical Substn. Pusa Lotus Substation Karachi Potato Breeding Stn. Bomba & Tobacco Research Stn. Guntur are under it. Imp Council of Agril Research bears the expenses of the last two stations.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHY (Amalner Pat Khanda) Estd 1918 to arrange research by fellows, chosen every June from among Sanskrit knowing high-degree holders in Phil., in Metaphysics Logic Indian Phil. Ethics & Phil. of Religion especially in Shankar's Advaita Phil. Adept. teacher Shastri was West. Phil.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE (Bangalore) Estd. 1911 by Sir Dorabji & Sir Ratanji Tata after their father Mr J. N. Tata's plan aided by India & Mysore Govts. Laboratories for post-grad. work in Physics, General Bio & Organic Chemistry & Electrical Technology Library of over 25,000 science books and journals Awards some research scholarships & stipends. Association Dip. after 5 terms of recognised research & Certificates at end of generally 5-yr. courses. Its science work recorded in its Quarterly

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES (Dhanbad) Estd 1926 to teach on lines of Royal School of Mines London Adm exm of I A or I Sc passed cands every July on its results Ind a & Prov Govts award some scholarships (Rs 20 to Rs 75 p m) 8 yr certificate courses in Coal & Metal Mining & Geology & 4 yr Associateship Dip courses in Mining Engr & Geology

SRIMATI NATHIBAI DANODER THACKERSEY INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY (Bombay) Estd 1916 to afford through proper aided & aided instns higher edue to women through Ind Vernaculars & confer degrees (G A & P A) diplomas & cert fs Has 2 colleges at Poona & Bombay 2 aided colleges at Ahmedabad & Baroda & some collegiate classes & schools

THOMASON COLLEGE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING (with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry) (Roorkee) Estd 1847 8 yr Civil Engr Course for min I Sc or Camb Ech Cert holders for C E Dips & P W D Asst Engineer ship Certs 2 yr Overseer course for Matrics for Overseer Certs

VISVA BHARATI (Bolpur Bengal) Estd 1922 by the late Dr Rabindranath Tagore as an internatl Univ upon the nucleus of Santiniketan Asram (estd 1861) to bring up the diverse Eastern cultures into more intimate mutual relationship approach from the standpoint of their unity with western science & culture and realise in fellowship of study & humanitarian work the concord of East & West Conducts Vidyabhavana (School of Research in Indology and Islamic culture) Cheena Bhavana (School of Sino-Indian studies) Shiksha Bhavana (College) Kala Bhavana (School of Fine Arts & Crafts) Sangit Bhavana (School of Music & Dancing) Patha Bhavana (The School) Briniketan (Institute of Rural Reconstruction) and Silpa Bhavana (Dept of Cottage industries and handicrafts)

Educational Statistics

INSTITUTIONS WITH SCHOLARS 1993-40

Recognised Institutions	No of Institutions	No of Scholars
Arts and Science colleges	804	119,536
Law colleges	15	6,743
Medical colleges	12	5,640
Educational colleges	25	2,329
Agricultural colleges	6	1,469
Engineering colleges	7	2,000
Other colleges	16	7,251
Secondary schools	14,914	2,659,201
Primary schools	189,751	11,445,872
Normal & Teacher's Training schools	600	29,806
Technical & Industrial schools	633	87,630
All other special schools	9,854	895,831
Total	216,487	14,704,294
Unrecognised Institutions	20,052	572,105
Grand Total	236,539	15,276,399

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN IN BRITISH INDIA 1939-40

Province	Colleges	Schools	College Students	School Students
Madras	7	47 163	16,518	8 288,214
Bombay	32	21 828	17 789	1 735 914
Sind	5	8 041	2 282	219 923
Bengal	7	62 000	48 026	8,582 048
United Provinces	78	24,974	24 211	1 771,246
Punjab	50	12 197	20 077	1 207,516
Uttar Pradesh	17	23 606	6 067	1 192 470
Orissa	6	7,908	992	835,248
Central Provinces & Berar	16	6 178	9,921	517,576
Assam	11	8,856	9 299	517,174
North West F. P.	4	1,166	976	108 720
British Baluchistan	—	107	—	8,952
Ajmer Merwara	2	851	881	27 123
Coorg	—	123	—	18,161
Delhi	8	851	2 877	53,818
Bangalore	1	97	453	17 692
Administered Areas in Indian States	1	118	6	26 219
Total	368	2 16 052	144,904	14,559 890

DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION BY SEX (1939-40)

	(No of Institutions)		(No of Scholars)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Colleges	893	46	110,099	4,811
Schools	144 793	80 478	12 609 616	1,829 771
Unrecognized Institutions	15 798	4,252	479 742	112,861
Total	200 925	84 564	13 289 446	2 006 951

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION 1939-40

	(In Lakhs of Rupees)
University	1,234
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education	42
Arts and Professional Colleges	8 003
Secondary Schools	8 763
Primary Schools	8,975
Normal and Training Schools	476
All other Special Schools	1 404
Direction and Inspection	1 118
Buildings Furniture and Apparatus	1,571
Miscellaneous	2,555
Total	1972.40
	1940-41
	1941-42
	22 088
	22,840
	20,658

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN EACH PROVINCE

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Province	From Govt Funds Rs	Total expenditure Rs	Expenditure on Rural Education
Madras	Rs 292.5	593.8	298.0
Bombay	197.0	488.8	125.6
Sind	81.1	71.3	24.2
Bengal	180.1	527.2	204.6
United Provinces	218.7	425.5	105.8
Punjab	169.9	346.4	116.8
Bihar	51.2	178.8	83.2
Orissa	27.1	42.4	24.6
O P & Berar	53.2	119.5	37.1
Assam	55.0	64.0	27.4
N W P P	22.1	33.8	17.1
British Baluchistan	2.6	4.7	0.8
Ajmer Merwara	4.4	10.9	1.6
Coorg	1.2	2.4	0.7
Delhi	10.7	80.8	2.1
Bangalore	8.8	10.4	
Administered Areas in Indian State	8.6	14.1	0.3
Total 1939-40	1909.7	2908.8	1069.9

SOURCES OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION
IN BRITISH INDIA 1939-40

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Government Funds	1908.8
Board Funds	242.9
Municipal Funds	176.2
Fees	778.6
Other sources	407.3
Total	2908.8

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

DISTRICT & LOCAL BOARDS

The total number of District Boards in British India in 1939-40 was 762 the total number of members being 10402—8386 elected and 2016 ex officio and nominated. The total income and expenditure for the year were Rs. 16.7 and Rs. 16.9 respectively. The principal sources of income were—Provincial Rates Rs. 493 lakhs Civil Works Rs. 224 lakhs and other sources Rs. 954 lakhs. The principal heads of expenditure were Education Rs. 633 lakhs Civil Works Rs. 896 lakhs Sanitation Hospital etc Rs. 221 lakhs. Debt Services and miscellaneous Rs. 423 lakhs.

MUNICIPALITIES

The total number of Municipalities in British India in 1939-40 was 756, the total population of the areas within municipal limits being 22 millions. The total number of members of the Municipal Committees was 12687 of whom 12821 were non-official and 866 official. The total income and expenditure during the year were Rs. 44.8 crores and Rs. 44.28 crores respectively.

DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS

Province	No of Boards	Total Income Rs	(In lakhs of Rupees)		Total Expenditure Rs
			Incidence		
			Rs	As P	
Madras	87	5 08	0-14	10	5 05
Bombay	20	2 12	1 4-	2	2 15
Sind	8	47	1 4	8	47
Bengal	110	1 65	0-4	9	1 73
United Provinces	49	1 99	0-7	0	2 07
Punjab	29	2 32	1 2	10	2 41
Bihar	15	1 35	0-7	8	1 35
Orissa	19	90	0-6	4	90
C P & Berar	103	78	0-8-	3	76
Assam	19	86	0-7	6	86
N W P P	6	17	0-12	8	1
Ajmer Merwara	1	1	0-8	6	1
Coorg	1	1	0-15	10	1
Delhi	1	8	1 13-	8	8
Total	762	16 70	0-9-11		16 93

POPULATION AND CONSTITUTION OF MUNICIPALITIES
WITH INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Province	No of Municipalities	Population within Municipalities*	(In lakhs of Rupees)	
			Income	Expenditure
Madras (excluding Madras city)	81	3 027 501	2,80 5	2 94 3
Madras city	1	647 280	1 27 8	1 33 3
Bombay (excluding Bombay city)	123	2 506 463	8 63 3	8 56 3
Bombay City	1	1 161 333	23 75 7	23,50 7
Sind	26	608,569	1,11 1	1 09 6
Bengal (excluding Calcutta)	113	2 351 407	1 18 7	1 00 7
Calcutta	1	1,159 406	8 06 6	8 00 9
United Provinces	85	3 414,859	1 93 3	1 93 7
Punjab	122	2 686 026	1 70 7	1 84 6
Bihar	57	1,843 135	45 8	40 6
Orissa	8	221 565	9 1	9 1
C P & Berar	82	1 491,873	9 6	92 4
Assam	23	220,382	14 2	14 4
N W P P	7	220 966	1 1	17 4
British Baluchistan	1	86,503	11 7	8 9
Ajmer Merwara	4	157 47	7 2	8 3
Coorg	2	9 527	0 4	0 4
Delhi	2	412 447	74 4	80 9
Bangalore	1	134 123	13 9	14 8
Total	756	22,082 679	44 41 3	44 23 6

* Mainly based on 1931 census

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES .

SOURCES OF INCOME, 1933-40

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Octroi	1 64 2	Receipts from markets and	
✓ Tax on houses and lands	5 87 3	slaughter houses	66 3
Tax on animals and vehicles	46 5	Fees from educational	
Tax on professions and trades	33 7	Institutions	19 8
Tolls on roads and ferries	31 1	Other fees etc	65 2
Water rates	2 54 8	Fines	9 6
Lighting rate	28 6	Grants from Governments	1 10 3
Conservancy rates	1 04 0	Grants from Local funds	6 9
Other taxes	1 81 4	Other grants and contributions	5 3
From Pounds Hackney		Miscellaneous	1 05 5
carriages Licences for		Sale proceeds of securities	5 74 5
Sale of Spirits and		Loans from Government	85 8
Drugs etc	10 1	Loans raised from private	
Rents of lands houses etc	61 0	individuals	1 29 0
Sale proceeds of lands and		Realisations of sinking fund	63 0
produce of lands etc	29 8	Advances	2 0 0
Conservancy receipts (other		Deposits	14 40 9
than rates) etc	10 2		
		Total	4 575 0

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE 1939-40

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

General administration and		Roads	1 61 3
collection charges	1 78 6	Buildings	46 5
Lighting	1 23 5	Establishment	22 0
Police	1 3	Stores	1 3
Fire etc	16 8	Miscellaneous	14 5
Water supply (including		Public Instruction	2 46 9
capital outlay)	1 87 3	Contributions for general	
Drainage (including capital		purposes	50 4
outlay)	97 6	Interest on loans	1 43 5
✓ Conservancy	2 50 3	Other Miscellaneous Expendi	
Hospitals and Dispensaries		ture	1 64 2
and Vaccination	1 08 8	Investments	3 95 3
Plague charges	4 0	Payments on sinking funds	72 7
Markets and slaughter houses	23 8	Repayment of loans	1 63 4
Arbiculture public gardens		Advances	3 27 7
etc.	19 6	Deposits	14 53 3
Sanitary	33 5		
		Total	44 13 7

PRINCIPAL PORTS

Practically five-sevenths of India's foreign trade is concentrated in six ports, Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Cochin and Vizagapatnam, to name them in order of their importance of which Bombay, Karachi, and Cochin alone are natural harbours. The major ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Chittagong are placed under Port Trusts or Port Commissioners—bodies partly elected and partly nominated, who have certain wide powers vested in them by law. In the following are reviewed the principal features of different ports.

PORT TRUST CONSTITUTION, INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND DEBT

Ports	Classification of Members					In Lakhs of Rupees		Capital Debt
	No of Members	Nominated	Elected	Europeans	Indians	Income	Expenditure	
Calcutta	19	7	12	14	5	556	531	21.29
Bombay	22	9	13	13	10	271	253	17.95
Madras	15	5	10	9	6	48	47	1.42
Karachi	15	6	9	8	7	73	66	3.26
Chittagong	12	5	7	8	4	9	6	.43
Total 1923-40	83	32	51	51	32	755	704	44.45

TOTAL SHIPPING OF PRINCIPAL PORTS
FOREIGN AND COASTAL (1929-40)

Ports	Vessels	Tons (gross)
Bombay	8,555*	12,724
Calcutta	2,976	9,061
Karachi	10,727	5,155
Madras (Port St. George)	1,416	5,104
Tatooon	2,141	2,514
Cochin	2,202	3,329
Chittagong	807	1,074

* Includes 78,996 sailing vessels

PRINCIPAL PORTS

PORTS IN INDIA

Alleppey The premier port in Travancore 85 miles south of Cochin. The chief exports are copra, coconuts, coir fibre and matting, cardamoms, ginger and pepper.

Bedi In the state of Nawanagar situated a few miles from the city of Jamnagar. Bedi offers no port facilities in the accepted sense of the term as vessels have to cast anchor miles away in the waters of the Gulf of Cutch.

Bhavnagar Port facilities comprise an anchorage of 8 miles or more from the port proper, between which and large vessels goods are moved in lighters. Ample warehouse accommodation and good direct railway communication are available.

Bimlipatam 23 miles north west of Waltair. The imports are of little importance. There are considerable exports of Bimlipatam jute, myrobalsams, niger and gingelly seeds and groundnut kernels.

Bombay* The harbour, one of the safest and most spacious in the world, covers 74 square miles and provides ample accommodation for shipping at all seasons, being 14 miles long and 4 to 6 miles wide with a depth varying from 22 to 40 feet. There are three enclosed Wet Docks and two Dry Docks. Between 10 and 14 million tons of cargo are handled annually over the dockquays. Besides the docks there are a number of Bunders or open wharves comprising an aggregate quayside of 80,000 lineal feet. The Port Trust Railways 7½ miles in actual length but comprising nearly 120 miles of lines and sidings handles nearly 60% of the railborne goods traffic of Bombay. The Cotton Depot covering an area of 127 acres is one of the largest in the world. The Grain Depot a model of its kind is 80 acres in extent and provides more than one

million square feet of covered accommodation. Besides there are several other storage depots for trades such as manganese ore, coal, building materials, hay and straw etc. The total area of the Port Trust estates is 1,160 acres or approximately one eighth of the Bombay City and Island. The Bombay Port Trust consists of a whole-time Chairman appointed by Govt. and twenty-two members of whom nine are nominated. Of the raw materials brought down to the port for export the most important is cotton, other principal items being coal, hides, cotton twist and yarn, grain and seeds and manganese ore, while bullion, cotton manufactures, hardware, metals, machinery, kerosene, oil, sugar and timber are chief imports.

Calcutta* The port serves the great jute, tea and coal industries of Bengal, the wheat and seeds traffic of Bihar and the United Provinces and generally the agricultural areas tapped by the East Indian, Bengal Nagpur and Eastern Bengal Railways and by the waterways connecting the delta with the interior of Bengal and Assam. The port includes the Calcutta jetties, all lands comprised in the area occupied by the King George's Dock and Kidderpore Docks. The Garden Reach jetties are later additions to the port. Five Dry Docks owned by the Port Commissioners are available for the use of shipping. The Commissioners provide extensive warehouse accommodation consisting of two tea warehouses, a grain and seeds Depot at Kantapukur, A and B sheds at Kidderpore and the Fairlie, Clive, Canning and Strand warehouses. The affairs are administered by a Port Trust founded in 1870 at present comprising a Chairman, a Deputy-Chairman and nineteen

Kali Bandar and Sirganda South of Sirganda is Madri the chief port of Cutch

Karikal Is an open roadstead and has no direct trade with France but there is a considerable rice traffic by country boat with Ceylon and the Straits Settlements In 1934 27 million imperial gallons of oil were imported by sea Chief traffic is rice betelnuts matches fireworks and kerosene oil

Madras* The Harbour has been formed by two concrete works projecting into the sea enclosing a space of about 200 acres within which as many as 14 vessels drawing up to 81 G can be accommodated There are seven wharves seven mooring berthes inside the harbour and one berth outside Oil from bulk oil steamers is pumped ashore direct through the pipes into the merchants installations The warehouse accommodation covers 16 acres The affairs of the port are administered by the Madras Port Trust Board consisting of fifteen members of whom five are nominated The chief imports into Madras are rice foodgrains coal oils manures paper and stationery timber sugar dyeing and tanning substances metal glass and glassware chemicals hardware machinery motor vehicles cycles and accessories cotton manufactures provisions railway plant and rolling stock building materials including cement skin and hide liquors spices fodder bran and cattle food cotton twist and yarn tobacco fruits and vegetables unries matches raw cotton soaps apparel and the chief exports groundnuts skins and hides onions bacco raw cotton ores scrap iron stones cotton manufactures oil tea turmeric manures and coffee

Mangalore At the junction of the river and Netravati river about 180 miles south of Mormugao Is the western terminus of the South

Indian Railway Chief exports are pepper tea cashew kernels coffee sandalwood rubber tiles rice salt fish dried fruits and fish manures Sugar is imported from Java

Masulipatam Connected by a branch line from Berhampore with the main line from Madras to Calcutta The principal exports are groundnuts castor seeds and oil cake

Mormugao Situated on the eastern extremity of the peninsula of that name in Portuguese India Is the terminus of the west of India Portuguese Railway worked since 1903 by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Is a distributing port and her foreign exports consist particularly of manganese groundnuts cotton cocoanuts and occasionally manganese ore

Negapatam In the Tanjore district About 18 miles south of Karikal The port enjoys considerable foreign sea borne trade Exports are groundnuts cotton piecegoods tobacco and fresh vegetables

Okha Lies in a strategic position at the extreme north-east point of the Kathiawar peninsula The harbour scheme has been well designed modern in conception Available even to the largest ships at all states of tides disadvantage being the approach channel from the sea which is circuitous and not devoid of risk Is far removed from large centres of populations being 231 miles from Wadhwan Junction

Pondicherry Capital of the French settlements in India Is the centre of the export trade in groundnuts from French territory Connected with the main line of the South Indian Railway by a branch The principal exports are shelled groundnuts unbleached cloth ghee onions mangoes and bonemeal manure The chief imports are raw cotton arecanuts foodstuffs cement wood and other building materials wines

spirits cotton piecegoods, silk piecegoods silver sugar, saccharine and gold lace The combined value of the imports into and from Pondicherry and Karikal in 1934 amounted to 607,853,882 francs (imports 199,839,264 and exports 168,519,618)

Portbandar Was at one time prosperous, but its foreign trade is now chiefly coastwise

Pura An open roadstead Few steamers have visited the port of late years Has an oscillating light visible for 10 miles

Quilon Is on the Shencotta Quilon Trivandrum branch of the South Indian Railway The chief exports are coconut oil, coir-mats timber and fish The foreign trade is insignificant.

Surat One of the earliest and most important of the East India Company's factories Most of its trade has now been transferred to Bombay owing to the linking up of the ports by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway

Tellicherry Situated on the Calicut-Mangalore extension of the South Indian Railway Steamers can

work at Tellicherry even during the monsoon The principal exports are coffee and pepper, copra sandalwood, tea, ginger, cardamom and rose-wood. The normal sea-borne traffic is above 500 000 tons

Tuticorin* Next to Madras and Cochin has the largest trade in Southern India. Steamers anchor about 5 miles from the shore and continuous dredging is necessary There is a considerable trade with Ceylon in rice, pulses, onions, chillies, and livestock. Other chief articles of export are raw cotton, tea, senna leaves palmyra fibre and cardamoms

Vizagapatam Two miles from Waltair, the junction of the Madras and Southern Mahratta with the Bengal Nagpur Railway. The principal exports are manganese, myrobalsams, niger and rape seeds, and oil-cakes With the construction of a first class harbour, Vizagapatam has been declared to be a major port and is now the centre of new shipbuilding industry in India Its sea-borne trade is increasing year after year

PRINCIPAL TRADING CENTRES IN INDIA

Agra Manufactures are carpets, *daris*, embroideries and stone works. A collecting centre for quality hides.

Ahmedabad, Important industrial centre in the Bombay presidency Contains more than a hundred cotton mills

Allahabad Important railway centre

Amraoti Center of cotton industry of Deccan and Berar

Amritsar Entrepot trade in piecegoods. Large business in skins and hides. Carpet industry is well known An important storehouse for grains. Two "Option" and "Future" markets for wheat

Asansol One of the chief centres of coal industry in India

Bangalore Manufactures are carpets, cotton textiles woollen goods and leather Miscellaneous industries such as soap, porcelain shellac furniture, gas-machines white lead and cigarettes

Benares Considerable silk and weaving industry

Bombay Outstanding industrial features are cotton spinning weaving, mills, dyeing and bleaching works, metal stamping factories and hydro-electric works at Lonavla and in the Andhra valley Distributing centre for very large imports of cotton

* See Tables on p 204

PRINCIPAL TRADING CENTRES IN INDIA

manufactures. A most important market for oilseeds. Valuable crushing and oil refining industry. Considerable trade in oil cake with the United Kingdom.

Calcutta Centre of the jute manufacturing industry. There are flour and papermills, match factories, chemical works, rice mills, oil mills, iron foundries, tanneries, etc. 150 miles away at Jamshedpur are the Tata Iron and Steel Works. An important centre for the export of tea. Home of miscellaneous industries such as soap, perfumery, toilet goods, enamel, lead and porcelain ware, glassware, galvanised wire, celluloid and horn articles, cardboard boxes, etc. Coal is also an important commodity for trade. The bulk of the raw hide and skins is exported from Calcutta.

Canton A distributing centre for the imports of Manchester piece goods, hardware and machinery. Factories produce leather goods, woollens, cotton textiles and tents. There are flour mills, oil mills, bristle factories, chemical works and a number of flourishing minor industries.

Dacca There are a number of handlooms working. Collecting centre of hides and skins.

Delhi An important clearing house in cotton, silk and woollen piece goods. There are cotton spinning and weaving mills, a biscuit factory and several flour mills. Noted for ivory carving, jewellery, lace-work, silver smiths work, pottery and gold and silver embroidery, embroidered (Jari dar) shoes, lamb skin and fur trades. A buying centre for milch cattle and buffaloes.

Hyderabad Centre of considerable cotton trade.

Jaipur Famous for its artistic pottery and brassware.

Jubbulpore Contains a central gun carriage factory, a spinning and weaving mill, pottery works and tall way workshops.

Karachi An important distributing centre for Punjab and Sind wheat. Is the most important air port in India.

Lahore Trading centre for the agricultural produce of the province.

Lashkar (Gwalior) Contains a number of State-owned factories. Centre of an important stone quarrying and carving industry. Gaining importance in tobacco trade.

Lucknow Distributing and collecting centre for the agricultural produce of Oudh.

Madras Industrially of no great importance. An exporting centre for groundnuts, tobacco and tanned hides and skins.

Madura Silk and cotton weaving and dyeing industries.

Mirzapur Considerable trade in industry for the manufacture of domestic utensils. Important silk and carpet factories.

Mysore Famous for the manufacture of sandalwood oil, silk, ivory, sandalwood carving and incense sticks.

Nagpur Commercial importance due to weaving mills, cotton spinning and pressing factories and manganese deposits in the neighbourhood.

Sialkot Centre of the sports goods industry in the Punjab.

Shrinagar Famous for its embroidery, carved wood work and the largest silk shawls in India.

Vizagapatnam Mangalore and myrobalan groundnuts and tobacco.

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION

(In the present edition the full materials so kindly supplied by different Organizations could not be duly utilised for dearth of space. *Ed.*)

AHMETABAD MILLOWNERS ASSOCIATION. *Estd. 1891 to protect and develop trade, commerce and manufactures, especially the cotton trade in India, and to promote good relations between emp'overs and employees. Has ever encouraged the Trade Union Movement at the centre and kept up harmonious relationship with the local Textile Labour Asscn. A recognised asscn. of employers of cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad for the purposes of Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, it can represent its members in all proceedings under the Act. Committee of 18 members.*

ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS (29, Ferozeshah Rd New Delhi) *Estd. 1937 to nominate employers delegates to Internatl Lab Con'ce. League of Nations and Internatl Chamb of Comm., to deal with I. L. O.'s recommendations and conventions, promote industrial development and regulate conditions of labour employment. Subs. p a. for industrial assns. Rs. 25 for firms Rs. 10.*

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF INDIA *Estd. 1920 as Assoc. Chambs of Comm. of India and Ceylon Name changed to Ceylon Chamb of Comm. seceding in 1932. Aims at closer organisation of European comm'l interests throughout India. Since 1930 Pres and Secy, Bengal Chamb. of Comm have been its Pres and Secy Annual Confes. held in Cal. Viceroy in Council nominates its representative on Central Assembly on recommendation of its 18 constituent chambers—Bengal Bombay Burma Calcutt Chittagong Cochin Cooch Behar Coimbatore Karachi Madras Narayanganj, Northern Ind., Punjab, Upper Ind., Tuticorin and Travancore.*

BERAR PLANTERS ASSCN LTD (Motihari) *Estd. to protect and foster the indigo and sugar industries interests guard members' rights as landlords and tenants collect and issue relative information and promote or oppose legislative or other measures affecting said interests. 50 Dirs.*

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Calcutta) *Estd. 1834 and Reg'd. 1903. Mafg Commie of 9 members elected by its nearly 254 members. 26 Comm'l assns. aff'd 2 classes of members—Chamber and Associate Licensed Measures' Dept. measures and weighs chief exports from Calcutta Tribunal of Arbitration settles disputes. Represented on the Council of State, Bengal Legis. Assembly and many other public bodies*

(Bengal) CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE LTD. (16, Syed Amir Ali Avenue, Park Circus, Cal.) *Membership open to public and reg'd. Bengal co-op socs Subs. p a.—for persons Rs. 6 for rural socs Rs. 1/4 for central and other socs. Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 Capital of Rs. 2½ lacs divided into 50 000 shares of Rs. 5 Estd as a centre of co-op activities in Bengal to promote study of co-op principles, advise and supervise aff'd socs and spread co-op educ. and information through journals, books lectures etc. Organs Bengal Co-operative Journal (English) and Bhandar (Bengali)*

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (1, Clive Ghat St., Cal.) *The premier institution of the Indian comm'l community in Bengal, estd 1897 to aid and stimulate comm'l, agricultural and industrial enterprises in Bengal and Assam, represent traders' views and requirements to Govt., railway and*

port authorities secure organised action on all matters involving its members interests including conditions of employment of industrial labour and arbitrate between willing parties Associate and Hony Membership open to the entire trading community in Bengal Ordinary Member Roll of more than 500 includes almost all the leading Indian comml and industrial firms persons and jt-stock cos in Bengal Constitution provides for a close association between itself and various sectional organizations of trades and industries in Bengal

BERAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Rajasthan Bldg Akola Berar) Estd 1933 Membership open to Berar Indian trading firms cos assens kinds of members—Ordry patron and Hony Commte of 17 members

BIHAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Patna) Estd 1926 Representative organisation of the industries trade and commerce of Bihar—stands to romote and safeguard the industrial & commercial interests of the province Membership open to commercial and industrial cos and persons interested in rade commerce and industry—given seats in the local legislature University Senate E I R and O T Ry Advisory Committees Bengal and U P War Supply Committees Provincial Board of Industries and other local bodies

BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE Ltd (Shroff Bazar Bombay) Estd. 923 to regulate the city's bullion trade Board of 9 members aided by a merchants commte of 10

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Estd 1886 Issues daily returns of arrivals of produce and those of some and bi wkly details of all imports and exports wkly current quotations and a *Monthly Return* of clearances of staple goods by sea Has a Measurement Dept Represented in Council of State Bombay Legislature (by 2) Municipality and Port Trust Member s Fee Rs 360 Hony members also Commte of 12 members

BOMBAY PIECEGOODS NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSCN (Sk Memon St Bombay 2) Estd 1881 to secure unanimity among said traders and promote heir interests and arbitrate on matters referred Recognized by Govt

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSCN (Budri Mahal 217 219 Hornby Rd Bombay) Estd 1902 to protect and promote prov traders interests and collect and issue information Represented jointly with Bombay Chamb of Comm in Bombay Assembly

BOMBAY SHARE HOLDERS ASSCN (Aga Khan Bldg Dalal St Bombay) Estd 1928 to protect and promote shareholders and investors interests Membership open to share-holders of public companies Commte of 20-40 members

BOMBAY SHROFFS (BANKERS) ASSOCIATION LD (233 Shroff Bazar Bombay) Established in 1910 and incorporated in 1911 Its objects are to foster harmony among shroffs and commission agents to make rules and regulations for Hundies to promote Indigenous Banking and to protect the interests of both and discuss matters relating thereto To correspond with public bodies and others in matters relating to the objects of the association and to make representations to the Local and Central Governments on any matter affecting trade commerce banking and industry of the country To hear and decide matters referred for arbitration This association maintains a commercial library It always supplies Hundi forms in Gujarati to its member as well as non-members almost at the cost price so as to bring into use one standard Hundi form throughout India

BOMBAY TYPE FOUNDRY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION (196-B Ga wadi Girgaon Bombay 4) Established 1923 Honorary Secretary M C Modi To promote and safeguard the interests of Type Founders and to bring about better relations and understanding between them and Printing Presses and to ventilate their grievances to the Government.

BUYERS AND SHIPPERS CHAMBER (Karachi) Estd. 1916 to protect and promote Indian commercial community in general and particularly Indian maritime traders interests and deal with Internatl Labour Conferences, recommendations and conventions. Represented in some public and Government bodies. Committee of 5 members.

CALCUTTA GRAIN OILSEED AND RICE ASSCN (Royal Exchange Bldgs Cal) Estd 1884 Developed 1930 to foster the title trades interests of Cal Committee of 5 members

CALCUTTA HIDE AND SKIN SHIPPERS ASSCN (Royal Exchange Bldgs Cal) Estd. 1919 to protect and promote the title trade interests and examine methods of flaying preserving and curing hides Affd to Beng Chamb of Comm whose Secy Dy Secy and Asst Secy are its Secy Dy Secy and Asst. Secy Committee of 11

CALCUTTA IMPORT TRADE ASSCN (Royal Exchange Cal) Estd 1890 to protect and promote Cal import traders interests collect and sort facts and statistics fix points of customs and adopt uniform contract form Committee of 7 and Secy and Asst. Secy same as those of Beng Chamb of Commerce

CALCUTTA TRADE ASSCN (34 Dalhousie Sq 8 Cal) Estd 1850 to promote amity among Calcutta retail traders who only can be its members; and collect and issue said trade statistics Represented in Beng Assembly and other public bodies Secy is exc officer

CALICUT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Estd 1923 to protect the commerce of the port of Calicut and the Malabar coast to arrange surveys arbitration measurement and consignment of goods testing and adjusting of weighing machines and weights etc. Committee of 4 members

CHITTAGONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Estd. 1906 to foster European and Indian comml interests in East Bengal Membership includes Burma Valley and Assam branches of Indian Tea Assn. Arbitrates on request Represented on local municipality and Port Trust.

COCANADA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Estd 1868 to represent the European traders at Cocanada and in the north-east coast of Madras Prov Sub p a—for those at Cocanada Rs 120 for others Rs. 60 Arbitrates conducts surveys and publishes statistics Committee of 3

COCHIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Estd. 1857 by European traders of Malabar produce to protect and promote the trade and commerce of India especially of Malabar coast collect and circulate useful statistics establish equitable principles in trade and arbitrate in comml disputes Has 74 members.

COIMBATORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Estd 1922 to protect and promote Coimbatore town and districts trade interests. Ordry and Hony members Committee of 5

DELHI FACTORY OWNERS FEDERATION (Scindia House New Delhi) Estd. to promote the interests of employers employees or members trades

Membership open to all industrial firms and owners of mills presses or factories in Delhi prov

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED THE (Bombay) Objects of the Association are to provide forms of contracts compulsory or permissive and regulate the making carrying out and enforcement or cancellation of contracts to adjust by arbitration or otherwise controversies between persons engaged in the cotton trade to fix or adopt standards of classification of cotton to acquire preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the cotton interest throughout all markets to decrease or insure the local risk attendant upon business and generally to control promote and regulate the cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere in India etc

EMPLOYERS FEDERATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA (P B 85 Madras) Estd 1920 to study the relations between employers and employees in S India from relative first hand statistics and other information to promote equitable dealings between the two and to safeguard the interests of comml and industrial employers in S India especially against misguided actions of employes to promote or oppose legislative and other measures affecting such interests and to move proper authorities on connected matters Recognised by the provincial Govt and consulted on all matters affecting industry and labour Those employing not less than 100 persons are eligible for membership Commte of 9 members

FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY (25 Ferozshah Rd New Delhi) Recognised by Central Govt as the premier organisation representing Indian comml and industrial interests Estd 1927 to promote Indian inland and foreign trade collect and issue statistics and comml information deal with legislative and other measures affecting said ints arbitrate promote uniformity and unanimity of franchise in Indian business fields etc Ordy Hony Foreign Corresponding (Ind Chambs allowed) members Represented in many public bodies

GODAVARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Estd 1885 All Indian traders can be members Surveys goods Issues fortnightly price quotations

GRAIN MERCHANTS ASSCN (Bombay) Estd 1899 to protect and promote the grain and seeds trade interests Commte of 80 members

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE (Mercantile Chambers Nicol Rd Ballard Estate Bombay) Constituted in 1921 by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Indian Cotton Committee Originally it was purely an advisory body but with its incorporation under the Indian Cotton Cess Act in 1923 it became an administrative body, having at its disposal funds derived from the cotton cess Including as it does representatives of growers agricultural officers traders spinners and manufacturers the Committee has been an invaluable forum for the discussion of the many problems affecting the cotton industry Whilst its constitution ensures a broad outlook on the many problems which fall within its purview its main concern is the interest and welfare of the cotton grower It is at present spending about Rs 10 00 000 per annum on cotton improvement mainly agricultural and technological research and seed distribution and marketing schemes The aim is always to supplement and not supplant the work of the agricultural departments in the cotton growing provinces and States and the general policy is to give assistance in the

direction where it is most needed in the carrying out of a co-ordinated policy of cotton improvement. Considerable attention has also been devoted by the Committee to the improvement of primary cotton marketing and the prevention of adulteration and other abuses.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CALCUTTA (103 A Clive Street Calcutta) Estd. 1925 mainly to protect and promote Indian interests in trade commerce and industry of India particularly aiding and stimulating the developments of trade commerce and industry in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians to adjust members' disputes and to advance commercial and technical education. Two kinds of members—local (Subs Rs 500 p.a.) and Mofussil (Subs. Rs. 150 p.a.) Membership open to Indians engaged in trade transport industries and insce. or connected with art science or literature. Many staple merchants and industrialists assent. connected with Sugar Chemicals, Insce. Paper Coal Rice Jute Gunny Tea Tubes Metals and shares are affiliated to it. Tribunal of Arbitration has separate panels for Jute Gunny Piecegoods and Yarn Iron and Steel Coal and Minerals and General trades.

INDIAN COLLIERY OWNERS' ASSOCY (Jharia Br 102 A Clive St. Cal) Estd. 1933 to promote Indian coal mining industry and trade. Membership open to persons and firms owning coal mines.

INDIAN ENGINEERING ASSOCY (Calcutta) Estd. 1912 to protect the Indian metals and machinery industries. All such firms can be members. Committee of 7 members. Secretarial work done by Beng Chamb of Comm.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (DESI BEOPAR MA'NDAL) LARORE (Punjab) Estd. 1912 and Regtd. 1913 to safeguard the interests of Indian commerce trade and agriculture. Reorganised by the Govts of the Punjab and India. Affd to the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce. Passes Certificates of Origin and has an Arbitration Board to settle comm'l disputes. Has vote in the commerce consti.ency of Punjab Legia. Assembly along with 8 other chambs.

INDIAN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCN (102-A Clive Street, Calcutta) All India Organization estd 1938 to protect and promote Indian chemical, pharmaceutical, and allied manufacturers interests. Adm. fee Rs. 500 and Subs p.a. Rs. 200. Membership open to persons and cos. owning or managing power worked chem. pharm. allied or by products factories in India or Burma. Affd to India Chamb of Comm. Cal Federation of India-Chambs. of Comm. and Industry and All India Organisation of Industrial-Employers. Committee of 14 members. The Association has within its membership 95% of the chemical and pharmaceutical industries in India.

INDIAN JUTE MILLS ASSOCY (Royal Exchange Cal) Estd. 1902 to secure united action collect statistics open new markets fix points of custom and get grievances removed. Elects 2 members to Bengal Legislature. Committee of 11. Secretarial work done by Beng Chamb of Comm.

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER (Bombay) Estd. 1907 to secure unanimity and organised action among Indian business community regarding their interests and particularly among its members on all subjects involving their interests including regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour to collect and publish necessary statistics and other information and promote comm'l. economic and technical education to promote or oppose legislative or other measures affecting the said interest to undertake arbitra-

tion of commercial disputes and enquiries and action for redressing of legitimate grievances and to examine the Agenda of the International Labour Conferences of the League of Nations, send Indian employers representatives to the conferences and promote or oppose recommendations or conventions thereof Represented in Bombay Legislative Assembly Central Legislature Bombay Port Trust (by 6) and Municipal Corporation and some other public bodies

INDIAN MINING ASSCN (Royal Exchange Cal) Estd 1892 to protect the Indian mining industrialists interests to foster the industries and afford arbitration Membership open to all persons and firms conducting mining Represented in Bengal and Bihar Legislatures

INDIAN MINING FEDERATION (15 Clive St Cal Br at Jharia) Estd 1918 to represent mainly Indian coal mining capital in Bengal Bihar Orissa and C P Issues relative statistics Represented on various public bodies Commtte of 18

INDIAN SUGAR MILLS ASSCN (102 A Clive St Cal) Estd 1932 Membership, open to persons and cos owning or managing power worked mills or factories includes 150 factories working in India during the season 1942-43 Has a tribunal of administration and own contract form for sale of sugar Adm fee Rs 100 Subs p a based on daily crushing capacity of mills Affid to Indian Chamb of Comm Cal Federation of Ind Champs of Comm and Industry All India Organisation of Industrial Employers and Ind Natl Commtte of Internatl Chamb of Comm Commtte of 16 members

INDIAN SUGAR PRODUCERS ASSCN (Cawnpore) Estd 1912 to secure co-ordinated plan and work for the common interests of grower manufacturer refiner and dealer Commtte of 7 members

INDIAN TPA ASSCN (Royal Exchange 2 Clive St Cal) Estd 1831 to promote interests of growers of Indian Tea Membership open to owners managers and agents of tea estates Bengal Chamber of Commerce a Secy Dy Secy and Asst Secy are its Secy Dy Secy and Asst Secy Has a scientific dept devoted to cultivation problems

INDIAN TEA MARKET EXPANSION BOARD Royal Exchange Calcutta (formerly Indian Tea Cess Commtte) Constituted under Act IX of 1908 as amended from time to time to provide funds to promote the sale of Indian Tea by propaganda carried on in India and abroad in co-operation with producers asscn in the Internatl Tea Agreement in Europe America U K Africa and Australia Mang Comte of 28 members representing growers and traders

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE INDIAN NATL COMTE OF THE (28 Perozesah Rd New Delhi) Estd 1929 to secure uniform action on all internatl questions affecting finance trade and industry and promote comml intercourse and cordial relations among countries

KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Estd 1860 to protect and promote the general trade interests of Sind prov Subs p m Rs 18 Entrance fee for new members Rs 750 Subs p a to its periodical Returns Rs 50 Represented in Sind Legis Assembly and other public bodies

KARACHI INDIAN MERCHANTS ASSCN 259 members Estd 1902 and Regtd 1925 to protect and promote Indians trade and industry in and around Karachi and secure unanimity among them settle members disputes

and secure equitable dealings in trade, initiate and promote or oppose legislative and other measures affecting trade interests, maintain depôts devoted to particular trades or industries e.g., its Produce Exchange Dept. controlling local grain and seeds trade, regulate trade exchanges, examine agenda of the International Labour Organisation and recommend for nomination of Employers' delegates to Internatl Labour Confess. Represented on various public bodies Has a Cleaning House to settle differences periodically between members enter as A'd to Federation of Indian Chambs of Comm. and Industry Ind Natl Commitee of Internatl Chamb of Comm. and Indian Chamb. of Comm. in Great Britain

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Estd 1836 Membership open to all persons and firms interested in the general trade, commerce of manufactures of the prov Distinguished persons, members of kindred assens and officials similarly interested may be elected hony members by ballot. Other Chambs. of Comm. may be a'd. members. Entrance fee (hony members exempt)—Rs 100 once for all, but for banks, coo., and firms—Rs. 100 every ten yrs Subscription p a. for ordy member—Rs 200, for a'd. member—Rs. 50 Undertakes arbitrations, surveys, and issues Certificates of Origin.

MADRAS TRADES ASSCN (Spencer Bldgs., Mount Rd., Madras) Estd. 1856 to promote Madras trades' interests

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Industrial Assen Bldgs., Church Gate, Bombay). Estd 1977 to secure amity and business enterprise among those engaged in trade, commerce, industry agriculture transport, banking, insurance in Maharashtra who only can be members, protect their interests and collect and issue to them manifold statistics.

MARWARI ASSOCIATION (160A Chittaranjan Avenue Calcutta) Established 1896 to promote all the social, economic and political interests of the Marwaris. About 200 members including prominent Marwaris and chief local Marwari firms covering all the branches of their inland and foreign trade. Recognised both by the Central and Provincial Governments as a Chamber of Commerce. The Association is represented on the Central Legislative and Provincial Legislative Assemblies besides various other public bodies. The Association is authorised to issue certificate of origin The Association Bulletin is the official organ of the Association and is chiefly devoted to trade commerce and industry

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (143 Cotton St., Cal) Estd. 1900. Recognised as the custodian of the East Indian Marwari trading and industrial community's interests. Represented on almost all Govt. and other public bodies. Nearly all Marwari traders and industrialists are members, is Calcutta agent of Technological Laboratory Bombay The main object of this Chamber, which is one of the pioneer mercantile organisations in East India, is to foster the growth of commerce and industry in the country and to safeguard the interests of the commercial communities to protect and promote the trade, commerce, manufactures agriculture and industries of Bengal to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of persons engaged in trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture or industries in India and in particular of Calcutta and to consider all questions connected with trade, commerce, agriculture, manufacture and industries. It arbitrates in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transaction and issues certificates of origin to the exporters of indigenous goods. It also issues

various other certificates. The chamber is generally consulted by Government on matters of public concern as well as on all commercial matters. It undertakes special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade and industry. It controls most of the Calcutta piece-goods market. The Chamber is the Calcutta Agent of the Central Cotton Committee. The number of ordinary members on the rolls is near about 750. The Chamber accepts surveys to be conducted, in the Technological Laboratory, Matunga Bombay.

MERCHANTS CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES (Civil Lines Cawnpore) Estd & regd 1882. 250 members including 15 affid comml bodies. Council of 21 members distributed all over the Province. Issues a monthly Eng Bulletin conducts arbitration surveys goods and issues Certificates of Origin Recognized by Prov and Central Govts and the Prov Eng Press.

THE MILLOWNERS ASSOCIATION Bombay Established in the year 1875. Millowners Association Bombay is one of the oldest and most important organisations of industrial employers in the country. Membership of the Association is mainly confined to cotton spinning and weaving concerns drawn from every part of India including the Indian States. Enjoy representation on the Central and Provincial Legislatures in local authorities such as the Bombay Municipal Corporation and on public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust. The Association is also represented on all important all India bodies constituted by the Central Government connected in one way or another with the interests of the textile industry. By special arrangement with the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics the Association compiles every month special statistics relating to the import re-export and export trade in cotton yarn and piecegoods and artificial silk goods of British India and the Province of Bombay. The annual Cotton Mill Statement published by the Association is well known as a comprehensive and authoritative directory of cotton mills in India. By a system of market correspondents stationed in Bombay and Amritsar the Association keeps its members regularly informed of the trend of prices and tendencies in these trading centres. The Association also publishes every fortnight detailed lists of the average ex mill quotations for the principal lines of cotton yarn and piecegoods produced by Bombay mills and the wholesale bazaar prices of the chief lines of goods imported into the principal ports in India. As large employers of labour the Association has always adopted a forward policy in regard to labour problems and a very large number of recommendations have been made to member mills during the last few years for the amelioration of the conditions of labour employed by constituent members. That some of these recommendations have subsequently been adopted by other large employers of labour in the country is at once a tribute to the excellent spade work done by the Association in the field of social and labour work. The Association has on its rolls 150 members including 6 woollen mills 2 silk mills 2 cotton spinning and pressing factories and 4 dye and bleach houses.

MINING GEOLOGICAL AND METALLURGICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIA Inaugurated 1906. Incorporated 1909 (Title changed from Mining and Geological Institute of India in 1937). Office 27, Chowringhee Calcutta. Objects To promote the study of all branches of mining geology and metallurgy and engineering in India with a view to disseminate the information obtained for facilitating the scientific and economic development of the mineral industries of India. Graduates and 1st class diploma holders in any

of said subjects and qualified mine fieldworkers can be members. Council of 20 members. Issues annual Transactions. Has a technical library for members in Indian School of Mines Dhanbad. Local Centres at Asansol, Dhanbad and Jamshedpur and a Branch in C. P.

MUSLIM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (6 Clive Row Cal.) The Muslim Chamber of Commerce was established in 1932. The objects are mainly to promote and protect the trade Commerce agriculture and industries of India particularly those in which Muslims are interested to urge or oppose legislative or other measures affecting such trade commerce etc to collect and disseminate statistics and other information consistent with the objects desired to maintain uniformity in rules regulations and usages in the various branches of trade etc. The Chamber is represented on almost all the important bodies such as Bengal Legislative Assembly Calcutta Port Trust, Indian Central Jute Committee Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd. Local Advisory Committee of East Indian Railway Bengal Nagpur Railway and Bengal & Assam Railway Board of Economic Enquiry Bengal Traffic Advisory Committee Visiting Committees for Medical College Group of Hospitals and Campbell Hospital Sealdah and on various other public bodies and Committees. The affairs of the Chamber are administered by a Committee consisting of a President four Vice-Presidents 15 ordinary members and a Secretary.

(BEHAR) MUSLIM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Patna) Estd. 1932 to protect the agriculture trade and commerce and manufactures in India and in particular of Behar Muslims.

MYSORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Bangalore) Estd 1917 to protect and promote Mysore State trade interests. Recognised by Govt. Represented on important public bodies of the States. Ordinary and Honorary members.

NAGPUR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LTD (Jaiswal Bldg Cotton Market Nagpur) Regd. 1923 to protect and promote C. P. trade and industry deal with legislative and other measures affecting said interests collect and issue statistics and other information settle trade disputes secure uniformity in usages and regulate forward contracts re cotton-seed grain and oil and provide the forms. Committee of 13. Has standing sub-committees for particular trade sections.

NARAYANGANJ CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Narayanganj Bengal) Estd to protect and promote Bengal trade and manufactures. 15 members.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSCN (Bombay) Constituted 1887 to protect brokers status and further the interests both of them and the Bombay public concerned to promote honourable practices and suppress malpractices and settle brokers' disputes and decide all questions of business custom and courtesy. About 472 members. Its present bldg. with land cost about Rs. 21,00,000. Membership card now priced at about Rs. 42,000. Sub. Rs. 5. Constitution of 37 articles in the Deed and Rules sanctioned by Govt.

NEGAPATAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Estd 1931. The traders in and around Negapatam town and in Tanjore district are members. Recognised by India Govt. and authorised to issue certificates of Origin for the port exports. Fosters local trade interests, conducts surveys and arbitrates in commercial disputes. Exec. Committee of 21 elected members.

NORTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Commerce House 141 Lawrence Rd Lahore) Estd 1923 to protect and further N Indian comml industrial and agricl interests Represented on various public bodies Affid to the Assoc Chambs of Comm of India and the Federation of Chambs of Comm of British Emp London Its Tribunal of Arbitration settles disputes Surveys merchandise and issues Certificates of Origin for Indian manufactures Commtte of 16 members

ORISSA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Estd 1932 to promote am ty and fellowship among traders and protect and safeguard their interests Popular among traders and recognised by Central and Prov Govts

PLANTERS (BENGAL AND ASSAM) Besides Indian Tea Asscn other district (tea-growers) asscns are Darjeeling Duars and Terai Bengal Surma Valley Ind an Tea Terai Indian and Indian Tea (Jalpaiguri) Planters Asscn, Indian Tea Growers (Assam) Asscn and Tripura Tea Asscn

PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Delhi) Estd 1905 Fosters mercantile interests in the Punjab N W F P and Kashmir Branches at Amritsar and Lahore Represented in the Central Assembly Punjab Legis lature and other public bodies Member s subs Rs 200 p a for those who have offices in Delhi and Rs 140 p a for others

SEEDS TRADERS ASSCN LTD (Jenabai Bldgs Masjid Bunder Rd Bombay 3) Estd 1926 to protect and promote Ind an raw produce (seeds oils grains etc) traders interests fix standards for classification of the said articles and arrange for maintaining through a Clearing House and otherwise uniformity of control in the said trade collect and circulate useful relat ve information and adjust said traders disputes Two types of members—Merchants and Brokers

STOCK EXCHANGE ASSCN LTD CALCUTTA (7 Lyons Range Cal) Estd 1908 and regd 1923 with authorised capital of Rs 8 lakhs divided into 800 shares of Rs 1 000 each 223 shareholders now further share-selling closed A share sells at about Rs 25 000 now Adm fee Rs 5 000 Issues a Year Book Commtte of 16 members Deals on Cash and Delivery basis

STOCK EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION LTD MADRAS Regd 1937 the only institution of its kind in S India Members are either Founders or ordy the respective entry fees being Rs 500 and Rs 1 000 besides a deposit of Rs 5 000 or as the Exc Commtte may decide Subs Rs 25 p m

STOCK EXCHANGE LTD BOMBAY Oldest among Indian Stock Exchanges

STOCK EXCHANGE LTD PUNJAB Estd 1936 Capital Rs 1 lakh Shares of Rs 1 000 now sell at Rs 3 300 each Member s adm fee Rs 500 Subs p m Rs 5

SOUTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Madras) Estd 1909 Represents Ind an trade commerce industry & banking in Madras City and the upper districts of the province Surveys goods and undertakes arbitrat ons Represented in the Central Assembly Madras L Assembly and other public bodies About 597 members all over the prov with 26 district comm chambs & asscns affiliated

SOUTHERN INDIA SKINS & HIDE MERCHANTS ASSCN (33 Errabalu Chetty St Madras) Protects and promotes ttle trades Commtte of maxm 53 members

TYLLICHERY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Membership open to all local European trading cos and persons. Managed by Henry Secy.

TUTICORIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Estd 1906 to represent the European traders in and around Tuticorin, appoint arbitrators and collect and publish annually statistics and other information re the port trade. Commte of 8 members.

UNITED PLANTERS' ASSCN OF SOUTHERN INDIA (Coonoor, Nilgiris) Estd 1899 to protect and promote throughout the world S Indian planting industries' interests, collect and issue in its fortnightly, *Planters' Chronicle* relative statistics and information, and settle members' disputes. Dist. Planters' Asscns and persons, firms and cos likewise interested can be members. Represented in Madras Assembly and other public bodies. A Labour and a Scientific Dept.

UNITED PROVINCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Civil Lines, Cawnpore) Estd 1914. The only recognised Indian Chamber in the prov. Most of the trading and industrial concerns of the prov. affd. Membership open to all persons and firms interested in trade or industry. Represented in U P Legis. Assembly and other public bodies.

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Cawnpore) Estd 1888 to protect and further U P comml interests. Subs p a— for Cawnpore traders Rs 500 for others Rs 150. Arbitrates in disputes. Represented on U P Legis. Council (by 2) and other public bodies. Commte of 10 who can form local committees.

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOC OF BOMBAY (K. R. Cama Oriental Inst. Bldg 186, Apollo St. Bombay) Fstd 1886 to promote Indian anthropological research. Annual Subs Rs. 10. Life membership Rs 100.

BANGITA SAHITYA PARISHAD (243/1 Upper Circular Rd., Cal.) Premier Bengali literary academy. Issues a journal. Has a very valuable library.

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOC (22 Sempura Benares) Estd 1918 to promote mathematical research. Publishes books and issues a journal dealing with researches of a high order. Exchanges with foreign universities and societies. Library with Benares Hindu University. Subs p a for resident members Rs. 12, for other members Rs. 5.

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INST (Poona) Estd 1917 to facilitate research in oriental studies and immortalise late Sir R. G. Bhandarkar's work and name. Bombay Govt. gave it 1918 the mss library attached to Deccan College with a grant of Rs. 8000 p. a. for maintenance and handed to it the conduct of Bombay Sanskrit and Prakrit Series and a grant of Rs 12,000. Has some 20,000 Sans. Mss. collected by Buhler, Kielhorn, Bhandarkar etc since 1868—one of the biggest and most valuable collens in India and Bhandarkar's collen. of over 3,000 old and rare vols. on Indology, Jain and Semitic Dept. estd 1920 collects Avesta, Pahlavi, Persian and Arabic Mss and publishes Jain hit. Conducts besides Sans. and Prak. Series Govt. Oriental Series and the qrtly *Annals*. Research Dept. estd. 1927 affords post-grad. teaching and research in Sans., Pal; Ardhamagadhi and Aret. Ind. culture. Publishing an authoritative and critical edn. of the *Mahabharata*.

BHARAT ITIHASA SAMSODHARA MANDAL (913 A Sadashiv Peth Poona 2) Estd 1910 to collect and conserve historical materials publish hist wks and promote study and research in Ind hist Its own bldg houses Persian Marathi and Sans Mss valuable paintings rare coins armour copper plates sculptures etc Issues a qrtly Gets grants from Government and subscriptions from the public

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOC (114 Apollo St Bombay) Estd 1883 to promote study of Nat Hist in all branches Exchanges notes and observations on geology exhibits interesting nat hist specimens Issues the famous *Journal* A ref library of 1 000 vols and fine ref collns of smaller Eastern Zoological species and of horns heads and skulls of bigger Ind mammals some of which are now shifted to Prince of Wales Museum whose Nat Hist Colln was entrusted to it in 1923 Subs p a Incldg *Journal* subs Rs 25 1 200 members

EUROPEAN ASSCN Estd 1883 as European and Anglo-Indian Defence Asscn re-estd 1912 as European Def Asscn took present name in 1913 mainly to organise European influence in Ind political life Central Administration in Sassoon House 4 Lyons Range Cal 14 branches all over India

INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (Bangalore) Estd 1934 to cultivate researches in pure and applied sciences Fellows (now 200) are scientists of proved ability for research in various depts of science Also 40 hono fellows chosen from great savants all over the world Published proceedings are in 2 sections devoted to important discovery and researches by fellows and collaborators 20 vols and 4 numbers of 1 950 papers so far issued Has exchange relations with 115 scientific instns the world over Financed by Mysore Travancore Hyderabad Bhopal Kashmir Bhavnagar Cochin and Indore States and the Govts of Bombay and Madras and Universities of Madras Andhra Annamalai and Agra All India Council of 23 members

INDIAN AND EASTERN NEWSPAPER SOC (P B 69 New Delhi) Estd 1939 as a central asscn of the Newspaper Press of India Burma and Ceylon to protect members business interests

INDIAN ASSCN FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE (210 Bowbazar St Cal.) Estd 1870 by late Dr Mahendralal Sircar to cultivate sciences Oldest instn of its kind in India donated to by Govt and the public The Mahendralal Prof guides higher researches mainly in Physics Sir C V Raman's researches earning him the Nobel Prize were done here Dr K. S Krishnan F R S the first Mahendralal Sircar Professor worked here from 1933-42 and was elected fellow of Royal Society for his original work on Physics The present professor of physics is Dr K. Banerjee D Sc, F N I Conducts *Indian Journal of Physics* and its *Proceedings* Life and Ordry (Resident and Nonrdt) members and fellows Comte of 29 members

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOC (Cal office Univ Sc Coll Bldgs) Estd 1924 to promote study of chemistry and chem industries in India Very influent al members Issues a monthly with valuable research papers Subs p a Rs 18 and a quarterly industrial and news edition Subs p a Rs 6 Composite subscription for both Branches at Bombay Madras and Lahore.

INDIAN LIFE INSURCE COS. FIELD-WORKERS ASSCN (4, Clive Ghat Street Calcutta) Estd 1933 Objects to promote and safeguard interests of Life Insurance agents and other field workers of Indian Companies Comnte of 25 members President - Mr. H C Naug

(THE) INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY was established in 1907 to advance Math studies in India. The Society publishes two quarterlies 'The Journal of Indian Mathematical Society' and 'The Mathematics Student', and also maintains a Library of Mathematics Journals from various countries. The Library is housed in the Fergusson College Poona.

INDIAN OVERSEAS CENTRAL ASSCN (Reading Rd, New Delhi) Estd 1938 to protect and promote all overseas Indians interests and Indian emigrants foster amity between Indians and non Indians and make propaganda. All sympathetic Indians can be members. A move set on foot for building a Pravas Bhawan (Overseas House) in New Delhi. Comte. of 82 members.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY Headquarters New Delhi. Established by Act XV of 1920 to care for the sick and the wounded of His Majesty's Forces and sufferers from Tuberculosis and to assist in health maternal and child welfare school health, nursing and Home Service Ambulance work. Has 84 Provincial and State and 807 District Branches. Its Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau maintains or subsidises Health Schools for the training of Health Visitors at Delhi Calcutta Lucknow and Poona. Pres. H. E. the Viceroy Chairman Managing Body The Honble Malik Sir Feroz Khan Noon K.C.B.I. K.C.I.E. Secy Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri O.B.E.

INDIAN RESEARCH FUND ASSOCIATION This Association was constituted in 1911 with a sum of Rs. 5 00 000 set aside as an endowment for the prosecution and assistance of research the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causal on mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. The Association can claim to be amongst the pioneers in organised medical research on a large scale and its work has been widely appreciated in other countries. The control and management of the Association are vested in a Governing Body the President of which is the Member-in-Charge of the Department of Education Health and Lands of the Government of India. The Governing Body is assisted by a Scientific Advisory Board of which the Director General Indian Medical Service is the Chairman and the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India is the Secretary. The latter is also the Secretary of the Governing Body. The Scientific Advisory Board is assisted by Advisory Committees consisting of workers on more important items of research e.g. cholera malaria maternal mortality nutrition and plague who examine proposals for research work and make recommendations to the Board. Advisory Committees for the subjects of rabies and clinical research are to be appointed in the coming year. The Scientific Advisory Board annually publishes a technical report on the research work done on the various enquiries carried out under the auspices of the Association each calendar year.

The results of researches carried out under the auspices of the Association are published in the Indian Journal of Medical Research and its Memoirs and the Journal of the Malaria Institute of India. Both these Journals are issued under the authority of the Association. Besides financing investigations which are conducted by workers in its direct employment the Association gives grants-in-aid to institutions and also to outside workers. The Association maintains the Research Section of the Malaria Institute of India at Delhi as well as its Southern India Branch at Coonoor which was previously financed and run by the Rockefeller Foundation and which has been taken over by the Association. Besides carrying out experiments in connection with the prevention of malaria the Institute holds annual classes at which candidates from India and abroad are shown the latest methods for dealing with the Malaria problems.

The Association maintains the Nutrition Research Laboratories at Coonoor which carry out investigations which have a direct bearing on the problem of nutrition in India. The diet surveys undertaken by the laboratories have provided very valuable information as to food requirements. The publication of Health Bulletin No 23 The Nutritive value of Indian Foods and the planning of satisfactory diets has made available to the public useful knowledge about Indian foodstuffs. Besides carrying out experiments in nutrition annual classes are held at which candidates from all over India are trained in the problems of nutrition. The Association have set up nutrition research units at the Seth G S Medical College Bombay and at Dacca University Dacca.

The Association have adopted a scheme for the award of Research Fellowships of the value of Rs 150 per mensem each tenable for a period of two years. The Fellowships are intended to encourage young medical graduates who have shown initiative and are considered suitable to undertake independent research. Five scholars were selected in 1942 and two scholars were selected in 1944 to hold the fellowships.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS ASSN (92 Upper Circular Road Cal.) Sponsored by Prof P S Macmahon and Dr J L Simonsen estd 1914 (Sir Aantosh Mookerjee being 1st Pres) to advance scientific research in India by holding annual sessions and thus circulate its results arrange for personal contact among researchers and foster public interest work. Managed by Royal Asiatic Soc of Beng till 1939 now it has its own permanent staff and office. Cong meets every Jan in a principal city invited by some Univ. 7-day Session divided into 1 General and 13 Sectional meetings each presided by own Pres chosen yearly devoted to Math Statistics Physics Chem Geol and Geog Archaeology Bot Zool and Entom Anthropol Med and Vet Sciences Agric Physiol Psychol and Educ Sc and Engr and metallurgy where papers are read and discussed and specl discussions symposia and popular evening lectures by eminent scientists and specialists are held.

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE (Statistical Laboratory Presidency Coll Cal.) Estd 1932 to promote study of pure and applied statistics and allied subjs and afford instruct on and research in them. Ordry Life and Hon Members and Fellows. Council elected yearly. Branches with local committees at Mysore Bombay Poona Madras Lahore Lucknow and Delhi. Issues Sankhya—The Ind Jour of Statistics. Holds yearly Ind Stat Conf. Annual grants from India Govt and elsewhere. Trains men deputed by Govt depts. Univs etc and a few qualified students from all over India and examines for Computer's Cert and Statistician's Dipl. Much work also done in the Labr under Prof P O Mahalanobis F R S. Inst's Hon Secy on applied problems e.g. meteorology rainfall flood and irrigation medl stats econ and business research agric. and animal nutrition etc. random sample surveys diet surveys labour inquiries crop forecasts etc.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA) (8 Gokhale Rd Cal.) Estd 1920 Inc by Royal Charter 1935 to promote Indian engr practice and business. Members Associate Memrs. Companions Hon Memrs and Hon Life Memrs. Students Associates. Subscribers. Hold exams. recognized by India Govt. Publishes a quarterly journal.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INDIAN OFFICE (8 Curzon Road New Delhi) The main objects of the League of Nations which has its headquarters at

Genova are to achieve international peace and security i. e. to prevent future wars by establishing international relations on the basis of justice and honour, and to promote co-operation material and intellectual between the nations of the world. Further the League recognises that universal peace can be established only if it is based on social justice. The League of Nations is a League of States and its business is transacted by representatives of Governments which are its members. It does not abolish the principle of national sovereignty and it is not a kind of super-state with an existence above and outside the states which compose it. Its chief purpose is to bring about an agreement in the clashes of national ambitions and interests which might occur from time to time. It affords to those who really wish to come to an agreement a basis of conciliation. But the League is not a panacea and does not by its mere existence ensure without the continued goodwill of all civilised countries and without the wholehearted and unreserved assent of the peoples the automatic solution of every difficulty that may arise. Its main weapon is therefore the appeal to the public opinion of the world and to the world's respect for justice. The Indian Bureau of the League of Nations has been established with the concurrence of the Government of India which is an original member of the League. As an organic part of the League Secretariat the Office endeavours to interest public opinion in India in the activities of the League through all legitimate channels. The principal League approach to international public opinion is through newspapers, news agencies and independent journalists. As an official information service the Office can only state facts and does not attempt to advocate any particular policy or express opinions. It tries co-operation with educational authorities and institutions in the task of instructing the youth in India in the aims and ideals of the League of Nations and national societies and organisations—Commercial, economic, medical and social—are key in regard of League developments which are of interest to them. The Library of the Office containing documents and publications of the League Secretariat is at the disposal of those interested in the study of international questions. The League publications which deal with outstanding world problems relating to economics, finance, commerce, transit, hygiene and other topics, are stocked and sold by the Office.

MINING GEOLOGICAL AND METALLURGICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIA
 97 Chatterjee Calcutta. Estd. 1906 to promote the study of all branches of Indian mining, geology, metallurgy and engineering and diffuse information useful to development of Indian mining industries. Graduates and 1st class diploma-holders in any of said subjects and qualified mine field-workers can be members. Council of 21 members, Issues annual *Transactions*. Has a technical library for members in Indian School of Mines Dhanbad.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES OF INDIA (1 Park St., Cal.)
 Estd. 1925 to promote in India natural knowledge with its appl. to natl. problems, co-ordinate scientific socs. etc. with Govt. scientific depts. and services, foster Indian scientists' interests & represent to the world India's science work, undertake through duly framed Natl. commns. as the Natl. Research Council of India, sciencif. work of natl. & internat. value & secure funds for it, & promote lectures, let. sc., & let. soc. Issues *Proceedings*, *Transactions*, & *Indian Sc. Abstracts* (abstracted Ind. Sc. bibliography).

P. E. M. ALL-INDIA CENTRE 21, Narayan Dhabholkar Rd., Malabar Hill, Bombay. Estd. 1923 by M^{rs}. Sophia Wadia under presidency of Rabindra-

nath Tagore as branch of the International Society of eminent Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists & Novelists to promote amity among writers uphold freedom of speech and advance national cultural unity by spreading appreciation of the Indian literatures beyond their own language areas & abroad through public lectures books and its monthly *The Indian P E N* (Subs Rs 5) Recognised Indian writers approved by Mang Committee can be members About 250 membs Adm fee Rs 5 Subs Rs 5 p a Life member's fee Rs 100 Pres Sm Sarojini Naidu Vice-Pres Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Sir S Radhakrishnan and Maulana Syed Sulaiman Nadir

(BOMBAY) PRESS OWNERS ASSOCIATION (190B, Gaiwadi Girgaon Bombay) Estd 1919 to promote printing & litho press interests & secure cordial relations between press owners & workers or government

(THE) PRESS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (Manmohan Building Pan ara sole Chawl Gaiwadi Girgaon Bombay 4) Estd 1915 to watch and safeguard the interests of the Printing Presses and to fight for their rights and privileges and to ventilate their grievances to the Government President B G Horniman Honorary Secretary M C Modi

ROYAL ASIATIC SOC BOMBAY BRANCH (Town Hall Bombay) Estd 1804 to foster & conduct research in oriental arts sciences & lit Issues a journal Subs p a Rs 60

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL (1 Park Street Calcutta) The oldest literary and scientific society in the East founded by Sir William Jones in 1784 Objects The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia and within these limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by Nature Issues Journal 'Year Book' Memoirs works in Bibliotheca Indica and Miscellaneous other publications Has a library of rare books and manuscripts Yearly subscription Resident Rs 90/ Non Resident Rs 21/ Foreign Rs 15/ President for 1949 Dr S I Mukherjee M A B L D Litt General Secretary Dr Kalidas Das M A D Litt Superintendent P O Matthal M A B L

ST JOHN AMBULANCE ASSCN (Indian Council) Estd 1910 to give first aid training make and distribute ambulance materials etc 49 4/2 persons attended during 1944 (34 2/3 secured certificates) Its First aid Home Nursing Hvg and Sanitation 4 R P Dom Hvg and Mothercraft classes The Viceroy the Vicereine and the C in C are Pres Lady Pres and Chairman respectively Sir Cameron Badenoch is the Chairman of the Executive Committee and Sardar Bahadur Palwant Singh Puri is the General Secretary The St John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in India possesses 657 Ambulance and Nursing Divisions in different parts of the country They are rendering yeoman's service in attending to the sick injured and wounded

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOC Estd 1905 by the late G K Gothale to devotedly serve the country and promote Indians' interests by all constitutional means Membership strictly limited only 25 now who get small allowance for support Hd qrs—Poons Pres at Bombay Madras Al'ahabad Lucknow Alore Cuttack etc Besides political and labour work social institutions estd by some members at Poons Bombay and Madras render educ and soc service The Serva Samiti helps pilgrims at Benares Hardwar, etc and expressed class mission and rural reconstruction work are conducted Issues two papers Non communal and non-sectarian Conducted relief operations in Bengal 1944 and 1945 and also in Orissa, Malabar, Travancore Cochin and Chicacole (Vizag d sh)

N S INDIAN ASSCN ('Seethadri', Mysapore Madras) Estd 1911 child marriage spread educ among women remove their disabilities civic and pol advancement and self-development and engage in social service Actively working for adult education and Harijan work an orphanage for girls. 49 brs in India Connected with many social assens here and abroad Has a Serv Sadon a Rescue Home and a Children's Aid Soc Numerous members Held some confs. and passed important resolutions

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSCN Estd in London 1846 by late Sir George Williams to secure young men's religious social physical and educ. welfare the world over In India Burma and Ceylon some 60 independent branch assens (of several thousand members) each with a local council (some with own bldgs) open to all and supervised by a Natl Council with Head Office at 5 Russell St Cal Bombay Br keen on genl. up lift work conducts a Welfare Service Agency for labour

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

In India nearly three persons out of every four have to depend for their livelihood on agriculture It is often said that this preponderance of agriculture is the bane of the country—the cause of chronic poverty of the land But there are countries of which the national prosperity largely depends not only on agriculture but on one crop only As for example the principal item of the national prosperity of Egypt is her cotton crop and that of Thailand & her rice crop But it is not safe for a large country like India to continue to be a purely agricultural country India's model should be U S A Canada and Russia where side by side with a thriving agriculture vast industries have grown up The Famine Commission of 1880 emphatically sought to bring home to the British administrators in India the necessity of effecting diversification of industries as an insurance against famine in India.

In the world demand for agricultural commodities India has a place of her own she supplies cent per cent of world's jute more than 60% of world's tea twenty five per cent of world's cotton and 30% of world's oilseeds But this position in the world market is not very compatible with the miserable conditions of the tillers of the soil India is a vast country and it is only natural that she must produce enormous quantities from her enormous cultivable lands

The principal defects of Indian agriculture are the following

- 1 Due to the peculiar law of inheritance in India both among the Hindus and the Mohammedans the average agricultural holding in India is so small that the cultivator has very little scope for adopting improved modern methods of cultivation and he persists in the rule of the thumb

- 2 The Indian cultivator still suffers from dearth of capital If he gets credit he is to pay dearly for that Moreover once in debt he is not infrequently hopelessly in debt In most of the provinces legislative measures have been taken for reducing the rates of interest and for saving the cultivators from the clutches of the Mahajans The results of these measures have not been beneficial The Mahajan has become more shy than ever and the credit famine in Bengal is now more acute than before

3 Most of the cultivators are illiterate with the result that they are conservative and unbusinesslike in their habits and outlook. They are not quick to appreciate the benefit of improved methods of cultivation even where such methods are not beyond adaptability

4 Ploughing in India is usually done with the help of bullocks. But the number and the working capacity of these bullocks are not satisfactory. Of late enlightened public opinion and the Government Departments have been taking lively interest in the problem of livestock

5 Indian cultivators cannot afford to utilise modern manure only because there is no provision in India for the manufacture and distribution of cheap manure. Moreover, there is a criminal waste of farmyard manure as cheap fuel

6 Due to pressure of population the inherent fertility of soil in India has deteriorated but no attempts have been made to make good the exhaustion of inherent fertility. The result has been that the productivity of the Indian soil is now very poor

Indian cotton has a world market but the quality of Indian cotton is inferior to that of American or Egyptian cotton. This necessitates that India has to import raw cotton for the consumption of local mills for certain counts of yarn. In recent years India has lost her importance as an exporter of wheat because India could not compete in prices with countries like Canada, Australia and Russia. It is not necessary that India's prosperity should be built upon a gigantic export trade in agricultural produce. The fact remains that in India as in other countries of the world the internal market has potential demands many times more than the world demand. The local demand in India for agricultural produce, particularly for food grains, must be stimulated and supply must be increased. It has been repeatedly pointed out by great authorities on diet and on public hygiene that the majority of people in India are still underfed; their intake of cereals is insufficient for giving them sufficient vitality or efficiency. Serious and systematic attempts should therefore be made for improving Indian consumption. But such attempts involve large scale and costly measures not only by provincial Governments but by and mainly by the Central Government. It has not yet been duly appreciated in this country how the authorities controlling credit, currency and prices in India can lend stimulus to the production and consumption of agricultural commodities by mere regulation of prices and co-ordination of credit and currency. The Bengal famine of 1942-43 clearly proved the necessity and importance of growing more food campaign. There is always scope for increasing our food supply and food intake as normally most of us are underfed.

Principal Agricultural Crops*

RICE Rice is the principal crop grown in India and the staple food of the people. The area under it is estimated to be about a third of the total cultivated area. Next to China, India is the biggest producer of rice in the world. India and Burma together supply about half the total world production. Rice being a typical monsoon plant is grown chiefly in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Madras and to a lesser extent in the U P, Punjab, Frontier Provinces and Coorg. There are usually three varieties: the chief of

* See Statistics of Agricultural Production P. 230-31

which is the winter rice. This is sown from April to August and harvested between November and January. The other varieties, the autumn and the summer, are not so important. Of these the autumn variety is sown between May and June and the summer variety between January and February. The harvesting is done between September and October for the former and between May and June for the latter. The variety of rice grown in India is innumerable.

WHEAT Wheat occupies the second place of importance in Indian agriculture. India is the third wheat-producing country in the world and contributes about 12 per cent to the world total. The chief wheat-growing areas are the Punjab, the United Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province. The bread wheat and the macaroni wheat are the two principal species grown. Wheat is essentially a winter crop and is sown during October to December. The harvesting is done during March to May. The production of wheat in 1939-40 was about 11 million tons and the acreage under cultivation was about 20 million. During the present century the production of wheat has largely increased due to the success of the irrigation policy of the Government in U.P., the Punjab and in other wheat-producing areas.

SUGARCANE The economic importance of sugarcane is very great in the United Provinces and Bihar. It is also grown in Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Madras and Bombay. India is now the largest producer of sugar. The conditions for the cultivation of cane are particularly suitable in U.P., Bihar and some parts of northern Bengal. The sowing season is from February to May and the harvesting season is usually from November to January. In recent years the area under sugarcane has increased very considerably in response to the increased demand for sugarcane by the increasing number of sugar mills in U.P., Bihar and other provinces.

TOBACCO The principal areas where tobacco is grown are Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, Madras and Bombay. Tobacco has a considerable internal demand and the exportable surplus is in no way far from large. India contributes about 23 per cent of the world total.

TEA India is the biggest producer of tea in the world. Suitable conditions for tea cultivation are found on hill slopes at a height of between two and five thousand feet above the sea level. Bengal and Assam produce the bulk of the tea grown in India. The Punjab, United Provinces and Nagpur produce small amounts of tea. The best tea is grown in and about Darjeeling. Seeds are generally sown between November and March. The seedlings are transplanted not earlier than six months. Tea is plucked from May to December except in South India where it is done between January and December.

COFFEE The cultivation of coffee is restricted to South India—Madras Presidency, Coorg and the States of Cochin, Travancore and Mysore being the principal areas. Mysore alone produces about half the total coffee grown in India. The sowing and transplanting is done during the rains, the harvesting being done between October and January.

MILLETS Millets are an important food-crop particularly in Central and South India. Many varieties are grown of which two are the most important—the Bajra, a kharif crop and Jowar, both a rabi and a kharif crop.

PULSES Pulses of which a large number are cultivated are an important class of foodstuff in India. Many of the pulses are *rabi* crops of which gram is important. Of the *kharif* varieties the most important is arhar. Pulses are grown everywhere and often mixed with cereals. Other kinds of pulses are largely grown all over the country.

LINSEED Linseed is an important oil seed grown in India. The cultivation is fairly extensive and it is grown in Bengal Bihar Orissa Central Provinces United Provinces Bombay Punjab and in many South Indian and Central India States. The sowing is done between August and October and the harvesting between January and April.

RAPE AND MUSTARD The cultivation of rape and mustard is extensive, and Northern India contributes a bigger share than the South. This is a *rabi* crop. The sowing is done between August and October and the crop is harvested between January and April.

SESAMUM Sesamum or til is not localized in any particular area and is grown extensively. Principally this is an autumn crop though a *rabi* variety is also grown in some parts. The sowing time is between January and February for this variety and between May and July for the more usual variety. The autumn variety is harvested between October and December and the other variety between May and July.

CASTOR-SEED Castor seed is generally cultivated in Bombay Madras, Central Provinces and Berar U P Bihar Orissa and Sind. There are two varieties. The *kharif* variety is sown during May and June and the *rabi* variety during September to November. The harvesting is done between January and February and March and April respectively.

GROUNDNUT Groundnut is chiefly grown in Madras Bombay Central Provinces and Berar and in the South Indian State of Hyderabad. The sowing season is during May to August. The harvesting is done usually between November and January. A summer variety is grown in Madras.

COTTON India is the second largest producer of raw cotton in the world contributing about 15 per cent of the world total. Raw cotton is an important item in the export list and usually accounts for not less than 40% of the total value of raw materials exported out of India. In quality and strength Indian cotton is inferior to those of U S A Egypt and East Africa. For certain types of yarn even Indian mills have to depend on cotton imported from abroad. The principal cotton producing provinces and States in India are Bombay Presidency Madras Presidency C P & Berar U P, and the Punjab Bombay States Baroda and Hyderabad and Central India States. The area under cotton in India covers such a wide climatic range that the season for planting and picking are divergent in different parts of the country and while in the Punjab and Sind the crop is almost entirely irrigated elsewhere it depends for the most part upon the sufficiency and the timeliness of the monsoon rainfall. There are two varieties mainly cultivated. The sowing is extended from March to August for both varieties and the harvesting is done between October and April. In certain parts of South India the sowing may continue as late as December and the harvesting as late as July. India used to export a large quantity of cotton to Japan.

JUTE Jute is practically a monopoly of India. Jute growing is confined almost entirely to the Ganges Brahmaputra delta in Bengal and Assam in Cooch Behar State and some parts of Behar and Orissa. Alluvial

deposits brought up by irrigation enable the growth of crops year after year without expenditure on manure. Jute is generally sown from March to May and harvested from July to September. The demand for jute in the world market is based upon the fact that no other cheaper fibre is obtainable for bagging agricultural produce. The cultivation of jute has during the last 14 years or so increased by leaps and bounds. In 1874 the area under jute was below one million acres. The average area for the 5 years ending 1913-14 was estimated at a little more than 3 million acres. In 1913-14 (i.e., in the pre-war year), the acreage was no less than 8,252,200. Since 1922 there had been a contraction in the acreage of jute cultivation. During 1924-25 there was however a welcome recovery from post-war depression. But the world economic depression of 1930-31 had a very depressing effect on the cultivation of jute. In 1931 the acreage and production of jute receded to the low figure of 7,862,000 acres and 8.5 million bales of 400 lbs each respectively. Since 1933 signs of improvement have been visible. In recent years the Government of Bengal have sought to raise the price of jute by (i) trying to restrict the acreage under cultivation and (ii) later by controlling the price of jute. These two measures have produced some effect but the results have not been very encouraging. (See Agricultural Statistics). Of the non food crops in India, jute is one of the most important. Jute in normal years constitutes about 20 to 25 per cent of the total exports of India.

RUBBER. Rubber is grown principally in South India being mostly localized in Travancore which accounts for about 78 per cent of the total area under cultivation. Madras, Cochin and Coorg come next in order of area. The present War has given substantial stimulus to rubber production.

Agricultural Statistics

DISTRIBUTION OF AREA IN BRITISH INDIA

Provinces	(Cultivated)		(Uncultivated)		Forests
	Net area actually sown	Current fallows	Culturable waste other than fallows	Not available for cultivation	
Ajmer Merwata	837,133	174,290	203,165	899,251	96,762
Azam	6,295,796	1,601,597	18,826,570	4,577,400	4,163,497
Bengal	24,723,100	4,640,603	5,753,822	9,649,315	4,462,690
Bihar	19,223,400	8,966,506	5,123,672	6,294,848	6,606,945
Bombay	28,715,313	5,009,274	698,868	5,722,963	8,286,129
C. P. & Berar	24,387,804	3,805,214	15,992,870	4,899,410	15,857,023
Coorg	144,675	164,667	11,690	859,474	231,760
Delhi	213,444	11,161	61,806	78,502	
Madras	32,082,814	9,450,803	10,137,675	14,804,210	19,178,221
N. W. P. Province	3,109,079	576,056	2,851,700	2,687,062	852,892
Orissa	6,447,285	1,796,964	3,671,049	6,211,439	2,637,763
Punjab	27,236,877	8,693,782	14,164,936	13,021,970	1,975,319
Sind	5,140,479	4,873,249	3,899,612	17,348,276	717,671
United Provinces	26,171,073	2,637,756	9,989,955	9,887,964	9,274,595
Total	218,428,890	45,892,636	91,963,763	92,441,606	68,001,897

ESTIMATED AREA UNDER AND YIELD OF CROPS IN
BRITISH INDIA

	Yield 1939-40* 000 s omitted tons	Area 1939-40 1 000 Acres
Food grains		
Rice	24 550 (20 970)	70 101
Wheat	8 925 (8 091)	26 128
Barley	1 981	6 101
Jowar	4 512	21 677
* Bajra	2 020	18 862
Maize	2 118	5 768
Gram	8 085	11 690
Other grains & pulses		28 817
Other food-crops (including fruits vegetables spices etc)		
Sugarcane	4 894 tons (5 439)	6 772
Coffee	17,424 lbs	8 629
Tea	409 883 lbs (421 076)	96
Linseed	403 tons	788
Sesamum (til or junjli)	838 tons	2,488
Rape & Mustard	1 104 tons	2 198
Groundnut	2 827 tons (2 727)	8 538
Cocconut		5,538
Castor	44 tons	660
Other oilseeds		407
Cotton	8 981 bales (8 972)	18 844
Jute	9 648 bales (5 831)	8 119
Other fibres		775
Indigo	5 cwts	87
Opium		7
Tobacco	449 tons	1 181
Fodder crops		10 467
Rubber	8 789 lbs	

ALL-INDIA CROP FORECASTS 1944-45 & PRODUCTION FOR 1943-44

(000 s omitted)

Crop	Estimated acreage 1944-45	Estimated out turn 1944-45 Tons	Acreege 1943 44	Yield 1943-44 Tons
Rice	78 475	(a)	79 960	80 608
Sugar-cane	4 024	(a)	4 119	5 696
Wheat (1943-44)	88 740	9 690	84 417 (b)	11 082 (b)
Jute	2 060	5 434 bales	2 639	7 004 bales
Cotton	12 957	(a)	20 420	5 072 bales
Rape & Mustard (1943-44)	5,484	9.5	5 901 (b)	1 070 (b)
Linseed (1943-44)	8,518	895	3 406 (b)	410 (b)

* Figures in brackets 1940-41 yield

(a) Not available (b) 1942-43

IRRIGATION

Normal rainfall in India is very markedly uneven. While Konkan, Malabar districts Assam and Bengal enjoy sufficient quantities of rainfall for agricultural purposes, Sind the Frontier Provinces and major part of the Punjab, C P and U P receive very scanty rains. This inequality in the distribution of rainfall makes artificial water supply a crying necessity in many parts of the country. As the Irrigation Commission of 1901-1903 pointed out 'between the area in which the annual rainfall is invariably sufficient and that in which it is so scanty that no agriculture is at all possible without irrigation system there lies a tract of nearly a million square miles which without the aid of irrigation is exposed to the uncertainty of season and to the scourge of famine'. The total area irrigated in British India in 1939-40 was about 55 million acres. This represented about 20 per cent of the total cropped area of the country. (See Tables)

As a result of the findings of the two Famine Commissions, the Government of India took up in right earnest an extensive programme of railway-construction and irrigation works and the excavation of irrigation canals in provinces like the Punjab U P C P Sind and North West Frontier Provinces. In most of these provinces irrigation has been a paying concern to the Government. In Bengal however irrigation is hardly productive or remunerative. But as was pointed out by the late Sir Daniel Hamilton the Bengal Government might profitably undertake a programme of draining away the masses of water logged in numerous marshy places known as *bils*. This draining programme if put into effect would have achieved two distinct results. It would have driven away the scourge of malaria and it would have made available for cultivation a large area of water logged marshes. With the introduction of Montagu Chelmsford Reforms irrigation was made a provincial subject and under the present constitution it continues to be so.

Irrigation works are broadly classed as productive and unproductive. Productive works are those the revenue derived from which covers the interest on the capital out lay within 10 years of the construction of the works. The net interest earning of irrigation works in British India (productive and unproductive works taken together) was 6.52 per cent of the capital at charge in 1932-40 which stood at Rs. 154 crores. But if we eliminate unproductive works from these figures then the interest earning on capital at charge would stand at 8.87 per cent.

There are various indigenous methods of irrigation undertaken generally by individuals such as small tanks, wells, temporary obstruction to divert water from stream on to the fields. Well irrigation is very common in this country. As far back as the beginning of the present century there were approximately two million and a half of irrigation wells which irrigated some 12 million acres of cultivable land. The irrigation works undertaken by the Government consist mainly of tanks, canals and barrages. The latter are artificial obstructions to the course of rivers with a view to deepening the volume of water within these rivers. The success which irrigation has achieved in India evidently stands on its own merits. Irrigation has converted barren tracts of land in the Punjab, U P and Sind into fertile regions. The production of wheat and sugarcane has increased during the present century by at least 50 per cent over the last century and irrigation more than anything else which the Government has done is responsible for this increased production.

ARPA UNDER IRRIGATION IN BRITISH INDIA IN ACRES 1929-40

IRRIGATION

239

Province	Total area acres	Area Irrigated					Total area irrigated
		By Canals		By wells	Other sources		
		Govt	Private				
Ajmer Merwara	251 014			7 993	68 604	98	76 745
Assam	7 607 112	228	852 670	1 400		900 461	651 749
Bengal	80 2 8 400	253 004	288 097	1 009 982	89 193	465 125	2 081 902
Bihar	29 260 800	692 278	917 237	1 418 672	481 845	1 715 625	5 220 767
Bombay	23 418 878	288 025	78 284	108 004	7 00 470	25 915	1 215 049
C P & Berar	27 184 285		1 182 082		161 800	60 182	1 380 124
Coorg	149 216	8 124		1 829			4 468
Delhi	247 088	48 012		879	41 864		90 745
Madras	26 280 212	3 791 897	150 518	9 021 255	1 911 618	921 237	8,505 660
N W P P	2 905 447	897 991	888 660		79 781	73 265	983 577
Orissa	7 005 958	360 195	52 865	249 938	8 480	757 040	1 997 963
Punjab	23 946 800	11 405 798	458 878	81 523	4 721 922	161 292	16 767 444
Sind	5 628 677	4 157 415	37 541		59 489	992 004	4 610 429
United Prov	45 162 675	3 762 151	45 453	17 162	5 807 186	2 538 264	11 970 230
Total	244 574 657	25 1 05 408	3 886 416	5 966 888	18 402 192	6 514 790	54 945 288

LIVE STOCK IN INDIA (1940-41)

	000 s Omitted	
	British India	Indian States
1. Bulls and Bullocks	46,855	17 078
2 Cows	86 445	15 966
3 Buffaloes (males)	4 911	1 370
Cow Buffaloes	14 084	6 761
4 Sheep	28 520	20,541
5 Goats	39 254	20 115
6. Area under Fodder crops	10 465	8,117 (1935-37)

The Co operative Movement

By the middle of the last century two notable Germans Raiffeisen and Schulze-Delitzsch had introduced and popularized in Germany two distinct types of banks for giving relief to the poor in Germany. The object of Raiffeisen Societies was the relief of agricultural indebtedness and that of Schulze-Delitzsch Societies was the relief of other classes of poor people particularly poor artisans. In 1892 Sir Frederick Nicholson, who had been deputed to the Continent to study and report on co-operation reported to the Madras Government on the possibility of introducing land and agricultural banks in Madras. The Government of India also began to take a lively interest in the problem of agrarian indebtedness. The Government of Lord Curzon passed the first Co-operative Societies Act in 1904 and laid the foundation of the co-operative movement in India. For the first few years the movement was slow in its progress. The Amending Act of 1917 however gave an effective stimulus to the movement by providing for central financing agencies such as Central Co-operative Banks and Provincial Co-operative Banks. In 1925-26 there were 69 016 societies with 2,877,550 members and with a total working capital of Rs. 58 crores. These figures increased to 94 242 4 849 609 and Rs. 91 crores respectively in 1930-31 and to 124 237 5 628 949 and Rs. 95 47 75 000 respectively in 1941.

The existing structure of the co-operative movement in India is given below.

I At the apex of the whole movement in a province there is the Provincial Co-operative Bank which works both as a provincial financing agency and an agency for absorbing the surplus funds of other societies in the province such as Central Co-operative Banks and primary societies agricultural or non-agricultural. The Provincial Co-operative Banks attract large deposits from the public and absorb and utilize the surplus funds of the primary and central societies in the province. The working capital of these banks is usually very large and they sometimes get accommodation in the shape of loans or guarantees from provincial Governments. In 1939-40 there were 8 such banks

with a total working capital of over Rs 18 crores. There were two such Banks in Indian States—in Mysore and Hyderabad respectively.

II Just below the provincial bank are the *Central Co-operative Banks* located in important places such as at subdivisional and district headquarters and centres of business, and the supervising and guaranteeing unions formed by the union of a number of primary societies. Central Co-operative Banks tap the middle class and rich people and lend only to the co-operative societies within their jurisdiction. They also guide and supervise the primary societies in their jurisdiction. In 1939-40 there were 935 Central Co-operative Banks with a total working capital of Rs 89.5 crores.

III *The Primary Societies* consist of two types: the agricultural and non-agricultural societies. Both the types comprise different classes such as credit societies, sale societies, irrigation societies, etc. But in both the types, credit societies form an overwhelming majority both in number and working capital. The agricultural societies or the rural or Raiffeisen societies work on the following principles: (a) only the inhabitants of a particular village or locality may become the members of such a society; (b) the working capital is supplied mostly by Central Co-operative Banks and very few primary agricultural societies issue share capital; (c) each and every member of such a society has individually and collectively with other members unlimited liability for all the debts of the society; (d) all profits of such societies are carried to a permanent reserve fund which can never be divided among the members, though in some provinces a maximum of 25% of the profits may be spent for the benefit of the public of the locality where the society is located; (e) loans are granted only to the members of the society for productive purposes alone and usually the loans are for short terms varying from 6 months to 1 year; (f) the office-bearers of the society are honorary workers; (g) the society can accept deposits from non-members but cannot lend money to them. The other types of agricultural societies are only a few in number and are far from popular as yet. But the main principles of collective security and unlimited liability are there. The non-agricultural societies or the urban or Schulze-Delitzsch Societies greatly differ from the agricultural type. They are more akin to a joint stock company than to an agricultural society. They work on the following principles: (a) they draw their working capital by issuing shares to the members of the society from deposits from members and non-members; loans from Central Co-operative societies and other societies; (b) the member's liability is limited; (c) the members are entitled to dividends; (d) though deposits are accepted from the public, loans are granted only to the members of the society; (e) loans are granted on the collective security of the loanee and usually two other members of the society.

The Government does not usually offer financial assistance or accommodation to the movement, though in matters of audit, propaganda and supervision the Government takes a very prominent part. Almost every Provincial Government has now a Co-operative Department with a Registrar and his staff and offices. Incidentally it must be pointed out that unlike in other countries of the world, the co-operative movement in India was introduced and fostered exclusively by the Government which exercises rigid control over the movement in all its strata. But the working capital of the movement is supplied exclusively by private individuals, societies or banks. At the beginning of the movement, the Government supplied a few lakhs of rupees of working capital.

Statistics of the Co-operative Movement

NUMBER MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCIAL POSITION OF
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN BRITISH INDIA (1939-40)

	<i>Central</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>	<i>Non agricultural</i>
Number	985	104 007	13 718
Members	204 991	3 727 761	1 601 849
<i>Working Capital in Lakhs of Rupees</i>			
Loans from persons other societies and banks	3 074	1 554	19
Share capital	300	875	548
Deposits by members		107	779
State aid	60	7	51
Borrowing of land mortgage banks and societies		535	339
Reserve	510	726	839
<i>Total</i>	3 949	3 801	2 438

LOANS ISSUED to members
and other societies

1 743

579

1 486

Total for 1941—Working capital Rs 99.5 crores and loans issued during 1941 were Rs 40.9 crores

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN INDIAN STATES (1939-40)

	<i>Central</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>	<i>Non-agricultural</i>
Number	146	14 981	3 047
Member	30 835	463 148	292 312
<i>Working Capital in Lakhs of Rupees</i>			
Loans from persons and other societies	168	129	56
Share capital	89	78	96
Deposits by members		17	96
State aid	51	2	4
Borrowings		40	
Reserve	56	111	53
<i>Total</i>	314	372	335

LOANS ISSUED to members
and other societies

55

55

192

Total for 1941 working capital Rs 10.9 crores, and loans granted to members Rs 2.9 crores

The operation of the Land Mortgage Banks and Societies in India during 1939-40 was as under

Number of banks or societies	--	243
Number of members	--	92,430
Share capital	Rs.	41 lakhs
Debentures from the Public and Government	Rs.	231 lakhs
Deposits	Rs.	9 lakhs
Reserve and other funds	Rs.	10 lakhs
Loans	Rs.	316 lakhs
Total of Working capitals	Rs.	67 lakhs
Loans made to individuals	Rs.	60 lakhs
Loans made to banks and societies	Rs.	50 lakhs
Profit	Rs.	1.1 lakhs.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN BRITISH INDIA (1939-40)

Provinces	Central Banks	Agricultural Societies	Non-agricultural Societies
Madras	295	11,911	2,033
Bombay	153	4,171	979
S. Ind.	55	1,012	339
Bengal	123	34,929	3,073
U. P.	78	15,084	786
Punjab	121	19,816	5,165
Bihar	60	7,486	215
Orissa	26	2,527	173
C. P. & Berar	42	4,542	800
Assam	21	1,249	210
N. W. F. Province	4	801	64
Ajmer Merwara	10	570	164
Coorg	14	251	44
Delhi	1	250	129
Hyderabad & adjacent administered areas	1	--	25
Total	985	104,007	19,713

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

We cannot measure the access of the strength which an industrialised India will bring to the power of the Empire. mere traders with an outlook of less than a generation ahead may be disposed to regard each new source of manufacture as a possible curtailment of their established sources of profit. But each new acquisition of wealth increases the purchasing power of the whole and changes in the configuration of trade that disturb individuals must be accompanied by a total increase in its value which is to be the good of the whole."—*Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Indian Reforms*

Compared to agriculture manufacturing industries in India occupy a minor position as a means of livelihood. But there was a time not far off in

the past when, relative to other countries of the world India was advanced in industries. Those were the days of cottage industries when unnumberable small industries lay scattered all over the country. Many of the Indian villages were self sufficient economic units the village artisans producing all the necessaries of the village.

MODERN INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

Upto the year 1921 the Government of India in sympathy with the Home Government pursued a policy of *laissez faire* with regard to industrial development in India. When foreign commodities were distributed all over the country with the help of the newly introduced railways and steamers the Government of India allowed the innumerable small industries scattered all over the country to die out. But from the ruins of the old industrial system arose a new order represented by the cotton industry of Bombay Presidency, the jute industry on the banks of the Hooghly, the iron and steel industry of Jamshedpur and the coal mining industry of Bengal and Bihar. The position up to the outbreak of the war of 1914-18 was this: the jute industry was in a thriving condition as the world demand for manufactured jute had been on the increase ever since the establishment of jute mills in Bengal. The cotton mills in Bombay Presidency and a few others in Bengal and elsewhere were somehow keeping themselves going on in the face of world competition. The old and primitive sugar industry in different parts of the country had almost died out. The iron and steel industry at Asansol and the new works at Jamshedpur were somehow dragging themselves on in a moribund condition. The outbreak of the Great War (1914-18) acted as an effective barrier against the influx of foreign commodities into India and Indian industries without exception reaped high profits from rising prices and shortage of import commodities. The famous Industrial Commission of 1912 which had been appointed by Lord Hardinge made the following observations: (1) Though India was rich in raw materials and industrial possibilities, deficiency of her industrial system rendered her liable to foreign competition in times of peace and serious danger in times of war. (2) Indian labour was inefficient and capital was inert. (3) The people of the land had not developed the right tradition for industrialism. (4) Active intervention on the part of the Government was therefore necessary for developing and guiding the industrial activities of the country. The outbreak of the war in 1914 threw all these proposals to the background. During the war of 1914-18 the Government for the first time realized what importance and strength an industrialized India might lend to the Empire. The Fiscal Commission appointed in 1921 stressed on the following points: (1) It was necessary that India should follow a protectionist policy as distinct from a *laissez faire* policy. (2) A permanent body to be known as the Tariff Board was to be constituted for examining and determining the claims of Indian industries to protection or bounties. (3) The Government of India should follow a policy of discriminating protection to Indian industries.

The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission and a Tariff Board was appointed in 1924. During the period 1925-44 Indian Industries—particularly iron and steel, cement, cotton, textile, sugar, cement and paper mills—have made phenomenal progress under the policy of Discriminating Protection adopted by the Government. No one could some 15 years ago imagine that India would be producing sugar sufficient for Indian consumption. The industrial position in India

has taken a definitely better turn since the year 1936 when panicky rumours of world war and hoarding of industrial products by various States in the world including the British Empire opened up wider and wider scope for Indian industries. The present war has kept up this healthy tone of industrial production in India. India is now faced with the problem of supplying 100 per cent of her necessities of paper and clothes from home manufacture and she is already supplying 5% of what she needs—and which during these days of war represents cent per cent of her consumption.

PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN INDIA—1933-40

Industry	Production in 1,000 tons	Industry	Production in 1,000 tons
Pig Iron	1,574	Alum	83,855
Iron casting & Manufacture	129	Aluminium Sulphate	144,765
Steel Ingots	1,070	Ammonium Sulphate	20,062
Iron ore	673	Ferrous Sulphate	85,714 cwt
Patented Steel	404	Magnesium sulphate	71,777
Portland Cement	1,170	Sodium Sulphate	26,453
Sugar	25,840,541 cwt	Jute Manufactures	1,276,923 tons
Matchbox	21,970,104 gross		8,782,417 152 yards
Wheat flour	16,810,547 maunds	Paper	1,274,152 725 pieces
Paints	656,443 cwt	Cotton Yarn	1,416,267 tons
Hydrochloric Acid (ordnary)	9,145	Cotton Mill Products	1,051,450,000 lbs
Sulphuric Acid (ordinary)	19,053		8,741,709 doz.
Sulphuric Acid ()	214,603		

Mining Industry

During the present century it has been established beyond doubt that India's latent mineral wealth is full of rich possibilities. India had once a comparatively efficient and well-developed metallurgical industry but with the advent of cheap foreign imports these old industries have been extinct. Later western methods of extraction have been profitably employed in many mineral industries of the land. The coal mining industry of Bengal and Bihar has for the last 75 years or so become well developed and during the present century these mines have been able to supply all the growing needs of India. The discovery of rich iron ores in Mayurbhanj and elsewhere in Orissa and C. P. opened up a new chapter in the mining and industrial history of India. Hitherto large iron and steel industry could not be set up as sufficient quantities of coal and iron ores were not found within practicable vicinity of each other. The working of the iron ores in the Orissa States by the now famous Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. of Jamshedpur has demonstrated that very big industries of the most up-to-date type can be developed and worked in India. The principal minerals of India in order of their importance are coal, iron, manganese, gold, silver, zinc, copper, mica, kerosene and petroleum. With the separation of Burma from India, silver, kerosene and petroleum have ceased to be important Indian productions. Some kerosene and petroleum are however extracted from Assam mines. The quantity and value of the principal minerals extracted from Indian mines in 1938 are given below.

* Figures for 1937-38

MINERAL PRODUCTS IN INDIA IN 1938*

Products	Quantity (000's omitted)	Value (1 000 Rs)
Coal	23 845 tons	1 00 424
Gold	811 ounces	80 475
Petroleum	8 782 gallons	16 548
Chromite	44 tons	683
Copper ore and matte	289 tons	8 241
Iron ore	2 744 tons	4 857
Manganese ore	968 tons	89 295
Mica†	123 cwts	4 205
Silver	22 ounces	80

Apart from the minerals enumerated above, India produces a large variety of other products of minor importance, such as tungsten, lead diamond graphite, paraffin wax, borax, etc

COAL

Indian coal deposits are classified mainly according to two geological divisions the Gondwana coalfields, and the Tertiary coalfields the bulk of the coalfields belonging to the former class Jharia and Ranigunge the two principal coalfields in India account for over 70% of the total output The first working of the Ranigunge mines began in 1890 whereas the working of the Jharia mines dates from 1897 The Bokharo and Giridih fields in Bihar Pench Valley fields in C P and Singareni fields in Hyderabad State occupy the next positions of importance The mines in Assam and in the Mainwall district in the Punjab contain considerable deposits of tertiary coal Until very recently Indian coal was exported in large quantities to countries like Ceylon Straits Settlements Hongkong United Kingdom and other countries But from 1933-34 down to 1935-36 exports had progressively diminished It was immediately before the outbreak of the present war that the export trade and prices of coal seemed to improve But the exports of bunker coal (i.e. coal shipped for use of steamers) has remained steady during this period The internal consumption of coal however has been on a steady increase during the last 10 years The average annual consumption is above 20 million tons of which about 7 million tons are consumed by Indian railways India may be said to be self sufficient in coal and if she imports small quantities of coal every year the reason is that there are many ports and industrial areas where foreign coal is obtainable at cheaper rates than Bengal and Bihar coal In 1935 the total quantity of coal mined in India was 23 million tons valued at Rs 10 6 crores It has been estimated that the consumption of coal per head of population was 06 ton in 1935 as against 05 ton in 1933 and 06 in 1934

Coal Trade in recent years The supply of wagons for the transport of coal is controlled by the Coal Wagon Supply Committee which body allots wagons to different collieries on representation from railways and collieries. Coal trade has moreover been much helped by the establishment of Indian Coal Grading Board which is responsible for maintaining the standard of coal and for issuing shipment certificates. The production of coal has steadily increased in India during the last 7 years Increase in industrial activities for the few years before and during the present war is mainly

* Figures for later years not available † Only dressed mica.

responsible for an increasing demand for coal. The following figures show the production of coal in recent years.

Year	Production in 1,000 tons	Average price per ton at pit	
		Rs.	as.
	23,017	2	13
1935	22,612	3	12
1936	25,086	8	2
1937	23,843	8	12
1938	27,769	8	9 ½

IRON ORE

Deposits of iron of good quality have been proved to exist in different parts of India and India is now only next to the United Kingdom in the British Empire as a producer of iron and steel. The iron and steel production in India has been on the increase till 1929. Due to the trade depression of 1930-31 there was a marked decrease in Indian output of iron and steel. But since 1932 there has been steady increase in production. During 1936-38 India had exported large quantities of pig iron and iron ore the chief markets for pig iron being Japan, China, United Kingdom and United States of America. Iron ores of good quality are mined from Mayurbhanj State in Orissa and Raipur district of the Central Provinces. There are good iron ores in Mysore State, but due to the absence of coal mines in the vicinity of iron mine the iron and steel industry has not been developed on a very large or satisfactory scale. The present war however has improved the prospect of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. The quantities of iron ores mined in India for eight years up to 1938 are

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1935	2,065,992	1935	2,864,297
1936	2,429,555	1936	2,526,931
1937	1,849,825	1937	2,810,831
1938	1,614,883	1938	2,743,675

MICA

Before the War of 1914-18 India used to contribute about 60% of the world production of mica. But during the last War mica mining was considerably developed in Brazil and India's importance as a mica-mining country in the world has since then diminished. All the mica mined in India is muscovite though very small quantities of flogopite mica is obtained in Travancore mines. Mica mines occur in the district of Hazaribagh, Monghyr and Gaya in Bihar, in Nellore in Madras, in the Eraniel taluk of Travancore and in the Hassan district of Ajmer. The average production of mica is about 600,000 tons. India exports large quantity of mica every year, the average quantity and value of the exports being about 100,000 cwt., and £500,000. The production of dressed mica in 1938 was 40,82,483 cwt.

MANGANESE ORE

India is the largest producer of manganese in Asia and one of the largest producers in the world. Manganese mining dates back to 1892 in which year the Viragapatam mines commenced work. Since then mines have been

discovered in Madras Presidency and C P and the output and exports of the mineral had been on the increase. The C P mines account for the largest proportions of Indian production though the Madras productions are considerable. Normally India exports large quantities of manganese ore to the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries. The consumption of manganese ore by Indian iron and steel industries has considerably increased during the last twenty five years. But since 1930 there had been a sharp decline in the production of the ore owing to sharp fall in its price. Usually India exported manganese ore of the average value of £500,000 per annum. Since 1930 the export trade also fell off. The production of manganese increased with a spurt as it were in and since 1935 since which year world demand for iron and steel has increased by leaps and bounds. In 1937 Indian mines produced 1,051,594 tons of ore valued at Rs. 4,29,53,068. The production for certain years up to 1939 are given below.

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1928	978,449	1936	818,442
1929	994,279	1937	1,051,594
1930	829,948	1938	967,929
1931	587,844		

IRON & STEEL MANUFACTURES

The principal manufacturers of iron and steel are 1. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., 2. Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., 3. Steel Corporation of India Ltd., 4. Mysore Iron & Steel Works and 5. Bengal Iron Company Ltd. Of these the first is the largest and the biggest steel factory not only in Asia but in the British Empire. The Bengal Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. which was established in 1875 produces cast iron pipes, castings, sleepers and chairs for railway lines. The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. which was floated in 1907 commenced work in 1911 and had a good time during the war of 1914-18 when the company obtained large contracts for supply of steel from the Government of India. Except for a few years before 1924 and for 1931-32 the company's progress has been very satisfactory. Steel plates, corrugated sheets, rails, joists, pig iron etc. are largely produced in Tata's works. The Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. of Asansol produces pig iron, steel, ferro-manganese. The latest steel factory in India is Steel Corporation of India Ltd. which is already a profitable concern.

The production of both pig iron and steel has been on a very steady increase since 1933 and since 1936 the exports of Indian pig iron have risen sharply. In 1937-38 India exported 629,208 tons of pig iron valued at Rs. 2,69,69,000. During the past few years the United Kingdom has made heavy purchases of Indian pig iron. Japan used to be our best customer of pig iron. The present war and the years preceding it saw an unprecedented rise in the production of iron and steel in India. The manufacture of steel in India has been encouraged by the imposition of discriminating protective duties on the imports of steel into British India since 1924 when the Government of India introduced for the first time the policy of discriminating protection.

Since 1924 Steel Industry in India has had an onward progress under the discriminating protection offered by the Government of India. During the worst years of Trade Depression (1930-1931) the production of iron and steel

1911. But since 1905 increasing demand for Indian iron at home and abroad and increasing home demand for Indian steel have made iron and steel industry one of the most profitable business in India. During the present war and for two years preceding the war the industry has had a boom. The import of steel from the United Kingdom has been severely curtailed while demand for steel for war production purposes and ordinary home consumption has risen by leaps and bounds.

Iron and Steel Production

(In 1000 tons)

	Raw iron	Steel ingots	Semi-	Finished steel
1914-15	1,345	634	75	51
1915-16	1,510	689	71	606
1916-17	1,551	661	73	618
1917-18	1,646	923	719	668
1918-19	1,556	977	771	725
1919-20	1,839	1,070	872	804
1920-21	1,909	1,253	—	925

SUGAR INDUSTRY

India was probably the original home of sugarcane. The area under sugarcane in India is larger than in any country in the world. But the average yield per acre has been so low and the demand from a population that is largely vegetarian so great, that the country had to depend on an increasing extent on the import of foreign sugar and until recently India's specialty in fact had proved Java's opportunity. Due to the increasing adoption of improved varieties of sugarcane the average yield per acre has been advanced in recent years. The demand for imported sugar in Indian markets has undergone a remarkable change since the grant of protection to the sugar industry in 1923 as a result of which the Indian industry has developed its production steadily. The imports of sugar in India in 1927-28 and 1928-29 were 940,000 tons and 228,000 tons respectively. This shows how rapid progress the industry had made in India under state protection.

The production of sugar in India in 1928-29 was about 8 lakh tons below the normal consumption requirements of the country. It was about 80 per cent less than in the season 1925-26 and about 40 per cent less than in 1927-28. The causes of the short production were— a reduction in the area under cane, the low yields of cane per acre, owing to diseases and insect pests and the poorer quality of the cane available for crushing. Owing to the short production in 1928-29 and the consequent opening stocks there was acute shortage of sugar in the country and prices began to move up. The average price of the best grades of Indian factory sugar (factory del very basis) was Rs. 12 per maw in May 1929. With prices at such a high level it became possible for India to import sugar from Java to fill the gap in home production. Imports from Java during the year were 218,255 tons. According to some sources, imports from Java were in excess of requirements. But owing to a general improvement in world sugar prices, it was possible to effect realisation of a part of the Java sugar for shipments to destinations in the Near East. With the extension of War in the Far East imports from Java have been totally stopped and India has now to supply 100% of her demand for sugar.

The Tariff Board recommended continuance of protection at the existing rate of Rs 7-4-0 per cwt till the 31st of March 1946. The Government was unable to accept the Board's recommendation and it was decided that protection should be at the reduced rate of Rs 6-12-0 per cwt for 2 years from 1st April 1939. The rate of protection for the remaining period would be determined after further inquiry. As has been noted elsewhere India is self sufficient in sugar. The future of the sugar industry however can be much brightened up by the introduction of cheap transport of molasses for agricultural manure and by the establishment of plants for manufacture of power alcohol as a by product of sugar industry.

SUGAR COMPANIES (J S) IN BRITISH INDIA

Year	No	Paid up capital in lakhs of Rs
1930-31	82	201
1932-33	106	236
1945-36	190	742
1936-37	196	926
1937-38	171	943
1938-39	175	1 030
1939-40	163	1 164

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN INDIA FROM CANE GUR AND KHANDSARI CONCERNS

Year	No of factories that produced sugar direct from cane	Production of sugar direct from cane (tons)	Production of sugar refined from gur (tons)	Production of khandsari sugar (tons)	Total (tons)
1923-24	27	89 800	28 200	200 000	318 000
1924-25	29	119 900	29 700	200 000	450 000
1925-26	32	159 600	62 000	250 000	471 600
1926-27	57	290 200	78 000	275 000	643 200
1927-28	112	454 000	64 000	200 000	718 000
1928-29	130	678 100	48 600	150 000	776 700
1929-30	137	982 100	47 900	125 000	1 155 000
1930-31	127	1 111 400	25 600	100 000	1 237 000
1931-32	136	980 700	17 200	125 000	1 122 900
1932-33	139	850 600	15 800	100 000	966 400
1933-34	145	1 242 000	50 000	125 000	1 417 000
1934-35	148	1 095 000	50 000		
1935-36	150	1 070 700			
1936-37	151	1,199 400			

COTTON INDUSTRY

The Great War of 1914-18 gave a powerful incentive to the growth of cotton mills in India as the imports of cotton manufactures had fallen and the Indian mills, particularly the Bombay mills reaped a harvest of good profits. The price of cotton manufactures during the war period went up stiffly. The

Indian mills which before the outbreak of the war had somehow kept themselves going on found days of prosperity. On the conclusion of hostilities in 1918 enormous orders for cotton mill machinery were placed by Indian mills and during 1923-25 a large number of cotton mills were established in different parts of India. The tariff policy of the Government of India with regard to cotton manufactures was not liberal. There was only a revenue custom duty of 2½% *ad valorem*. Under Free Trade Convention the Indian mills had to pay excise duty on their production at 2½% *ad valorem*. Later, due to increased necessity for revenue import duties on cotton manufactures were gradually raised up to 25 per cent *ad valorem*. This gave much relief to Indian mills. Shortly this duty was declared to be a protective duty. But in spite of the protection of enhanced duties Indian cotton mills somehow managed to progress in the teeth of keen foreign competition, particularly from Japan. The period 1920-32 was very unfavourable for cotton industry in that it was the period of world trade depression and the demand for cotton manufacture had fallen considerably in India and in the world at large.

To-day the Indian mills are supplying 100% of the country's need of mill made cloth. The Sino-Japanese war had to some extent diminished the keen competition offered by Japanese yarns and Japan-made woven goods and the present war has considerably affected imports from Manchester. Indian mills have therefore now good prospects and if the present war be a prolonged one this prosperity will continue. The extension of war to the Far East has entirely closed the Indian market to Japanese cotton goods. The demand for products of Indian mills has therefore intensified to the maximum. The average consumption of clothes in India is about 15 sq yds per head as 33 in Canada, 30 in Malaya, 21 in Japan, 64 in U.S.A., and 35 in the United Kingdom. The total Indian production of piecegoods in 1939-40 was about 4,370 million yards. One of the healthy signs in recent years has been that the industry is not localized in Bombay Presidency but is being spread to provinces like Bengal, U.P., Madras and the Punjab.

A large proportion of the cotton used by Indian mills is imported from Egypt, East Africa and U.S.A. The extension of war in the Far East, the shortage of shipping facilities, and the restriction on imports of cotton from U.S.A. due to exchange control—these have created a serious situation for Indian mills. Since September 1941 there has been an increasing shortage of imported cotton. Indian mills in most cases cannot use short staple cotton which is commonly produced in India. The import of yarn from Japan has been totally stopped. The net results of the above have been an acute shortage of cotton goods in India and an abnormal rise in the prices thereof.

It is, however, noteworthy that the production of yarn by Indian mills had increased during the 10 years from 1930-31 to 1939-40 from 667 million lbs. to 1,234 million lbs. Of the latter figure, Bombay Mills produced more than 40% in 1939-40.

Since the outbreak of the present war and particularly after Japan's entry into the present war there has been a steep rise in the prices of cotton yarn and clothes. The principal causes of this persisting rise in price are—(a) inflation, (b) shortage of yarn and clothes, (c) speculation. The third named cause appears to have been effectively eliminated with the Government of India making a rule in May 1943 for liquidation of stocks of clothes in mills, shops and godowns within certain time limit. [See index number of Prices of certain groups.] Since September 1944 there has been acute shortage of cotton

goods in India. This has compelled the Government to commandeer the supply and distribution of cotton goods (Read *Cloth Famine in India in 1943-45*.)

PRODUCTION OF YARN IN 1939-40

Yarn	British India Million <i>lfs</i>	Indian States & Foreign Territory Million <i>lfs</i>
Counts 1 to 20	58	188
Counts 21 to 30	265	46
Counts 31 to 40	146	11
Counts above 40	75	7
Wastes etc	14	1
Total	1 031	203
Total for British India Indian States and Foreign territories		1 234 millions <i>lfs</i>

PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES OF ALL COUNTS OF YARN IN 1939-40

	Production in Million <i>lfs</i>		Production in Million <i>lfs</i>
Madras	174	C P & Berar	61
Bombay	557	Ajmer Merwara	13
Bengal	48	Delhi	85
U P	125	Bihar	25
Punjab	16		

COTTON MILLS PRODUCTION

	1930-31	1936-37	1940-41	1943-44
Piecegoods (million yards)	1 581	8 572	4 209	4,842
Million <i>lfs</i>	267	782	981	1 185
Yarn Million <i>lfs</i>	660	1 051	1 849	1 600

DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON MILL PRODUCTION IN PROVINCES (1939-40)

The respective shares of different provinces in the production of cotton goods are in 1000's of *lfs* — Madras 24 807 Bombay 494 611, Bengal 48 548 United Provinces 70 248 Punjab 17 918 C P & Berar 25 153, Ajmer Merwara 6 751 Delhi 25 809 Bihar 1 977 Sind 8 Total—710 820, 000 *lfs*

COTTON MILLS NUMBERS, LOOMS AND SPINDLES 1893-40

Province	Number of Mills	Number of Looms	Number of Spindles	Paid-up capital in Crores of Rupees
Madras	65	5,623	1,270,116	4.6 and £51,643
Bombay	212	125,075	5,259,776	20.4
Bengal	20	9,129	4,55,578	2.8
U. P.	74	10,731	6,44,254	2.2
Punjab	13	2,551	66,748	.3
C. P. & Berar	11	6,578	367,294	3.5
Ajmer Merwara	8	1,428	52,550	.3
Delhi	5	2,774	111,150	1.6
Bihar	2	312	10,251	.2

For India—Total

1893-40	325	167,725	8,408,106	44.4 and £51,643
1930-31	561	153,491	7,665,486	23 and £51,643

Ind. in States of

Foreign Territory	65	23,795	1,255,003	6.4 and £16,550
				Pr. 10,000,000

JUTE MILLS

The first power mill in India to spin jute started work at Barisal near Serampore (Bengal) in 1855 and the first weaving mill at Patanagar in 1857. The industry progressed steadily until 1915 when there was a temporary setback owing to a too rapid increase in the number of looms. Since then the record is one of almost uninterrupted progress. Hand weaving has in consequence altogether died out but the hand spinning of jute twines is still carried on as a cottage industry throughout the jute growing areas. The number of mills at work increased from 21 in 1882-84 to 107 in 1885-87 while the nominal capital of jute mills increased from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 27 crores and £3 million and \$75 million dollars, the number of looms increased from 55,000 to 67,929 while the number of spindles increased from 83,000 to 1,230,463. The consumption of raw jute in Indian mills is more than half the total jute produced in India the actual figures of Indian mill consumption for 1927-28 is 7,255,235 bales of 400 lbs. each. Practically all the mills in the neighbourhood of Calcutta are on the banks of the Hooghly the only mills outside Bengal being 3 in Madras Presidency 2 in Bihar and Orissa and 1 in U. P.

Since 1906 Jute Trade in India has been in a thriving condition due to progressive increase in world demand for jute and jute manufactures. By 1923-24 there was a boom in the trade due to war scare and with the outbreak of present war shipment of jute and jute manufactures had been on an increasing scale. The fixing of the minimum price of jute by the Government of Bengal and the restriction on jute cultivation enforced by the Government of the province have put jute cultivation on a stable basis so far as the cultivators are concerned. But the outbreak of the present war has been a greater windfall to those engaged in jute trade and cultivation.

At certain periods during the war the future quotation for jute had reached Rs 90/ per bale of 400 lbs. The extension of war in the Far East has however, discouraged jute trade and jute shipments, as facilities for shipping jute abroad have decreased.

In 1939-40 there were 101 Jute Mills in India of which 94 were in Bengal. The total paid up capital of Jute Mills in India is Rs 20.70 crores £2.8 millions and \$8.75 millions. In 1940-41 and 1942-43 the total quantities of jute manufacture (including twist and yarn) were 1,107,000 tons and 1,247,000 tons respectively.

JUTE MANUFACTURES 1939-40

	Tons	Mill cm yds	Million pieces
Twist and yarn	69,917		
Canvas	8,701	8	
<i>Gunny Bags</i>			
Hessian	161,650	7.0	729
Backing	614,558	1,447	615
<i>Gunny cloth</i>			
Hessian	881,779	1,437	
Backing	42,677	101	
Other manufactures including rope and twine	8,727		
Total 1939-40	1,276,900	8,713	1,374
Total 1932-35	1,011,161	1,229	628

PAPER INDUSTRY

During the last decade Indian paper industry has achieved remarkable expansion. The demand for writing, printing and other types of paper has been on the increase during the last 25 years and Indian mills have not failed to take advantage of the expanding market. With the outbreak of the present war paper mills in India have been confronted with the problem of meeting a sudden increase in demand. The spreading of war to Scandinavia, Finland, Holland and Belgium about the major sources of the supply of mechanical and a large variety of ordinary paper. Indian paper mills have therefore, been strenuously endeavouring to cope with the situation created by the war and working under maximum pressure. Luckily for India, a number of new paper mills have been started and it can be expected that in near future India will be self-sufficient in the supply of paper and board. Due to shortage of foreign supply the price of paper in India has risen very high and the Indian mills are reaping a good harvest of profit.

PAPER INDUSTRY STATISTICS (PAPER, 'BOARDS, ETC.)

Year	No of mills	Paid-up capital in lakhs of Rs	Production in 1000 cwt	Import in 1,000 cwt*
1925-26	17	105	951	2,636
1936-37	23	105	972	2,718
1937-38	18	170	1,076	3,000
1938-39	21	248	1,183	2,532
1939-40	22	249	1,416	2,200
1940-41			1,739	---
1942-43			1,821	---

Mechanical wood pulp has not yet been manufactured in India with the result that though there is now a famine for cheap mechanical papers, local mills have been unable to take advantage of the situation and the demand is being met with ordinary paper. The cost of paper production has considerably increased owing to rise in the price of chemicals and other ingredients necessary for manufacture of paper. From the middle of 1940 paper scarcity in India has intensified and by the autumn winter 1941-42, famine conditions and prices prevailed in the market. The Government have however taken elaborate measures for controlling prices and distribution of paper in India and have to a great extent succeeded.

MINOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES†

Cement Industry In 1937-38 India produced 1,167,894 tons of cement. Since 1934, the industry has shown an upward tendency in production. The industry is mainly localized in Bihar and C. P. India has already been independent of the necessity of depending on imported cement and is expected in near future to enjoy exportable surplus. During the last ten years Indian cement production has more than doubled itself. Productions for 1940-41 and 1942-43 are 1,727,000 tons and 2,153,000 tons respectively.

Salt Industry Salt is manufactured in large quantities in the maritime areas of Bombay, Madras and Bengal though some considerable quantities of rock salt are extracted in the Punjab, North West Frontier Province, and elsewhere. The maximum total of salt production in India may be estimated at about 50 million maunds per year. The production of salt has greatly increased, while imports have fallen off in recent years. In 1939-40 the total production was 43 million maunds.

Woollen Industry The industry is particularly localized in the Punjab, Kashmir, and U. P. In 1939 there were 41 woollen mills with an aggregate paid up capital of over Rs. 1 crore for India.

Film Industry Though one of the latest Indian industries, the film industry has achieved very quick growth during the last decade. At present about 50,000 persons are earning their livelihood from this industry and the total capital invested in this industry may be estimated to be above

* Since the middle of 1940 imports of paper have severely fallen off and at present only a small quantity of newsprint is imported under Government control from U. S. A. and Canada.

† Detailed figures of production after 1937-38, not available

Rs 20 crores. The cities of Calcutta and Bombay, with their suburbs, are the principal centres of this industry.

Matches. India now produces nearly all her requirements of matches. In 1940-41 not less than 22 million gross of match boxes or booklets were manufactured in India. The figure for 1942-43 is 14.8 million gross.

POWER PRODUCTION IN BRITISH INDIA

In million units

	1938-39	1941-42	1942-43
Domestic Consumption	143.4	183.2	
Commercial small light & Power	91.6	109.7	
Industrial Power	1,194.2	1,603.6	
Street lighting	89.2	92.5	
Tramways	44.1	46.3	
Electric Railways	156.2	315.2	
Miscellaneous	14.2	110.9	
Total Energy sold	1,631.8	1,956.8	2,416.0
Total Energy generated	2,004.4	2,655.2	2,714.3

1943-44—Total energy sold 2,586 and total energy generated 2,896.5

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

The principal characteristics of India's foreign trade are (1) more than 90% of it is sea-borne trade, (2) India's imports mainly consist of manufactured goods and her exports of raw materials or semi-manufactured goods, (3) normally there is every year a favourable balance of trade. Before September 1931 gold was an important item on the import list. But since England went off gold standard and the rupee exchange was linked to the sterling in September 1931, the position has been reversed. Since that time India has been exporting huge quantities of gold every year. But the import of silver has not been affected. Favourable balance of trade is a necessity for India in that we are to pay out every year a large amount of money to foreigners as Home Charges interest and profits on foreign investment in India and sundry other payments. Before Sept. 1931 a large proportion of the favourable balance of trade used to be employed in buying gold and silver. As the tables appended to this section will show, the United Kingdom is our biggest individual customer and on our part we are the biggest customers of U.K. goods. But in normal times we purchase from U.K. more than we sell, whereas in our transaction with other countries we usually enjoy a favourable balance of trade.

BALANCE OF TRADE

	Average for 5 years ended 1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
Exports	181	204	187	238	188
Imports	187	165	167	178	110
Re-export		10	12	15	7
Net Balance of Trade	+44	+49	+42	+80	+85

DIRECTION OF TRADE

	1933-34			1943-44		
	(In Lakhs of Rupees)			(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance
	(exclud- ing re- exports)	(exclud- ing re- exports)	(exclud- ing re- exports)	(exclud- ing re- exports)	(exclud- ing re- exports)	(exclud- ing re- exports)
I. BRITISH EMPIRE						
1. United Kingdom	46.49	55.51	+9.02	23.87	60.19	+36.32
Percentage	37.5	36.1		25.1	37.2	
2. Burma	24.85	10.02	-14.83	2	—	-2
3. Ceylon	1.78	5.03	+3.25	3.51	14.23	+10.72
4. Australia	2.41	2.97	.56	4.22	18.31	+14.09
5. Canada	.91	2.14	1.23	2.52	4.93	+2.41
6. South Africa	.25	1.49	1.24	2.73	9.00	+6.27
7. Other countries	12.57	8.14	-4.43	18.65	25.82	+7.17
Total British Empire	82.58	85.27	-2.69	57.01	122.51	+65.50
Percentage to Total Trade	58.1	57.4		47.0	64.5	
II. FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
1. United States	9.78	18.52	+8.74	18.23	40.23	+22.00
Percentage	6.4	8.5		15.5	20.2	
2. Japan	15.11	14.59	-.52	—	—	—
3. Egypt	2.19	1.23	-.96	11.19	2.98	-8.21
4. Iran	3.42	.78	-2.64	27.26	1.72	-25.54
5. Other Foreign Countries	25.22	47.72	+22.50	4.70	25.71	+21.01
Total Foreign Countries	65.77	77.43	+11.66	61.84	70.63	+8.79
Total Trade	1,48.35	1,62.70	+14.35	1,18.85	1,93.14	+74.29

COMPOSITION OF TRADE

	1933-34		1942-43		1943-44	
	Rs. Crores	Percent- age	Rs. Crores	Percent- age	Rs. Crores	Percent- age
Food	24.00	15.7	7.72	6.9	8.12	6.8
Raw Materials	23.18	21.7	51.25	47.0	23.94	23.6
Manufactured Articles	92.73	60.8	49.83	44.8	45.12	25.0
EXPORTS						
Food	27.45	23.8	43.61	25.0	43.74	27.9
Raw Materials	15.23	45.1	45.21	23.2	25.72	25.6
Manufactured Articles	20.72	20.0	99.38	50.5	105.23	60.4

FOREIGN TRADE BY VALUES

IMPORTS

	1938-39	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Grain, pulse and flour	18,76	15,02	81	1,48
Sugar	46	1,08	9	-
Oils, vegetable, mineral and animal	15,82	21,85	27,79	86,83
Cotton, raw and waste	8,51	15,84	15,42	17,53
Wool, raw	62	2,77	2,95	4,02
Chemical, drugs and medicines	5,52	8,78	6,83	7,26
Dyes and colours	4,06	6,46	5,43	6,88
Machinery	19,72	18,78	10,53	11,39
Cotton, yarns and manufactures	14,15	6,79	1,86	1,54

EXPORTS (Including re-exports)

Grain, pulse & flour	7,60	10,70	7,10	2,81
Tea	23,29	89,60	81,71	87,63
Oils, vegetable, mineral and animal	1,05	2,68	1,44	84
Seeds	12,10	10,57	10,52	11,15
Cotton, raw and waste	24,82	17,90	5,59	7,49
Jute	13,40	10,42	9,02	6,82
Hides and skins, raw, tanned or dressed and leather	11,82	16,91	9,26	14,08
Metals	2,07	4,23	1,90	1,74
Cotton, yarns and manufactures	7,67	35,00	46,95	42,60
Jute manufactures	26,28	58,90	55,41	49,46

INDIA'S INTERNAL TRADE

The following figures indicate the weight of commodities which were handled for internal trade.

(Figures in thousands of maunds)

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Coal and coke	449,855	496,499	480,640
Cotton, raw	11,966	18,681	18,978
Cotton piecegoods	11,077	11,293	12,761
Grain, pulse and flour	181,272	148,833	180,162
Hides and skins, raw	2,678	3,882	2,348
Jute, raw	81,497	82,767	28,078
Gunny bags & cloth	5,219	5,484	5,856
Iron and steel bars, sheets, &c	41,594	41,591	44,101
Oilseeds	60,062	43,772	89,849
Sugar	24,470	15,550	20,623
Total	760,010	607,696	778,631

RAILWAYS IN INDIA

Short History In 1845 the Court of Directors of the East India Company agreed to build railways in India and wrote to the Governor-General accordingly. In 1849 three experimental lines were sanctioned viz. (i) from Calcutta to Ranigunj (120 miles) (ii) Bombay to Kalyan (33 miles) and (iii) Madras to Arakonam (20 miles). The first railway train to move in India was along the second of these lines i.e. from Bombay to Kalyan and on the 18th day of the month of April 1853. The railway between Calcutta and Pandua was opened on August 15 1854. In the next few years the following eight companies were floated in England (i) East Indian (ii) Great Indian Peninsula (iii) Madras (now absorbed by the Madras and Southern Marhatta and South India) (iv) Bombay Baroda and Central India (v) Eastern Bengal (vi) Calcutta and South Eastern (later merged in the Eastern Bengal) (vii) Scinde Punjab and Delhi (absorbed by the North-Western) and (viii) Great Southern of India (later South Indian) Railways. The contract was that the East India Company (or Secretary of State for India) would provide with the land and guarantee interest on the capital outlay according to the market rate and that the Government would retain half of any surplus profit in any half year. The usual period of lease was 99 years but the State reserved the right to take over any line after 25 or 50 years upon certain terms. But as the expectations in regard to profits were not in all instances reached the original policy had to be given up and in 1869 the decision was reached to raise the capital required for railway construction in India by direct State agency and to make working expenditure a charge on current revenues. The Government also surrendered the right of preemption at the end of 25 years in case of certain guaranteed lines in exchange for the right to half the surplus profits in any half year. Later on when the Famine Commission appointed after the great famine of 1877-78 remarked that the railway construction in India was still 5,000 miles short of the mileage required to meet the consequences of the famine an attempt was again made to attract private capital under guarantee. The general practice in respect of guaranteed companies formed before 1869 and since 1891 has been to terminate the contracts at the earliest possible date. Since 1860 the Government has been exercising wide control over the methods of railway working and the Government can take possession of the lines under specified terms if it will repay at par the capital of the companies. A table follows showing earlier conditions of the original eight lines.

Lines	Date of first Contract with Govt.	Opening date of the first part	Mileage covered at the end of years		
			1853	1863	1868
Great Indian Peninsula	1849	April 18 1850	194	653	475
East Indian	1849	August 15 1854	141	987	1,258
Madras	1852	July 1 1856	95	447	678
Bombay Baroda	1855	Feb 10 1860	—	185	206
Scinde Punjab and Delhi	1855	{ May 13 1861 April 10 1861	—	150	408
Eastern Bengal	1858	Sept. 29 1862	—	110	114
Great Southern India	1858	July 15 1861	—	79	168

A list follows of some other lines and their first opening days

1856	July 1	Madras and South ern Marhatta	1877	May 1	Burma
			1880	April 6	Bengal Nagpur
1860	May 23	South Indian	1884	April 2	Bengal and North Western
1861	May 18	North Western			
1863	June 24	Jodhpur	1884	Oct 12	Rohilkhand Kumaon
1874	Oct 9	Nizam	1895	July 1	Assam Bengal

Main Divisions The principal broad divisions are three firstly five railways owned and worked by the State viz., the North Western, the Bengal and Assam the East Indian, the Great Indian Peninsula and the Burma Railways secondly four owned by the State but worked on its behalf by companies enjoying a guarantee of interest from Government viz., Bombay Baroda and Central India, Madras and Southern Marhatta Bengal Nagpur and South Indian Railways and thirdly some lines owned by private companies some of them being worked by the owning companies and some by the State or by companies working State-owned system viz., the Bengal and North Western and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways etc. There are also a number of lines owned by Indian States or District Boards. The length of the Indian railway system as on 31st March 1940 was 41,156 miles. The standard gauge is 5' 6", but for reasons of economy metre gauge (3' 11"–3' 8") was adopted in 1870.

The Government Control The Indian Railways Act of 1890 vested the Government of India with certain general powers over all railways in India and all railways for which the Government had to provide fund had been submitting their annual programme to the Railway Board until 1922. The Railway Board prepared their annual programme of capital expenditure to be sanctioned by the Secretary of State and the Government of India and made budget provisions according to the sanction. The Railway Finances were separated from the General Finances of the Government of India in 1924 and in 1926 the powers to sanction capital expenditure on new and open lines up to £1,125,000 accrued to the Governor General in Council. Improvements and developments were extensively taken up in later years which had to be curtailed for financial stringency. The money for capital expenditure on railways could only be found with a higher rate of interest and consequently improvements became unprofitable. Some of the company-managed railways viz. Burma E. I. C. I. and Southern Punjab were taken under State-management at this time.

The Railway Board The Railway Board at present consists of Chief Commissioner, a Financial Commissioner and a Member. Its reorganized Constitution has been based on the principles underlying the Acworth Committee Report of 1921. Besides preparing the railway programme, the Railway Board is empowered to formulate questions of policy and economy and to settle disputes. The Board of Directors in London of Companies working the Indian railways communicate through their Agents in India. The India Office controls the actions of these Boards by a Government Director. Under the Government of India Act 1935 the executive authority of the railways has to be exercised by a Federal Railway Authority, the appointment of the President of that body resting with the Governor General. The act also provides for the Railway Fund Railway Tribunal etc.

Railway Statistics

CAPITAL AT CHARGE AND EARNINGS

Year	Total route mileage	Capital at charge to end of year (crores of Rs)	Percentage of net earnings on capital at charge	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings
1928-29	40 9.0	8.81	5.72	62.77
1929-30	41,075	8.48	4.49	64.73
1930-31	41 184	8.49	4.34	64.44
1931-32	41 155	8.53	4.61	64.76
1932-33	41 082			
1933-34	40 477			
1934-35	40,525			

RAILWAY STATISTICS 1939-40

Ownership	Mileage	Capital at Charge (In crores of Rs)
State Railways worked by State	15 618	454
State Railways managed by Companies	14,035	292
Other lines	11 445	197
Route mileage opened for traffic at end of 1939-40		
Broad Gauge (4 3/4")		21 154
Metre Gauge (2' 6")		15,590
Narrow Gauges (2' 6") and (2' 0")		4 108
Total Route mileage		41 156
(In crores of Rs.) Capital at charge to end of year		848
Gross earnings		107
Working expenses		71
Net earnings		36
Percentage of net earnings on capital at charges		4.61
Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings		66.75
No. of passengers—		858
1st Class		3 929
2nd Class		17 588
Inter Class		518,523
3rd Class		
Total (in 000's)		529 573
Average rates charged per mile		
1st Class		17.4 pias
2nd Class		8.59 pias
Inter Class		4.07 pias
3rd Class		2.97 pias
Weights carried		92 179 000 tons.
Average rate charged per ton per mile		6.93 pias

RECENT STATISTICS

	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
Route Mileage	41 062	40 477	40,525
Gross earnings (Rs Lakhs)	12 636	14 469	16 788
No of Passengers (000's)	575 181	623 163	627,333
Goods carried (000 s tons)	92 780	96,995	95 238
No of Passengers (mile millions)	19 933	22 020	24 196
No of Goods (ton miles millions)	25 389	28,043	28 107

Railway Finance

	<i>In Crores of Rupees</i>		
	1943-43 <i>Accounts</i>	1943-44 <i>Revised</i>	1944-45 <i>Budget</i>
I Receipts and Expenditure			
Gross Traffic Receipts	1 55 49	1 78 50	1 82'00
Total Working Expenses	84 26	1 08 58	1 14'00
(a) Net Traffic Receipts	71 22	69 92	67'72
(b) Net Miscellaneous Receipts	1 88	2 70	3 24
Net Revenue (a b)	73 10	72 62	70'96
Interest charges	28 03	28 85	28'75
II Surplus	45 07	43 77	42 21
Contributions to General Revenues	20 13	21'27	21'37
Contributions to Railway Reserve Fund	8 86	11 50	10 84
Repayment of the loans from the Depreciation Fund	21 83*		—
Total expenditure charged to capital	23'96	14 62	23'70
Total expenditure charged to Depreciation Fund	4 95	11'02	23'00
III Capital at charge at the end of the year	7 72 52	7,67 24	8 08'04
IV Depreciat on Reserve Fund	51 84	52 07	57'23
Net accretions during the year	7 85	5 86	5'88
Closing Balance†	82 07	87'93	82'05

LABOUR IN INDIA

The problem of Indian labour is not merely the problem of industrial labour. Apart from the wage-earners in factories the wage-earners in the field and in small cottage industries and workshops which are not enumerated as factories and which do not come under the benignant provision of factory laws or labour laws number millions. There are more than 15

* Includes Rs. 6 30 crores transferred from the Railway Reserve Fund

† Includes Rs. 9 lakhs on account of loans to branch line companies and also Rs. 31 lakhs on account of investments in branch line shares. In 1942-43 these amounts were transferred to the Railway Reserve Fund investment account

million industrial workers in India but of these only some 2 millions are factory workers. If we include the 81 million landless agricultural labourers it would appear that labourers in India are a major class and their welfare is a mass or national problem. Labour in India is a new force. It is only since the war of 1914-19 that labour in India is a new force. It is only has begun to assert itself and make its existence felt. The industrial labour— the wage-earners—form a microscopic minority in India. Prices and cost of living in India had risen enormously during the last war but after the war the rise in prices did not only persist but attained heights unprecedented in India. In 1920 began industrial strikes which spread with the rapidity of an epidemic throughout 1921 and persisted with violence during 1922-23. During 1921-25 more than 1,000 strikes occurred in India. Under the Act of 1919 in place in 1921 at no Labour as a political force in India has been recognized in both the Constitution Act of 1919 and 1935. Under the Act of 1919 in all the provincial legislatures labour had nominated members but under the Act of 1935 labour has been granted representation on provincial legislatures. Under the auspices of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations the Government of India had been taking keen interest in various labour problems in India and attempting to bring conditions of working hours in line with the conditions in progressive countries of the world. The two decades following 1924 is the year when the first Workmen's Compensation Act was passed marked the rise growth and organization of labour movement in India and a series of legislations guaranteeing Sunday benefits and privileges to Indian labour was passed both by the Central and the provincial legislatures in India.

LABOUR IN RECENT YEARS

The first Factory Act was passed in 1861 and the second in 1901. But there was no further advance in factory legislation during the next twenty years. By the Act of 1911 the hours of male adult workers were for the first time restricted by law and more extensive provisions relating to health and safety were introduced. Then came the Great War of 1914-18. The rising prices and profits and the general discontent led to increased consciousness of power and a growing unwillingness to accept disagreeable conditions of work had done much to open the eyes of our workers to the conditions of work outside India and our Government also sent representations to the first International Labour Conference which met at Washington in 1919.

The Factories Act of 1922 (amended by the Acts of 1925, 1926 and 1924) prescribes a daily as well as a weekly limit to the hours of work in factories the law also insists on certain conditions with regard to ventilation, light and temperature being observed to secure workers against danger to health or serious discomfort and also provides for rest intervals and a weekly holiday. Some provinces have passed Maternity Benefit Acts by which leave of absence is granted to women workers for a certain period before and after confinement while all the provinces have appointed Factory Inspectors. Some provinces have made rules requiring the provision of first-aid appliances, sterilizing dressings, etc. for the benefit of workers who may get hurt in spite of all precautions. The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1925 (as amended in 1929, 1931 and 1933) provides that the worker or his family should be compensated for certain kinds of injury or death while on duty according to a fixed scale.

There were few industrial disputes in India during the last century. It was in the second decade of the present century that the strike came to be

regarded as an ordinary weapon of industrial warfare, the strike situation was very serious immediately after the conclusion of the Great War but the next few years were comparatively quiet. The millowners however tried to introduce rationalization and new methods of work and there were several big strikes in 1924. The next year was a very important year in the history of our labour movement. The All India Communist workers were arrested and tried at Meerut and 26 workers were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment on 16th January 1928. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour arrived in India on 11th October and a Court of Inquiry was set up in Bombay which recommended the constitution of a joint tribunal of arbitration to which a dispute could be referred after a strike.

The central organization of the trade union movement in India namely the All India Trade Union Congress (which had been inaugurated in 1920 and to which most of the important unions in this country were affiliated) met for its tenth annual session in November 1929 at Nagpur and passed several important resolutions but some moderate workers seceded from this organization and set up a separate federation called the Indian Trades Union Federation. In 1935 however a Joint Committee of the two organizations viz. the All India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation (1935) was formed with a view to promoting unity which has only recently been achieved.

In 1931 the Royal Commission's Report was published. Some of its recommendations are very valuable indeed. The Indian Factories Act based on the Royal Commission's recommendations was passed into law in 1934, the Factories (Amendment) Act 1940 passed by the Government of India was brought into operation from 9th April 1940. Provincial autonomy was established in 1937 and Congress Ministries were set up in several provinces. In Bombay Bihar C P and U P Committees of Inquiry were appointed to examine existing levels of wages and conditions of employment and to make recommendations. The various Boards and Committees made several recommendations some of which were accepted. The labourers representatives in the Bombay Legislative Assembly however very vigorously opposed the Industrial Disputes Act of 1938 as it sought to deprive the workers of their fundamental right to strike work. A one-day strike was organized on the 7th November and the police had to open fire on two occasions. Yet this Act is regarded by some as perhaps the most advanced piece of labour legislation ever attempted in this country. Several Labour Inquiry Committees have recently been appointed in the various provinces. The Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee in October 1937, the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee in November 1937 (with Dr Rajendra Prasad as Chairman), the Central Provinces Textile Labour Inquiry Committee in February 1938, and the Bihar Labour Inquiry Committee in March 1938 (again with Dr Rajendra Prasad as Chairman).

The outbreak of War in September 1939 affected all the principal industries in India and all her industrial workers. Everywhere millowners had been trying to reduce costs of production but with a great demand for commodities of all varieties prices began to rise and factory employees began to demand increases in wages in the form of dearness of food or war allowances. Discussions were held with the object of securing agreement on the extent of relief to be granted. Some reasonable concessions were granted. A Committee of Inquiry was appointed in C P and it recommended that a dearness

allowance should be granted to the workers. In Bombay too the Government appointed Industrial Courts and Boards of Conciliation. In most cases dearness allowances have been granted. In other parts of the country also various similar measures were adopted. Under national Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance 1940 passed on 25th June of the same year the Central Government was empowered to constitute National Service Labour Tribunals in different parts of the country for finding necessary workers for notified factories. In order to effect co-ordination in Labour Legislation the Labour Member of the Government of India held conferences in Calcutta in January 1941 and the Agenda comprised several benevolent labour legislations including Trades Dispute Act. These conferences were followed by Labour Ministers Conference held at New Delhi and presided over by the Labour Member of the Government of India.

War & Indian Workers The Government Railway authorities and owners of big factories and industries provided during 1942-45, dearness allowances on an increasing scale to workers in response to the all round rises in prices of essential commodities. Increased provision for A. R. P. protection in factories where necessary and for supply of food-stuff at moderate prices are two other mentionable measures taken by industrial employees under inspiration and pressure from the Government.

Labour in Indian Mines and Railways etc. The Indian Mines Act of 1923 (as amended in 1935) has introduced certain changes in the conditions of employment of labour in the mines. There are some Mines Boards of Health which look after the health of the labour force. All railways workshops come under the Indian Railway (Amendment) Act of 1930 which gave effect to the Government's statutory obligations under the International Labour Conventions. The Tea Districts Pigrant Labour Act 1932 is based on some of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour. In August 1937 was published the programme of the Congress Ministry in Bombay regarding the welfare of the industrial worker. "They visualize the development of a comprehensive system of social insurance and have under consideration the feasibility of legislation for the grant of leave with pay during periods of sickness in the hope that it will pave the way for a sickness insurance. There are considerable difficulties in the way of introduction and enforcement of social insurance in India."

The Indian trade union movement has grown stronger and stronger during the last few years. Still its progress in India is not comparable with the progress in the west. The labour force is heterogeneous in character and effective combination is very difficult indeed. Gradually however matters may be expected to improve in all these respects. At the 18th session of the All India Trade Union Congress held in Bombay on the 26th September 1940 the General Council passed a number of resolutions dealing with various questions concerning the Congress. As regards India's attitude towards the present war the General Council expressed the view that participation in the war if it did not result in the establishment of freedom and democracy in India, will not be to the benefit of India or to the benefit of the working classes. The invasion of Russia by Germany in June 1941 had profoundly affected the attitude of Indian Labour to the present war. There appear to be waves of anti-Axis feelings among labourers of all classes in India and a consciousness that the defeat of the Axis powers is to the best interest of labourers.

Read Sections on Communist Party of India, The Radical Democratic Party and Indian Federation of Labour.

TRADE UNIONS NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND INCOME

<i>Year</i>	<i>No of trade unions registered</i>	<i>Membership</i>	<i>Income (including balance carried over from previous year) Rs</i>
1928-29	75	181 077	
1929-30	104	242 855	892 707
1930-31	119	219 115	722,192
1931-32	181	235 693	958 865
1932-33	170	297 869	1 119 986
1933-34	191	208 071	1 034 119
1934-35	218	244 918	1 090 046
1935-36	241	268 326	1 244 927
1936-37	262	257,808	1 060 105
1937-38	420	390 112	1 318 774
1938-39	555	399 159	1,382 176
1939-40	667	511 188	1 121 797
1940-41	711	519 832	1 212 927

FACTORY LABOURERS IN BRITISH INDIA

<i>Year</i>	<i>No of Factories</i>	<i>Average daily attendance</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No of Factories</i>	<i>Average daily attendance</i>
1894	815	319 810	1930	8 143	1 523 802
1910	2,559	792,511	1936	9 823	1 652 147
1914	2 936	950 978	1937 (a)	8 990	1 678 869
1918	8 486	1 122 922	1938	9 743	1 737 765
1926	7 251	1 518 391	1939	10 466	1 751,137
			1940	10 900	1,844 400
			1941		2 436 766

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA (1921-39)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of disputes</i>	<i>Number of workpeople's involved</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of disputes</i>	<i>Number of workpeople's involved</i>
1921	369	600 851	1932	118	129 099
1922	278	435 484	1933	146	164 938
1923	213	301 044	1934	159	220 606
1924	183	312 462	1935	145	114 217
1925	184	270 423	1936	157	169 029
1926	128	186 811	1937	379	647 601
1927	129	191 655	1938	399	401 075
1928	203	506 851	1939	406	409 189
1929	141	532 016	1940	322	452 539
1930	148	196 801	1941	694	772 658
1931	166	203 008	1943	716	525 088

(a) Since 1937 Burma figures excluded

INDIAN CURRENCY

The history of Indian currency practically dates from the year 1835 when the present rupee was made a standard coin and the standard measure of value for all the British possessions in India. The history of Indian currency may be divided into several periods.

I 1833-1893 Silver Standard During this period, the exchange value of the rupee was determined with reference to the gold value of the silver content of the rupee. The exchange value of the rupee therefore, widely fluctuated in response to the fluctuation in gold price of silver. After 1870 there was a sharp fall in the price of silver, consequent upon the demonetization of silver by some of the European countries and the abolition of bimetallic standard. An enormous fall in silver prices resulted in heavy depreciation of the rupee exchange. The Government of India underwent severe monetary losses in remitting Home Charges. It was in this state of things that the famous Herschell Committee was appointed to recommend measures for establishing a stable currency in India. The Committee (1893) recommended the stoppage of free coinage of silver in order to create an artificial scarcity of rupees in India and suggested that 1s 4d. (gold) should ultimately be the exchange ratio for the rupee.

II 1894-1900 Period of Transition Indian mints were closed but the fall in the price of silver could not be arrested nor the exchange value of the rupee could be stabilized. But in the course of a few years the desired results were obtained and there was a scarcity of rupees in India and a rise in the exchange value of the rupee followed. By 1898 the rupee exchange had slowly risen to about 1s 4d. It was at this stage that the Government of India appointed the Fowler Committee for recommending measures for establishing a gold exchange standard in India. The Fowler Committee recommended that (1) The rupee ratio was to be Rs 1 16 4d (gold) (2) Sovereigns were to be minted in India and freely exchanged with rupees at Rs 15 per sovereign. (3) The rupee was to continue to be an unlimited legal tender. Government of India introduced a currency system which was effective from 1900 the main features whereof were (1) India had a gold exchange standard the rupee exchange being maintained at 1s. 4d (gold) by making available gold exchange in London to remitters in India and by supplying in India rupee exchange to remitters in England. The exchange rate was maintained between the two specie points 1s. 5½d. and 1s 4½d. In maintaining the above exchange rate the Government of India had to build up gold or sterling reserves in London and rupee reserves in India.

III 1901-1916 The Gold Exchange Standard With the exception of the years 1907-08 the gold exchange standard worked admirably. It maintained a rising level of industrial production in India and stability of internal prices. But owing to the outbreak of the war in August 1914, both Indian currency and exchange were put to severe strain. Hitherto the Government of India had issued gold at the rate of £1 = Rs 15 but with the outbreak of the war the issue of gold was stopped. The gold exchange standard was maintained up to the end of 1916, when it was suspended owing to the fact that balance of trade in favour of India had been so enormous that rupee resources of the Government were insufficient to cash all the drafts on India.

IV 1916-1920 Silver Standard Due to rise in the price of silver and also to nervous hoarding of gold and silver by the people of India it was found more and more difficult to supply sufficient rupees for financing the increasing trade and commerce in India during a period of rising prices. India, therefore, reverted to the silver standard. After the end of hostilities the Government of India attempted to re-establish gold exchange standard.

V 1920-31 Temporary Gold Exchange Standard On the recommendations of the Babington-Smith Committee of 1920 the Government of India fixed the exchange ratio for the rupee at 2s gold in 1920. Meanwhile England went off gold standard with the result that sterling began to depreciate heavily in terms of gold and dollar. Rupee began to appreciate in terms of sterling with every fall in its purchasing power.

VI 1921-26 Transit on The price of silver had in the meantime risen so high that the Government of India found it expedient to give up gold exchange standard and leave everything to itself. The rupee exchange fixed at 2s (gold) had meanwhile risen to 2s 6d sterling and taking advantage of this favourable exchange Indian traders and businessmen began to place heavy orders in England for sundry manufactured articles and Indian exports were severely discouraged. This produced the natural reaction viz depreciation of exchange. In 1921 it reached 1s 8d and eventually 1s. But very soon the demand for Indian materials and agricultural produces rose and the exchange began to rise step by step till in 1925 it reached 1s 6d sterling. At this stage England again linked her currency to gold.

VII 1927-31 Gold Bullion Standard The rupee became equal to 1s 6d (gold). The Government of India appointed the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Exchange the Hilton Young Commission. The main recommendations of the Commission which published its report in 1926 were that 1 Rupee was to be stabilized at 1s 6d gold. 2 India was to have a gold bullion standard the Government of India undertaking to sell and purchase gold at fixed prices. 3 A central bank of issue which was to act both as a Government's bank and a banker's bank was to be established. The Commission made some other minor recommendations. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Commission the rupee exchange was stabilized at 1s 6d (gold) and the Government of India undertook to sell and buy gold at fixed prices and gold bullion standard was sought to be established in India by the Currency and Coinage Act of 1927. But there was some flaw in the Act the Government of India could at their option give sterling exchange in place of gold bullion. This clause gave the Government the power to convert the gold bullion standard into a sterling exchange standard whenever necessary.

VIII 1931 to Date Sterling Exchange Standard When England went off gold standard in September 1931 the Government of India by notification absolved themselves of the responsibilities of giving gold for rupees and currency notes and fixed the exchange at 1s 6d (sterling). Thus the gold bullion standard gave place to sterling exchange standard which is still at work. The maintenance of the exchange at 1s 6d sterling has been entrusted to the Reserve Bank of India since it was established in 1935 and the Reserve Bank of India maintains the exchange by buying sterling or sterling exchange as and when necessary. The present standard has worked favourably in spite of the exigencies of war and an unprecedented inflation of our Paper Currency during the present war.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY

Indian paper currency was introduced as early as 1862 under an Act of the preceding year. The Rt Hon James Wilson, a famous economist and Finance Member of the Government of India had formulated the scheme of a paper currency for India. Up to the year 1914 the Indian paper currency was modelled on the fixed fiduciary principle. The fiduciary portion of the issue was small. Whatever currency note was to be issued beyond the fiduciary limitation was to be backed by gold coins or rupees or gold and silver bullion. It was only after the outbreak of the war of 1914-18 that the fiduciary issue began to be gradually increased till it reached the maximum mark of Rs 12 crores. By an act of 1923 the currency was in a way linked to the Indian money market by the provision that in a busy season the Currency Office might advance up to Rs 12 crores to the Imperial Bank of India against internal bills of exchange. The paper currency system underwent several changes in the course of the next few years. But in general the fixed fiduciary principle was observed. With the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India the monopoly of note-issue was given over to the Bank.

The present currency system comprises the silver rupee, the notes of different denominations issued by the Reserve Bank of India—both unlimited legal tenders—and subsidiary coins such as 8a, 4a, 2a, 1a, 1 pice and 1/2 pice pieces. The subsidiary coins are all token coins and limited legal tender. The rupee, the standard of value in India, is itself a token coin containing 165 grains of silver and 15 grains of alloy. After the outbreak of the present war and particularly after the collapse of France in June 1940 there were great demands for whole rupees and the Government of India found themselves compelled to introduce Re 1 notes and quaternary rupees, half rupees and quarter rupees.

NOTES IN CIRCULATION & ASSETS OF PAPER CURRENCY

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Gross circulation	Gold	Rupee coin	(Assets)			
			Held in India	Held abroad		
			Govt of India securities	Gold bullion	Sterling securities	
1935-36	195.68	41.55	59.41	24.43	2.87	67.32
1936-37	208.00	41.55	61.90	22.98	2.87	79.81
1937-38	214.03	41.55	43.42	27.89	1.87	78.81
1939-40	238.55	44.42*	55.94	38.35		
1940-41	257.66	44.42*	85.81	48.57		129.97
1941-42†	421.06	44.42*	27.53	186.29		212.85‡
1942-43	646.68	44.42	14.82	186.45		401.49
1943-44	891.78	44.42	12.00	58.83		777.08

* Total gold held in India and abroad. The market value of this gold is at least 3 times the book value.

† Burma circulation Rs 29.84 lakhs.

‡ The whole of the Sterling Section.

COINAGE

During 1885-1948 the total number of whole rupees coined at Indian Mints was 705 45 92,598. Of these 270 20 58 128 were coined at Calcutta 10 76 07 805 at Madras 4 23 51 29 165 at Bombay and 98 00 000 at Lahore. Rupees coined in 1948 amounted to Rs 6 70 crores against Rs 23 75 crores in 1949. The following figures show the mintage of different coins in India during 1948-49.

	Rs		Rs
Quarternary Rupees	7 47 00 636	Nickel Anna	8 24 92 000
Half Rupees	6 07 00 000	Nickel $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna	1 44 78 000
Quarter Rupees	5 78 35 893	Single Pice	84 28 988
Nickel 2 Annas	3 50 72 500	Total Coinage	27 87 08 016

BANKING IN INDIA

Banking in India may be placed under two broad divisions (1) *Indigenous Banking* and (2) *Modern Banking*. Indigenous Banking comprises the numerous money lenders the Mahajan—big and small—whose number is very large and whose activities are extensive. Even in the great cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras not to speak of the smaller cities and towns indigenous bankers form an important component of the money market. Though it may sound paradoxical a considerable and rather the major part of the discounting business is done by indigenous bankers while mortgage banking is almost entirely in their hands. The volume of the total transactions done by indigenous money lenders is many times that of the turn-over of modern banks. The indigenous bankers do diverse kinds of banking activities. Apart from the common function of working as financiers to the cultivators and individuals in different parts of the country they finance the movement of agricultural crops from one place to another, finance trade and commerce, remit funds with the help of *Hundis*, discount and rediscount *Hundis*. The discounting trade is almost entirely in the hands of Marwaris and Bhatias. The leading indigenous discount brokers known as *Shroffs* are recognized by big modern banks. In a busy season it may so happen that a third of the bills re-discounted by the Imperial Bank of India are *Hundis*. Though the ordinary Mahajans are not organized the *Shroffs* follow a quite organized business with elaborate rules of business and admirable business integrity.

Modern banking in India dates back to the early 18th century. But the joint-stock banks of to-day are not as old as that though Dr H Sinha in his *Early European Banking in India* has established the existence of banks in India working on joint stock principles at a time when joint-stock banking was unknown even in England. The pioneers of modern banking in India were the European Agency Houses which developed banking business since 1818. From the East India Company's days down to 1912 modern banks had made considerable progress in the face of great handicaps. But in and since 1913 the progress was much hampered by a series of bank failures in India. Since 1920 however things have taken a better turn. The number of banks closing their doors has diminished.* The establishment of the Impe-

* The failure of Alliance Bank and Bengal National Bank however gave a temporary shock to the growth of banking in India.

CONSOLIDATED POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

(In crores of Rupees)

Year	Demand Liabilities	Time Liabilities	Cash	Balance with Reserve Bank of India	Advances in India & Burma	Bills discounted
1936-37	129	101	6	26	95	5
1938-39	130	108	7	16	116	5
1939-40	140	106	7	17	126	5
1940-41	164	105	8	36	123	4
1941-42	202	104	10.6	48.5	116.03	4.85
1942-43	306	104	18	56	96	2
1943-44	457	143	21	64	156	5.6

Clearing House Statistics

(In crores of Rupees)

I Calcutta VI Cawnpore		II Bombay VII Lahore		III Madras VIII Delhi		IV Karachi		V Rangoon	
Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
1918-19	41	5.0	2.0	22	4	—	—	—	1.432
1924-25	415	621	68	46	117	6	6	—	1,806
1928-29	1,094	652	66	28	125	7	9	—	1,981
1930-31	866	667	50	24	107	6	11	—	1,731
1933-34	681	655	53	27	56	9	10	—	1,641
1937-38	967	815	110	86	82	12	11	18	2,061
1938-39	925	766	99	33	81	12	10	19	1,975
1939-40	1,154	884	100	33	98	14	11	20	2,375
1940-41	1,008	802	109	47	119	19	16	29	2,145
1941-42	1,234	1049	126	59	109	30	27	41	2,682
1942-43(a)	1,075	1345	121	78	—	36	49	62	2,991
1943-44(a)	1,719	1967	127	101	—	101	78	119	4,596

EXCHANGE BANKS WHOSE HEAD OFFICE ARE NOT
LOCATED IN INDIA

Year	No of Banks	Paid-up Capital and Reserve (000 £)	Deposits in India (000 Rs)	Cash Balances in India (000 Rs)
1928	18	187,923	71,13,86	8,06,57
1931	17	185,964	67,47,26	8,80,73
1933	18	143,060	70,78,42	7,71,66
1935	17	137,034	76,18,33	12,55,08 (b)
1936*	19	128,292	75,22,55	10,35,31 (b)
1937 (c)	18	128,312	73,21,01	10,58,05 (b)
1938	—	131,526	67,20,42	6,44,41 (b)
1939	19	125,265	74,07,82	7,38,76 (b)

(a) The totals for 1942-43 and 1943-44 include Rs 163 crores and Rs 294 crores respectively for other centres. : Figures revised.

(b) Includes balances with Reserve Bank of India.

(c) Figures for years prior to 1937 include Burma

BANK RATES

<i>Imperial Bank Rate</i>	<i>Imperial Bank Rate</i>	<i>Reserve Bank Rate</i>
1925 5 64	1931 7 04	1937 8 00
1926 5 17	1932 5 03	1938 8 00
1927 5 78	1933 3 55	1939 8 00
1928 6 20	1934 3 50	1940 8 00
1929 6 33	1935 3 46	1941 8 00
1930 5 80	1936 3 00	1942 8 00
		1943 to July '45 8 00

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN INDIA 1939-40

<i>Class of Companies</i>	<i>(British India)</i>		<i>(Indian States)</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Paid-up capital Rs. (000)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Paid-up capital Rs. (000)</i>
Banking and Loan	1,797	22,25.51	420	3,89.02
Insurance	601	4,17.00	81	5.86
Navigation	47	3,68.97	1	1.32
Railway and Tramways	41	14,73.60	1	6.96
Other Transit and Transport	410	4,90.18	27	9.63
Trading & Manufacturing Companies	4,723	1,07,48.80	239	1,80.96
Tea	423	12,71.06	17	59.43
Other Planting Companies	75	82.24	60	1,14.79
Coal Mining	201	8,08.68	1	68.21
Gold Mining	4	3.14		
Other Mining & Quarrying Companies	92	11,87.91	12	14.43
Cotton Mills	356	33,93.59	39	6,05.07
Jute Mills	82	20,46.75	2	2.54
Mills for Wool, Silk, Hemp, etc	53	2,46.06	4	14.47
Cotton Gining, Pressing, Baling, etc.	140	2,66.13	5	10.29
Jute Presses, etc	34	96.44	1	39
Flour Mills	27	1,24.22	4	1.54
Estate, Land and Building	235	12,75.27	6	1.45
Sugar (including Jaggery)	157	10,97.56	6	66.54
Other Companies	865	12,31.27	68	70.02
Total	10,368	2,89,49.60	1,004	15,17.89

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES REGISTERED ELSEWHERE THAN IN INDIA BUT WORKING IN BRITISH INDIA

<i>Class of Companies</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Paid-up Capital £ (1000)</i>
Banking and Loan	24	96 235
Insurance	141	78 129
Navigation	18	85 611
Railways and Tramways	15	22,930
Other transit and transport	14	11 912
Trading and Manufacturing Companies	845	844,874
Tea	180	26 758
Other Planting Companies	20	2,502
Coal Mining	4	240
Gold Mining		
Other Mining and Quarrying Companies	23	110 816
Cotton Mills	4	272
Jute Mills	5	8 296
Mills for Wool Silk Hemp etc		
Cotton Ginning Pressing Baling etc	2	150
Jute Press etc		
Flour Mills	1	
Estate Land and Building	9	841
Sugar (including Jaggery)	2	807
Other Companies	21	7 298
Total 1938-39		741 089

PRICES

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA

(FROM 1917 TO 1945 1914=100)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Annual Average</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Annual Average</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Annual Average</i>
1917	145	1930	116	1942	185
1918	176	1931	98	1943	307
1919	196	1932	99	1944	298
1920	202	1933	91	1945 Jan	299
1921	179	1934	102	Feb	299
1922	172	1935	95	March	308
1923	159	1936	108		
1924	145	1937	120		
1925	141	1938	123		

NOTE The last world war was marked by a very high rise of price in India and the world at large. In 1918 the price level was 100 and in 1921 it was 145. But immediately after the armistice of 1918 the rise in price was sharper the maximum point being reached in 1920. The sharp fall after 1920 and 1929 indicates the starting points of trade depression of 1921-23 and that of 1930-31.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF ARTICLES (July 1914=100)

Annual Average	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Cotton manufactures ^b
1938	66	84	191	118
1939	76	85	128	117
1939	72	83	192	106
1939	66	99	164	106
1940	99	101	157	122
1941	112	105	145	179
1942	157	162	208	—
1943	896	878	819	
1944	244	312	530	
1945 January	242	281	283	
" Feb	240	279	288	
" March	240	269	288	

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES SINCE 1938

Year and Month	India Calcutta	U K 1939	U S A 1926	Canada 1928	Germany 1918	Japan 1900
1938	68	89	82	82	77	114
1939	76	90	81	79	78	126
1940	85	120	82	87	80	142
1941	99	134	92	94	82	150
1942	131	140	104	100	84	162
1943	218	143	103	103	85	172
1944 January	211	144	108	107	85	
Feb	218	144	109	107		
" March	211	144	109	107		

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT INDIA

DISTRICTS IN INDIA†

Province	No. of Districts	Province	No. of Districts
Madras	25	G P & Berar	19
Bombay	19	Assam	12
And	6	N W F P	6
Bengal	28	Baluchistan	6
U P	48	Ajmer Merwara	1
Punjab	29	Coorg	1
Bihar	17	Delhi	1
Orissa	6	Total	226

* Rose upto 237 in Nov. 1942, thereafter quotations not available

† Districts for civil cases

MALANDA YEAR BOOK

INDIAN PRIVY COUNCILLORS

Ameer Ali		H H the Aga Khan	1934
Sir B. C. Mitter		Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru	1934
V S Srinivasa Sastri	1921	Sir Akbar Hydari	1936
Lord Sinha	1926	M. R. Jayakar	1933
Sir D. P. Mulla	1930	Sir C. Madhavan Nair	1941
Sir Shadilal	1934		

INDIAN FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

S. Ramanuram	Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman
Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose	Dr Birlal Sahni
Dr Meghnad Saha	Dr K. S. Krishnan
	Dr H. J. Eshba

INDIAN FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan (1939)

INDIANS IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Sir Muncheryee Bhownagree	(Conservative)
Dadabhai Naoroji	(Liberal)
Sapuru Saklatvala	(Communist)
Lord Sinha First Baron of Raipur	(House of Lords)
Lord Sinha Second Baron of Raipur	(House of Lords)

INDIAN PEERS OF THE BRITISH REALM

Sinha Satyendra Prasanna First Baron of Raipur
 Sinha Arun Kumar (b. 1887) Second Baron of Raipur
 [Heir—Hon ble Sudhindra Sinha (b. 1921)]

INDIAN KING'S COUNSEL

Bhugwandin Dube 1931

INDIAN BARONETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Sir Cowasji Jehangir 1908 Sir James J. Jeejeebhoy 1857 Sir Chintabha
 Madhoolal Banchodlal 1913 Sir Dunshaw Manockjee Petit Sir Victor
 Sassoon Sir Kenneth Gibson Sir Richard Temple

PRESIDENTS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (CENTRAL)

Sir Frederick Whyte*	1920-25	Sir Shanmukhan Chetty	1930-35
V J Patel	1925-30	Sir Abdur Rahim	1935-
Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola	1930		

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN INDIA †

Year	No. of killed	No. of wounded	Year	No. of killed	No. of wounded
1929-30	3,344	7,967	1934-35	3,003	10,195
1930-31	3,156	8,436	1935-36	2,935	10,555
1931-32	2,509	9,153	1936-37	3,123	11,060
1932-33	2,713	9,454	1937-38	3,323	12,997
1933-34	2,728	10,134	1938-39	3,479	15,650
			1939-40	3,537	18,242

* Appointed by the Governor-General. The rest were elected.

† Exclusive of accidents in Railway premises but not connected with "movements of trains, vehicles, etc."

MOTOR VEHICLES RUNNING IN BRITISH INDIA

(As at 31st March, 1940)

Area	Total	Area	Total
Madras Province (excluding Madras City)	14,899	Bihar	7,577
Madras City	6,440	Orissa	1,206
Bombay	27,057	Central Provinces and Berar	6,439
Coorg (excluding Calcutta and Howrah Town)	7,774	Assam	6,791
Calcutta including Howrah Town	21,467	N. W. P. Province	8,035
United Provinces	19,112	Sind	4,006
Punjab	18,872	Ajmer Merwara	979
		Delhi Province	(a)
		Total	140,461

NUMBER OF PRINTING PRESSES AT WORK AND NUMBER OF NEWSPAPER PERIODICALS AND BOOKS PUBLISHED

Province	Printing Presses	Newspapers	Periodicals	In Europe or elsewhere	In India (including Vernacular or in more than one language)
Madras	2,134	91	305	651	1,007
Bombay	1,204	533	60	614	2,000
Sind	307	139	60	95	810
Coorg	1,734	104	762	1,243	3,074
United Provinces	1,000	311	204	297	2,423
Punjab	51	414	455	80	1,414
Bihar	212	47	94	59	174
Orissa	74	91	65	91	519
C. P. & Berar	31	53	39	24	251
Assam	10	90	44	1	24
N. W. P.	44	43	8	15	8
Ajmer Merwara	42	12	10	10	141
Coorg	1	1	1	1	7
Delhi	1	61	62	21	212
Total 1939-40	8,114	2,401	3,119	3,412	14,430

POST OFFICES (Including India)

Year	No. of Post Offices	No. of Post Offices (excluding India)	Total Post Offices (including India)	Total Post Offices (including India)	Telegraph Lines (including India)
1923-24	1,007	1,114	67	1,181	7,115
1931-32	1,154	1,119	77	1,236	8,241
1939-40	1,141	1,135	81	1,226	8,117
1940-41	1,141	1,135	81	1,226	8,117

(a) Figures not available

POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES—INDIA & BURMA

(in lakhs of Rupees)

Year	Receipts	Payments	Net receipts	Total amount outstanding
1917-18	10.00	1.12	8.88	8.88
1918-19	11.70	8.30	3.40	22.28
1919-20	14.43	8.94	5.49	27.77
1920-21	9.90	7.70	2.20	29.97
1921-22	13.40	13.43	0	29.97
1922-23	14.1	15.25	-1.15	28.82
1923-24	10	12.60	-2.60	26.22
1924-25	4.4	11.03	-6.63	19.59
1925-26	8.7	11.94	-3.24	16.35
1926-27	2.76	4.20	-1.44	14.91
1927-28	5.50	5.43	0.07	14.98

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

(upto 1926-27 India and Burma and thereafter India)

(in lakhs of Rupees)

Year	Deposits	Interest	Withdrawals	Net increase or decrease on deposits	Amount outstanding
1913-14	10.2	0.1	9.0	1.3	1.3
1914-15	9	0.3	17.0	-7.7	14.9
1915-16	10	0.6	11.7	-1.1	13.8
1916-17	1	0.1	17.23	-16.13	21.9
1917-18	24.4	1.04	20.5	3.94	25.84
1918-19	20.7	1.31	37.8	-15.79	10.05
1919-20	44.6	1.42	41.7	2.92	12.97
1920-21	40.5	1.15	45.2	-3.55	9.42
1921-22	2.4	0.0	45	-42.6	5.86
1922-23	21.9	0.3	20.1	1.9	7.76
1923-24	23.3	0.3	22.8	0.8	8.56
1924-25	35.2	0.3	24.2	11.3	19.86

POST OFFICE DEFENCE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

These certificates were issued during 1940-41 to 1943-44 and were replaced by National Savings certificates from 1st October 1943. The amount outstanding in 1943-44 was Rs. 6.27 lakhs.

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

(in lakhs of Rupees)

Year	Receipts	Repayments	Net receipts	Amount outstanding
1943-44	6.00	1	5.00	Rs. 6.00

* Excluding Burma and Aden after 1926-27.

Gold Production (1918) The estimated world production of gold in 1913 is 236 million ounces against 55.8 in 1912, 40.1 in 1911, 40.8 in 1910 and 39.0 in 1909. Figures for Indian productions for the years 1939 to 1943 are 817,000, 253,000, 256,000, 250,300, 242,000 ounces. Since 1913 production in U.S.A. has been drastically curtailed. The following table shows the price of gold in London, New York and Bombay.

Year	Average price per fine ounce in London	Average price per fine ounce in New York	Average price per tollan in Bombay
	£ s d	\$	Rs a p
1933-39	7 4 3	85	35 10 8
1939-40	7 18 4	85	39 18 11
1940-41	8 8 0	85	42 6 0
1941-42	8 8 0	85	44 7 11
1942-43	8 8 0	85	57 10 10
1943-44	8 8 0	85	76 11 6

SILVER

With the separation of Burma in 1937 India's importance as a producer of silver has dwindled to almost nil. But India's requirements of silver for currency are heavy and India is an important silver market. The following table shows changes in the price of silver in India and abroad.

AVERAGE PRICE

Year	Bombay per 100 tola	London per standard ounce	U.S.A. per fine ounce
	Rs a p	d	cents
1933-39	51 11 8	19 ¹¹ / ₁₆	42 ¹ / ₂
1939-40	55 4 9	20 ¹ / ₂	87 ¹ / ₁₆
1940-41	62 8 0	24 ¹ / ₂	34 ¹ / ₂
1941-42	66 11 4	23 ¹ / ₁₆	84 ⁵ / ₈
1942-43	94 2 6	22 ¹ / ₂	40 ¹ / ₂
1943-44	120 7 11	23 ¹ / ₂	44 ¹ / ₂

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Short History The Indian National Congress is the largest political organization in India and is the one single body which can claim to take the role of a national political organization. Its membership is open to all communities, castes and races and its object is the attainment of *purna swaraj* by all peaceful and legitimate means. It is an all India organization having its ramifications all over British India. Established in 1885 by the late Mr. Allan Octavian Hume a retired member of the L.C.S. the Indian National Congress held its first session in Bombay in December 1885. The development of national consciousness in India and the establishment of friendly relations with Great Britain and the attainment of self-government through the good offices of British administrators—these were the principal

objects for which the Indian National Congress strove for the first 25 years of its existence. In 1907 there was a rift in the Congress at Surat and the organization was split into two camps: the Extremists and the Moderates. It was in the year 1920 when Mahatma Gandhi came to take a leading part in Congress activities and policies that a new orientation was introduced in the political outlook of the Indian National Congress. In the first place the Congress was within an incredibly short time transformed into a mass organization from a bourgeois movement and secondly the Congress outlived its character of a mere annual conference for passing pious resolutions. Since 1920 the Indian National Congress has defied the Government. The non-co-operation movement of 1920 and the civil disobedience movement of 1931 were not only authorized but were fostered, directed and guided by the Indian National Congress. A resolution demanding the introduction of Dominion Status in India by the end of 1929 was passed at the 1926 session. But when the demand was not fulfilled by the British Government, the Congress resorted to civil disobedience in 1930. But the movement was suspended in 1931, when Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin came to a truce and Mahatma Gandhi agreed to participate in the Round Table Conference in London as the sole representative of the Congress. The history of the National Congress for some four years following this is moribund and dull for after the failure of the Second Round Table Conference the Government took comprehensive measures to suppress the organization. In 1934 the civil disobedience movement was officially withdrawn. Next year the Golden Jubilee of the Congress was celebrated.

The history of the Indian National Congress during the last 25 years is the history of the struggle of the Indian people for complete independence. In 1937 the Congress contested the elections to the Legislative Assemblies and Councils under the much wider franchise conferred by the Government of India Act of 1935 and gained overwhelming success in most of the provinces. After prolonged controversy six provinces (Punjab, U. P., Bombay, C. P., Madras, and Orissa) saw Congress Cabinets while in two others (Assam and North-West Frontier Province) Congress-Coalition Governments assumed power. During the first period of its life provincial autonomy was a success. Prohibition was introduced. The Congress Ministers tried to reduce the burden of debt on the agricultural population and to reform education and local self-government and to give aid to the common people in various ways. On the whole the Congress and the British Indian officials worked together in a friendly spirit though there had occasionally been tensions between Congress Ministers and Governors.

The year 1939 was not a favourable year for the Congress for in that year Mr. Bhubhai Chaudra Bose started the Forward Bloc Movement side by side with the Congress. There was a rift between Mr. Bose and the Congress High Command. In the Congress Mr. Bose who was re-elected in 1939 to be the Congress President could not find a workable Cabinet for himself at the annual session of the Congress at Tilguri. In March 1940 Mr. Bose held an anti-compromise conference at Pampurh simultaneously with the annual session of the Indian National Congress.

The War came and early in September, Lord Linlithgow announced in the Central Legislature that in view of war preoccupations the work in connexion with the preparations for Federation would be held in suspense. Mahatma Gandhi in a public statement declared that his sympathies were with

England and France from purely humanitarian standpoint. The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution to the effect that India's support to Britain in war was conditional on a declaration by the Government of the United Kingdom that the latter's policy towards India involved the recognition of Indian independence. The Working Committee have a deep-rooted quarrel with systems which deny freedom and are based on violence and aggression."

The All India Congress Committee (at Wardha) passed a resolution which stated *inter alia* "The Congress has been guided throughout by its objective of achieving the independence of the Indian people and the establishment of a free democratic State in India in which the rights and interests of all minorities are preserved and safeguarded. It was further added that the Congress had always looked upon war and violence with horror and as opposed to progress and civilisation and had declared itself opposed to all Imperialist wars and to the domination of one country by another. It was therefore according to the Committee regrettable that India had been declared a belligerent country without the consent of the Indian people and various far reaching measures have been hurried through the legislatures. The A I C C again invited (as the Working Committee had already done in September 1933) the British Government to state their war and peace aims and demanded that India must be declared an independent nation and at present application must be given to this status to the largest possible extent. The Committee desires to be declared afresh that Indian freedom must be based on democracy and unity and the full recognition and protection of the rights of all minorities to which the Congress has always pledged itself. The Viceroy who had early in October held consultations with 52 persons (leaders of political opinion in British India and representatives of the Princely order) issued a lengthy statement in course of which he repeated the words of the Prime Minister of England declaring the general aims of the British Government to be laying the foundation of a better international system which will mean that war is not to be the inevitable lot of each succeeding generation. Lord Lushington further quoted the Secretary of State's statement made on the 6th February 1935 "the natural issue of India's progress is the attainment of Dominion Status. Mahatma Gandhi described this statement as profoundly disappointing. The Working Committee declared that it could not possibly give any support to Great Britain and called upon the Congress Ministries to tender their resignations. The Congress Ministers tendered their resignations which were accepted in the first week of November and the Constitution was suspended in those provinces."

In the annual session of the Congress at Ramgarh (April 1940) it was decided that individual civil disobedience should be offered by followers of the Congress and it was declared that "nothing short of complete independence can be accepted by the people of India and that no permanent solution is possible except through a Constituent Assembly. Hence the Congress based on independence, democracy and national unity will take part in it. The cherishes the hope that all classes and communities will take part in it. The civil disobedience is to evoke the spirit of sacrifice in the whole nation. The various Congress organisations now termed Satyagraha Committees made all preparations for civil disobedience. Batches of Satyagrahis were daily sent out shouting anti-war slogans and courting arrest and imprisonment. Some

if the greatest personalities in the land including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were now in jail

Throughout 1941 the Congress appeared to have been inactive and passive rather than assertive. The Civil Disobedience launched in 1940 had died out. Some of the leaders had no doubt offered Satyagraha after their release from the gaol but the Government did not take any action against them. On July 11 1941, the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the formation of a National Defence Council for India were announced. The object of the move was the securing of wider participation by Indian leaders in the administration of the Central Government in India's War efforts. Mahatma Gandhi or the Congress did not find anything hopeful in these measures. The announcement the Mahatma said does not affect the stand taken by the Congress nor does it meet the Congress demands.

The Working Committee which concluded its sitting at Bardoli on 30.12.41 revered Mahatma Gandhi of Congress leadership at the latter's desire as there was fundamental difference between the Committee and the Mahatma on the question of non-violence. But the Congress position and attitude towards war were clearly defined by the Committee. Only a free and independent India can be in a position to undertake the defence of the country on a national basis and be of help in furtherance of the larger causes that are merging from the storm of the war. In January 1942 it was decided not to hold the annual session of the Congress in 1942 in view of the present situation.

Congress leaders and representatives had meetings with Sir Stafford Cripps when the latter came to India in March 1942 for effecting a settlement between Congress and the Government. Congress accepted the Cripps proposals for the grant to India of a political status equivalent to dominion status. But the idea that the responsibility for defence and for control and direction of defence should be retained by His Majesty's Government was unacceptable to the Congress. Sir Stafford had stipulated that his proposals were to be accepted or rejected *in toto* and the Congress had to reject the proposals *in toto* as it found itself unable to accept the defence clause in the proposals.

The Congress Working Committee resolution on Cripps proposals stated among other things

The British War Cabinet's proposals relate principally to the future upon the cessation of hostilities. The Committee while recognising that self-determination for the people of India is accepted in principle regret that this is limited and circumscribed and certain provisions have been introduced which gravely imperil the development of a free and united nation and the establishment of a democratic State. Even the constitution-making body is constituted that the people's right to self-determination is vitiated by the introduction of non-representative elements.

The Committee recognise that future independence may be implied in the proposals but the accompanying provisions and restrictions are such that real freedom may well become an illusion. The complete ignoring of the 90 millions of the people of the Indian States and their treatment as commodities at the disposal of their Rulers is a negation of both Democracy and self-determination.

during August-September 1942. Responsibilities for the August disturbances had been laid on the shoulders of Congress executives. But Congress leaders after their release from jail in 1945 repudiated in no uncertain terms official allegations of Congress connexion with the mass violence of August 1942.

After September 1942 the fury and violence of mass rising all over India had died down in the course of a few months. In December 1942 the war spread to the East with Japan's attack on Pearl Harbour and Singapore. Throughout 1942-43 the political atmosphere in India was subversive to the threatened invasion of India by Japan, and with the Congress leaders and workers behind prison bars and all Congress organisations legally in exile, the political consciousness of the people of India began to awaken. Rising prices and scarcity of commodities, famines and epidemics and increasing unemployment of the middle class unemployed in the fast-expanding war efforts eliminated the chances of success that any mass political movement might build up in India. A widespread sense of frustration prevailed in every quarter till May 1944 when Gandhiji was unconditionally released from jail. This was followed in June of the year by the release to the Press of a lengthy correspondence between the Mahatma and Lord Wavell principally on the subject of Congress responsibility for August disturbances and the interpretation of the 'Quit India' resolution. The letters had been exchanged during the period from 17th February to 7th April. In the course of these letters the Mahatma sought to disprove Congress responsibility for the mass rising and the use of violence while Lord Wavell seemed to argue that a great leader like Gandhiji and his principal followers—particularly those responsible for the 'Quit India' resolution—ought to have foreseen the consequences which followed the arrest of Gandhiji and Congressmen in August 1942. Gandhiji sought to interpret the absolutely non-violent outlook which the resolution imposed on the people of India. Viceroy Wavell had in the course of his letter dated 24th March 1944 asked for the repudiation of the August Resolution with a view to facilitating rapprochement. The Mahatma pointed out that such a decision on a resolution which had been passed by hundreds of members could only be taken after full deliberation by the Congress Working Committee. The outcome of the lengthy correspondence came out to be nothing more than the placing of the cards by both the sides—the British Government as represented by Lord Wavell and Mahatma as representing the Congress.

In September 1944 Mahatmaji had talks with Mr Jinnah at the latter's Bombay residence with a view to the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem. The talks were held between Sept. 9 and Sept. 27. But nothing materialized. In a statement on Sept. 23 the Mahatma expressed regret at the failure but characterized the breakdown as an adjournment *sine die*. The Gandhi-Jinnah meeting had been facilitated by the tireless labours of Mr C. R. Rajagopalachariar.

In March 1945 Lord Wavell flew to England for consultation. A wave of optimism followed. On return to India Lord Wavell announced his plan for ending India's political deadlock and announced that a conference would be held for devising ways and means for the formation of an expanded Executive Council consisting of representatives and accredited leaders of Indian Communities and Parties. (Read India in 1943-45 under the head Wavell Plan & Simla Conference).

President: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. General Secretary: Mr J. B. Kripalani.

The League exercised considerable influence on the new Ministries in the Punjab, Bengal, Assam and Sind. At the Lucknow session held in the autumn of 1947 the League declared that its creed was the establishment in India of full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic States in which the rights and interests of the Moslems and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution. The League also opposed the Federation scheme of the 1935 Constitution and urged upon the British Government to refrain from its enforcement as it considers the scheme to be detrimental to the interest of the people of India generally and to those of Moslems in particular.

After the outbreak of the war in 1939 the Working Committee of the League stated that if full effective and honourable co-operation of the Mussalmans were desired by the British Government in the grave crisis which is facing the world to-day and if it is desired to bring it to a successful termination it must create a sense of security and satisfaction among the Mussalmans and take into their confidence the Moslem League which is the only organization that can speak on behalf of Moslem India. The League did not oppose the idea of India's participation in the war; it merely insisted that its claims must be satisfied before it could make up its mind on this point. With regard to the Viceroy's offer in 1940 of Dominion Status after the war the League leaders urged that the position of their community must be safeguarded in any future constitutional settlement. Throughout the subsequent period the League leaders continued very strongly to oppose the idea of regarding India as one nation. Mussalmans are a nation according to any definition of a nation and they must have their home lands, their territory and their state. India must be divided up into two regions, one for the Hindus and the other for the Mussalmans, for such divergent nationalities could not be transformed into one nation.

The Lahore resolution stated: no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Moslems unless it is designed on the following basic principle viz. that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Moslems are numerically in a majority as in the north western and eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign. This is the Pakistan scheme and it has been very vigorously supported by some persons of influence of the country. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in his presidential address at the Ramgarh (1940) session of the Congress declared: I am a Moslem and proud of that fact. I am a splendid tradition of thirteen hundred years are my inheritance. It is my duty to protect them. I am proud of being an Indian. I am part of the indivisible unity that is Indian nationality. But the Moslem League leaders it seems would not accept such a point of view.

The League in its annual session held in Madras in April 1941, passed an amendment to its constitution making Pakistan its goal instead of independence. The amendment sets forth as the aims and objects of the League, the following:

(a) The establishment of completely independent states formed by demarcating geographically contiguous units into regions which shall be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Moslems are numerically in a majority as in the

The League Coalition Ministry in Bengal ceased to function early in 1945 on the passing of a No Confidence motion by the Bengal Assembly

Mr Jinnah as one of the great leaders in India was invited to the Simla Conference in June 1945 and he had conferences with the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi and other Leaders (See *Wattall Plan and Simla Conference in India in 1945* 45)

THE HINDU MAHASABHA

The Hindu Mahasabha which has existed for well over two decades has gained momentum only in recent times and that as a counterpoise to the Moslem League According to the Mahasabha definition a Hindu is one who considers the land of Bharatvarsha as his fatherland and as holyland or in other words professes any religion of Indian origin The Buddhists Sikhs Jains etc are thus included in the Hindu category The aim of the Mahasabha is the protection and promotion of everything that contributes to the advancement strength and glory of Hindu race culture and polity As a means to that end the Mahasabha aims at complete political independence for Hindusthan by all proper and legitimate means The 1939 session of the Mahasabha however while reaffirming complete independence as the goal urged that a constitution based on Dominion status as defined in the Statute of Westminster be conferred immediately on India The objects of the Mahasabha are organization and consolidation of Hindu interests removal of untouchability and improvement in the condition of the depressed classes revival and promotion of ideals of Hindu womanhood cow protection promotion of martial spirit and improvement in the physique of the Hindus reclamation of those who left the Hindu fold and welcoming others in the Hindu fold foundation of orphanages and rescue homes promotion of religious educational social economic and political rights and interests of Hindus promotion of good feelings between Hindus and non Hindus

In his correspondence with the Viceroy as reported on 1st April 1941 Mr V D Savarkar made three demands on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha namely that (1) Dominion status must be granted within a year of the termination of the war (2) The future constitution should maintain the indivisibility of the Indian nation and (3) The Governor should protect the Hindu minority in the Moslem majority provinces The Viceroy gave an assurance on the first point and as for the second and third points His Excellency opined that conflicting interests were to be reconciled

After the announcement of the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the creation of National Defence Council Mr V D Savarkar President of the Mahasabha welcomed the announcement and sent messages to the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief expressing the Mahasabha's satisfaction

In September 1941 the Hindu Mahasabha led the Bharat Government order under Defence of India Rules prohibiting the holding of the All India Conference of the Mahasabha in the districts of Bhagalpur Monghyr Patna Gaya Shahabad Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga

Sir Stafford Cripps when he came to India with his constitutional proposals had interview with leaders of the Mahasabha But when the proposals were published the Working Committee in a Memorandum stated

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

The Communist Party of India is the Political Party of the working class. Any person 18 years of age or more regardless of race sex colour religion or nationality who habitually resides in India including the Indian States and whose loyalty to the working class and patriotism are unquestioned is eligible for membership of the party. According to the 1948 Party Constitution the party is based on the leadership of the proletariat and on the firm revolutionary alliance between the workers and the toiling peasantry and seeks to build the National United Front of the entire freedom loving people of India for the defence of the country from fascist aggression and for its liberation from imperialist enslavement for complete national independence for complete democracy, guaranteeing the right of self-determination to nationalities to the point of secession, land to peasants and security of decent standard of living and civic liberties to every citizen. The party functions democratically. All its committees from top to bottom are elected.

The executive body of the party is the Central Committee which consists of 17 members with Mr. P. C. Joshi as the General Secretary. (Read *Labour in India* page 257-261)

THE RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Established in December 1940 the party is based on Mr. M. N. Roy's radical ideas which he had been preaching since 1920. Mr. Roy joined the Indian National Congress in 1936 after his coming out of prison. He first tried to develop the Congress as a revolutionary party of the people. A split followed as the existing Congress leaders could not reconcile themselves to Mr. Roy's ideas.

With the outbreak of the war in Sept. 1939 and particularly after the fall of France in June 1940 the Radicals began to advocate support to Allied War Efforts as an Anti Fascist measure though the Congress began to be more and more anti war. Mr. Roy and his followers were expelled from the Congress for their having organised an anti Fascist day in Sept. 1940. By December of the year all the Radicals came out of the Congress and formed the Radical Democratic Party after the inaugural conference held in 1940. Since then the Party has grown among workers, peasants and the middle classes. Provincial offices of the party have been set up in Delhi U. P. Bengal Bihar Andhra, Karnataka Mysore Maharashtra Bombay the Punjab Assam Orissa Madras Tamil Nadu Malabar N. W. Frontier Baluchistan Kashmir Baroda C. P. and Berar Rajputana. A London office was established at 180 Fleet St. London. The Headquarters of the party are situated at 50 Fair Bazar Delhi. The Central Political Council consisting of 65 members and with Mr. V. M. Tarkunde Bar at Law as General Secretary is the highest executive body of the party.

The two-fold programme of the Radical Democratic Party placed before the country consists of (1) People's plan of Economic Development of India and (2) a draft constitution for India based on the idea of People's Government. The party proposes to fight the coming election and demand adult franchise and is already fighting local board elections wherever possible. The party is opposed to both Nationalist and Communist parties and proposes to build up a secular democratic party of the poorer classes. The party's allied organizations are the Indian Federation of Labour (membership 4 lakhs), Radical

Students Union Jagrit Mahila (movement for enlightened women) The Benasara Association etc. A network of newspapers and periodicals in various languages form the organ of the party. The party which started with 848 members in December 1930 had 100,000 members in December 1944.

THE INDIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

The Indian Federation of Labour was established as a result of a decision taken at All India anti Fascist Labour Conference which was held in Nov. 1941 under the presidency of Mr. M. N. Roy. The Indian Trade Union Congress refused to render unconditional support to the war against the Axis Powers. The new Congress of Labour at its inaugural conference declared in favour of India's participation in the war against fascism and advocated an independent political attitude on the part of the working classes whose ambition cannot be attained within the limitations of the Nationalist politics. The new Congress Federation at its beginning embraced about 70% of the organised labour in the country and had 900,000 members. By the end of 1944 when the second annual conference was held the Federation had 500,000 members in 22 affiliated Unions. Though based on a political issue the Federation is organised strictly on Trade Union basis and it ascribes the social value of labour not only as the producers but also as the consumers. As early as December 1943 the Federation at its annual conference in Bombay passed a resolution directing the attention of Indian Labour towards post-war economic development. A committee has already prepared a plan which has been accepted by the Federation. This is popularly known as the People's Plan.

The Central Office of the Federation is at 80 Fala Bazar Delhi. At the second annual conference held in December 1944 Mrs. Maniben Kara has been elected President and Mr. V. B. Karnik the General Secretary of the Federation.

INDIAN SPORTS

FOOTBALL

I F A SHIELD (CALCUTTA)

- 1945 East Bengal (winners) vs Mohun Bagan (Runners-up)
- 1944 B. & A. Railway (winners) vs East Bengal (Runners-up)
- 1943 East Bengal (winners) vs Calcutta Police (Runners-up)
- 1942 Mahomedan Sporting (winners) vs East Bengal (Runners-up)
- 1941 Mahomedan Sporting (winners) vs K. O. S. B. (Runners-up)
- 1940 Aryana (winners) vs Mohun Bagan (Runners-up)

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

FIRST DIVISION

- 1945 East Bengal
- 1943-44 Mohun Bagan & C.
- 1942 East Bengal
- 1940-41 Mahomedan Sporting
- 1939 Mohun Bagan.

DURAND TOURNAMENT

- 1941-44 No play
- 1940 Mahomedan Sporting
- 1939 No play

ROVERS CUP (BOMBAY)

- 1944 British Base Reinforcement Camp
- 1943 R. A. F.
- 1942 Base Sports Council
- 1941 Welsh Regiment
- 1940 Mahomedan Sporting

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE (BOMBAY)

- 1942-43 W. I. A. A. Staff
- 1941 Y. M. C. A.
- 1939-40 Welsh Regiment
- 1938 Duke of Cornwall's South Lancashire Regiment.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL**INDIANS vs EUROPEANS**

1944 Europeans
 1948 Europeans
 1940-42 Indians
 1939 Indians drew with Europeans

CRICKET**TEST MATCHES**

1932 (In England) England scored 235 and 275 for 8 declared India 189 and 187 England won by 158 runs

1933-34 (Bombay) England 488 and 40 for 1 India 219 and 208 England won by 8 wickets

1933-34 (Calcutta) England 403 and 7 for 2 India 247 and 237 Drawn

1933-34 (Madras) England 335 and 261 for 7 declared India 145 and 249 England won by 201 runs

1936 (In England) England scored 134 and 105 for 1 India 14 and 93 England won by 2 wickets (played at Lord's) England 571 for 8 declared India 203 and 899 for 5 drawn (played at Manchester) England 471 for 8 declared and 64 for 1 wicket India 272 and 312 England won by 9 wickets (played at Oval)

RAJJI TROPHY**ALL INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP**

1944-45 Bombay
 1943-44 W I S O A
 1942-43 Baroda
 1941-42 Bombay beat Mysore
 1940-41 Maharashtra beat Madras by 6 wickets Maharashtra 1st innings 244 and 2nd innings 210 for 4 wickets Madras 1st innings 145 2nd innings 247

RECORDS Highest Total 799 runs by Maharashtra against Bombay (1940-41)

Double centuries in Rajji Trophy 316 runs (not out) by Hazare (Maharashtra) against Baroda in 1939-40

216 runs by Prof. Doodhar (Maharashtra) against Bombay 1940-41 222 runs by Capt. Nazir Ali (Southern Punjab) against Bengal 1939-40 203 runs by Ramprakash (Northern India) against Maharashtra 1940-41 203 runs by J. Naomal (And) against Nawabnagar 1938-39 200 runs by Rangnekar (Bombay) against Maharashtra 1940-41 1825 runs by Maharashtra against Bombay 1941-42

PENTANGULAR CRICKET (BOMBAY)

1944 Muslims
 1948 Hindus
 1942 No play
 1941 Hindus
 1940 Mahomedans defeated the Rest Hindus boycotted the game

ROHINTON BARIA TROPHY**INTER UNIVERSITY CHAMPIONSHIP**

1943-44 to 1953-54 Bombay
 1937-38 to 1935-36 Punjab

HOCKEY**BRIGHTON CUP**

1943 B N R (Kharagpur)
 1942 Calcutta Rangers
 1941 Bhagwant Club Tricumbh and Bhopal Wanderers drew
 1940 Bhopal Wanderers

AGA KHAN CUP

1943 G I F Rly
 1942 No play
 1941 Bhagwant Club Tricumbh
 1940 B B C I Rly

CALCUTTA HOCKEY LEAGUE

1942 Port Commissioners
 1941 Calcutta Police
 1940 B G Press

BADMINTON**ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP**

1944 Men's Single Davinder Mohan (Punjab) Men's Doubles K. M.

Rangbeka and D G Muewa (Bombay)
Ladies Single Miss Tara Deodhar
 (Poona) *Ladies Doubles* Miss P Talvar
 Khan and Miss M R Chitney

1948 *Men's Single* Prakashnath
 (Punjab) *Men's Doubles* G Lewis and
 Davinder Mohan *Ladies Single* Miss
 Tara Deodhar (Poona) *Women's*
Doubles Deodhar Sisters (Poona)

1942 *Men's Single* Prakash
 Nath (Punjab) *Men's Doubles* Pra-
 kash Nath and Ashoknath (Punjab)
Ladies Single Miss Tara Deodhar
 (Poona) *Ladies Doubles* Miss Tara
 and Miss Sundar Deodhar (Poona)

1941 *Men's* play
Mixed Doubles 1944 Prakash
 Nath and Miss S Deodhar 1943 *Men's*
 Iyer and Miss R Chitney 1942 G D
 Patwardhan & Miss Tara Deodhar
 (Poona) 1941 *Women's* play

PACING

KING EMPEROR'S CUP

(Distance 1 mile)

- 1944 Mrs Alex Apper (Jr) El Ebro.
 1943 Col Shree Gobinda Shum
 Shere & Mr S K Bha'ner
 Thengundi
 1940 Mr Stewart & Wansfell
 1941 Mr G N Mistry & Baglavi
 1940 Mr G N Mistry & Baglavi
 1939 Mr G N Mistry & Baglavi

THE VICEROY'S CUP (1½ miles)

- 1944 Sir Rowland Hadow & Kinkaj
 1943 Mr Reginald Foster & Colorado
 Claro
 1942 Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's
 Finalist
 1941 Finalist
 1940 Mr G N Mistry & Baglavi
 1939 Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's
 Finalist

DIRECTORY OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Viceroy and Governor-General

His Excellency The Most Hon Field Marshall Lord Archibald Wavell
 Sir Evan Jenkins Private Secy and Secy to the Governor General
 (Personal) Sir John Anderson Thorne K C I E (Secy Public)

Members of the Viceroy's Council

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 O B E A D C (C in-C India and War Member)
 The Hon Sir Robert Mudie K C I E (Home)
 The Hon Sir Archibald Rowlands K C B M B E (Finance)
 The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Sir Bama-wami Mudalal K C S I (Supply)
 The Hon Sir Sultan Ahmed Barnister at-Law (Information and Broad-
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 Tottenham, Sir Richard C. S. I., C. I. E., I C S. (Addl Secy) Pidditch D.
 C I E., L. F. (Director Intelligence Bureau)

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL DEFENCE

Ibbotson A W C I E M B F M C I C S (Secy Civil Defence Department and ex-officio Director General Civil Defence) Symons N V H C I E M C I C S (Jt. Secy)

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Caroe O K C S I C I E Secretary Lt Col R E Barnett Jt Secy

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Cralk The Hon Sir Henry Duffield Bart G C I E K C S I Political Adviser Fitzze Sir Kenneth K C S I Secretary

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Jones The Hon Mr C F C S I C I E I C S Secretary Turner A C C I F M B E I C S Jt Secy Badenoch S F Cameron C S I C I E I C S Auditor General of India

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Man Muhammad Rafi Secy Bartley J C S I C I E I C S Addl Secy and Draftsman

Solicitors to the Central Government Mit a D N C B E Solicitor to the Govt of India Webb-Johnson S C I F C B E ED Second Solicitor to the Government of India Sen Sushil C B E Solicitor (Calcutta) Sethna D P B A LL B Solicitor (Bombay)

Advocate General of India P N Fugnear

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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Director Commercial Intelligence R B Laddi Prasad

Director Statistics A R Sinha

Gregory Dr Sir Theodor D Sc Economic Adviser

Ghosh J N M A Director Commercial Intelligence Sinha A L Director of Statistics

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Bhatnagar Dr Sir Bhanti Swarup O B E D Sc F R S F Inst P F I C Director of Scientific and Industrial Research

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Hutchings R H C I E I C S Secretary B R Sen I C S K L Panjabi I C S Joint Secretaries Kirby W H Rationing Adviser

Director General Food Mr B R Sen I C S

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

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Joint Secretary Nimbkar R S Labour Welfare Adviser

Central Public Works Department Dean A W H CIE M.C. I.E.E.
Chief Engineer and Principal Controller

Printing and Stationery Department Mitra R K I.C.S. O.B.E.
Controller Printing and Stationery

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Director General of Anthropology in India Dr R E Mortimer Wheeler

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Kharegat Sir P M CIE
I.C.S. Vice-Chairman and Principal Administrator at all times Officer

Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology Cannanore, Srivastava R. C.
R.S.C. O.B.E. Director

Miscellaneous Howard Sir Herbert I.P.S. Inspector General of Forests
Baini Prashad O.B.E. D.Sc. F.R.S.F. F.A.S.B. F.F.S. F.L.S. M.B.O.U.,
Director Zoological Survey of India Sen S MA 1st D 1 Litt (Oxon.)
Keeper of the Records of the Govt of India

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M N MA (Cantab) Bar at Law Dy Secretary

WAP TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

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Warren D D I.C.S. Joint Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND AIR

Bewoor S r Gurunath CIE I.C.S. Secretary Bhansali M D I.C.S.
Dy Secretary

Director General of Observatories Dr Banerj S K O.B.E. M.Sc. D.Sc.
(Cal) Offg Director General of Observatories Sohoni V V BA (Hons)
M.Sc. Supdt Meteorologist

Director General Posts and Telegraphs Shooleri W H CIE E.D.
I.C.S.

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Financial Commissioner Railways Raper S r Hugh Member Transporta-
tion Wagstaff Colonel H W M.C. Member Staff Sir L. P. Mera
Member Engineering

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CIE. F.S.A. I.C.S. (Retd) Joint Secretary

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Ogilvie The Hon Sir G Mac G CSI CBF IDC ICS Secretary
N V H Symons P.L.S. Addl Secy (Civil Defence)

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

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ICS M Ikramullah ICS S A Venkataraman ICS W M Yeatts
CIE ICS Jt Secretaries

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Lt General S r Thomas Hutton Secretary

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Robertson F W CSI CIE ICS (Retd) Chairman Sir Sanjva Row
K M A CIE Member Smith W R G CIE Bar-at-Law IF Member
Rahman Lt-Col M A Member Edmonds F F O M A B So Secy

FEDERAL COURT OF INDIA

Spens The Hon William S r Patrick OBE KC Chief Justice of India
Varadachariar The Hon Mr Justice Srinivasa Et Judge Zafarulla Khan
The Hon Mr Justice Muhammad KCSI Judge Banerjee Rai Bahadur
A L B A ISO Registrar

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT DIRECTORIES

MADRAS

Governor H L S r Arthur
Hope GCIE MC Advisers to the
Governor Sir Norman Strathie
Sir Thomas Austin Mr S V Rama
murthi S r Hugh Wood ICS
G W Priestly ICS

Speaker Leg slate to Assembly
Vacant Pres dent Leg slate to Council
Hon Dr U Rama Rau

HIGH COURT OF MADRAS

Ch of Just ce The Hon Sir
Lionel Leach

Putena Judges

The Hon Mr Justice P V Raja
manar
A J King (on leave)
S Wardsworth
K P Lakshmana Rao
B Somayya
M Patanjali Sastri
L C Horwill
A C Hoppell
J A Bell
C Kunhi Raman
J A Byers

The Hon Mr Justice Chandrasekhar
Aiyar

R Clark

Yahya Ali Sahib (Acting)
C N Kuppaswami Ayyar
(Temporary Addl Judge)
M Shahabuddin
(Temporary Addl Judge)

Advocate General Mr K Raja
Iyer

BOMBAY

Governor H E Rt Hon David
John Colville Advisers J A Madam
C H Bristow CIE ICS H F
Knight CIE ICS

Speaker Leg slate to Assembly
The Hon Mr G V Mavlankar
res dent Leg slate to Assembly The
Hon Mr M M Patil

BOMBAY HIGH COURT

Chief Justice The Honble S r
Leonard Stone Et

Putena Judges

The Hon S r H J Kapadia
Sir H V Divatia

Judges (Rs 3500 p m)
The Hon Mr Justice Ghulam Hasan
B A LLB
Lakshmi Shankar Misra
Bar at Law
William Yorke Madeley
ICS
Parduman Kishan Kaul
Rai Bahadur B A LLB

Government Advocate Rai Bahadur Hemanta Kumar Ghosh Bar at Law

BIHAR

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Chief Secretary J W Houlton CIE ICS

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Speaker Legl Assembly Hon Mr Ramdayalu Singh

President Legl Council Hon Sir Raj branjan P Saha

PATNA HIGH COURT

Chief Justice The Hon Sir Sayed Fazl Ahl Bar at Law (Rs 5000 p m)

Puisne Judges

The Hon Sir I M Agarwala Et
Mr Justice S P Varma
Manohar Lal
S C Chatterj
If R Meredith ICS
S C Shearer ICS
B P Saha
D F Reuben ICS
S J Imam (Addl)
R B Beever t s (Addl)
S h Das ICS (Acting)
B P Panda
P B Roy

Advocate General Mahabir Prasad M Bar at Law

PUNJAB

Governor H E Sir Portland James Clancy KCSI KCIE ICS

Chief Secretary G M Brander ICS O V Salusbury CIE ICS (Offg) *Ministers* Lt Col Nawab Malik Khizr Hyat Khan Tiwana Premier Chaudhuri Tka Ram MBE (Revenue) S r Manohar Lal (Finance) Mian Abdul Hays (Education) Sardar Baldev Singh (Development) Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Muhammad Jamsal Khan Leqhari (Public Works) Major Naab Ashiq Hussain (War Planning)

Speaker Legl Assembly Sir Chaudhuri Sahabuddin

LAHORE HIGH COURT

Chief Justice The Honble Sir Arthur Trevor Hart es

Puisne Judges

The Hon Mr Justice Abdul Rashid D n Muhammad Rana Lal Sale Beccett Muhammad Abdu Rahman At Muhammad Munir Mehr Chand Mahajan Teja Singh Marten Bhandari (Adl Judge) Acharya Ram Khosla

C P & BERAR

Governor H E Mr F C Bourne ICS

Chief Secretary T C S Jayaratnam CIE ICS

Advisers S r Geoffrey Pownall Barton KCIE ICS Henry Challen Greenfield CSI CIE ICS Anthony Lockhart Binney CIE ICS

Speaker Legl Assembly Hon Mr Ghanshyam Singh Gupta

NAAGPUR HIGH COURT

Chief Justice Hon S r Frederick Grille ICS

Puisne Judges

The Hon Mr Justice Bhawani Shankar
Niyogi Kt CIE
R E Pollock ICS
Vivian Bose
V R Puranik
J Sen
C B Hemeon ICS

Advocate General Mr M Hidayatullah Bar at Law

ORISSA

Governor H E Sir William Hawthorne Low MA (Cantab)
KCSI KCIE ICS JP

Chief Secretary R A E Williams ICS

Advisers S L Marwood CIE
J P ICS G K Gokhale CIE
ICS

Speaker Legl Assembly Hon Mr Mukunda Prasad Das

ASSAM

Governor H E Sir Andrew Gourlay Clow KCSI CIE ICS

Chief Secretary Harold George Dennehy MA CIE ICS

Ministers Maulavi Sa vid Sir Muhammad Saadulla MA PL
Prime Minister Maulavi Munawwar Ali BA LLB Khan Sahib Maulavi Modabbir Husain Chaudhuri BL
Maulavi Abdul Matin Chaudhuri BL
Sj Harendra Chandra Chakrabarty BA MA MAJIS DUN BA
BT BL Dr Mahendra Nath Sakhia LMP Nava Kumar Dutt
S J Rupnath Brahma BL

Speaker Legl Assembly Hon Mr B K Das

President Legl Assembly Hon Mrs Jutedia Alaur Rahaman

SIND

Governor H E Sir Hugh Dow, KCSI CIE LCS

Chief Secretary S Radley LCS

Ministers Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla BA LLB, KCSI, (Premier holding Finance Revenue, portfolios) Rai Sahib Gokaldas Mewaldas Rochlani (P W D & Local Self Govt) Pir Illahi Bakhsh Nawazali MA LLB (Agriculture, Excise Rural Reconstruction &c)
Dr Hemendras Rupchand Wadhvani MB BS (Medical Pub Health Veterinary) Muhammad Hashim Gazdar BE (Home Civil Defence)

Speaker Legl Assembly Hon Syed Miran Mohammad Shah Zainulabdin Shah

SIND CHIEF COURT (KARACHI)

Chief Justice The Hon Sir Godfrey Davis

Judges

The Hon Mr Justice H B Tayabji
D N O'Sullivan
T V Thadani
G B Constantine (Adi)

N W F PROVINCES

Governor H E Sir George Cunningham KCSI KCIE OBE, ICS

Chief Secretary Lt-Col D G H De la Faurge

Ministers Dr Khan Sahib (Premier) Khan Mohammad Abbas Khan (Industries) Qazi Attaullah Khan (Education), Dewan Bhadrin Ram Gandhi (Finance)

Speaker Legl Assembly Hon Mr Malik Khuda Baksh Khan

N W F P JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT

Judicial Commissioner The Hon Sir James Almond

Judge The Hon Mr Justice K B Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan

Registrar Khan Sahib Mirza Fazal Rahman Khan

INSURANCE IN INDIA

The number of insurers in India upto 30th September 1944 was 323 — 225 constituted in India 91 outside India and 4 having standing contracts with members of Society of Lloyds. Of the 298 Indian insurers 156 carry on Life insurance business only 85 carry on Life and other insurance business and 87 carry on insurance business other than life.

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS The total business effected in India during 1943 was 2 96 000 policies insuring Rs 72 12 crores at an annual premium of Rs 2 97 crores. Indian insurers booked 2 89 000 policies insuring Rs 62 04 crores at an annual premium of Rs 3 48 crores. The total life insurance business remaining in force at the end of 1943 was 18 21 000 policies insuring Rs 808 78 crores including bonus additions. Of this the share of Indian offices was 16 28 000 policies insuring Rs 704 06 crores and yielding a premium income of Rs 14 84 crores. The annuity business done by insurers in India is comparatively very small. The life insurance fund stood at Rs 84 23 crores and the rate of interest earned on Life fund after income tax deduction was 8 88 per cent. The overall expense ratio in 1943 was 27 9 per cent against 26 7 per cent in 1942 and 29 2 per cent in 1939.

FIRE MARINE ETC INSURANCE The total premium income in 1943 was Rs 7 68 crores the Indian Insurance companies share being Rs 3 89 crores.

ASSETS OF INDIAN INSURERS The total assets in 1943 was Rs 106 80. Of this Rs 62 91 was invested in Indian Government securities. Rs 7 90 in loans against policies. Rs 6 62 crores in Municipal Port and Improvement Trust Securities. Rs 8 67 crores in shares of Indian companies and Rs 5 80 in land and house property. The balance of Rs 14 80 crores was held in cash balance agents' balances outstanding premiums loans and advances etc.

PROVIDENT SOCIETIES On Sept 30 1944 there were 141 Provident Societies. The total business effected by the societies was 14 100 policies insuring Rs 67 29 lakhs and annuities for Rs 2 100 per annum. The premium income for the year was Rs 2 85 lakhs. The total business in force at end of 1943 was 69 500 policies insuring Rs 1 78 03 lakhs and annuities of Rs 20 800 per annum.

INSURANCE AGENTS The number of licences to act as agents issued in 1942 and 1943 were 52 935 and 63 931 respectively.

BUDGETS 1945-46

The Central Govt. The total revenue estimates for 1945-46 were put at Rs. 353 74 crores compared with Rs. 336 83 crores in the Revised estimates for 1944-45. The total estimated expenses for 1945-46 are Rs 617 68 crores—Rs 123 40 civil estimates and Rs 394 28 crores for Defence Services. The total prospective deficit is therefore Rs 163 89 crores. The Revised Estimates for 1944-45 disclosed a deficit of Rs 155 77 crores. Of the prospective deficit of Rs 163 89 Rs 6 60 crores was expected to be reduced by increased taxation and the balance of Rs 155 29 was to be covered by borrowing. (See p 141)

The Railway Budget The Budget for 1945-46 put the earnings at Rs. 70 crores and the working expenses at Rs. 140.65 crores. The estimated surplus after various adjustments to depreciation fund losses on strategic lines etc. is Rs. 26.51 crores. Railway contribution to General Revenue was proposed to be Rs. 32 crores. The Railway Reserve which stood at Rs. 22½ crores on 31.3.44 is expected to stand at Rs. 30½ crores on 31.3.45 and Rs. 29½ crores on 31.3.46. The Depreciation fund which opened with a balance of Rs. 92.8 crores on 1.4.44 was expected to close at Rs. 98 crores on 31.3.45 and Rs. 92½ crores on 31.3.46. (See p. 257)

Madras The Madras Budget 1945-46 reveals revenue surplus of Rs. 60.15 lakhs the estimated revenue and expenditure being put at Rs. 41.25 crores and Rs. 40.4 crores respectively. (See p. 144)

Bombay The Bombay Budget anticipates a surplus of Rs. 24,000 and a revenue of Rs. 29,091.9 crores and expenditure of Rs. 29,089.5 crores. No fresh taxes are necessary. (See p. 144)

Central The anticipated revenue and expenditure for the year 1945-46 are put at Rs. 4.9 crores and Rs. 3.38 crores which leave an anticipated deficit of Rs. 8.9 crores. Bengal extra expenditure necessitated by War and Reconstruction is put at Rs. 18.10 crores in 1945-46 against Rs. 29.08 crores in 44-45 revised estimates and Rs. 14.23 crores in 1943-44 accounts. (See p. 144)

United Provinces A surplus of Rs. 5 lakhs is budgeted in U.P. the anticipated revenue and expenditure being Rs. 2.52 crores and Rs. 2.57 crores respectively. The real surplus is Rs. 426 lakhs out of which Rs. 261 lakhs has been allocated to Revenue Reserve Fund, Rs. 60 lakhs to Road Fund, Rs. 60 lakhs to Hospital Fund and Rs. 45 lakhs to Sinking Fund. The net surplus is thus Rs. 15 lakhs. (See p. 144)

Central Provinces & Berar The Budget discloses a surplus of Rs. 306.00 lakhs the revenue and expenditure being anticipated at Rs. 419.14 lakhs and Rs. 40.00 lakhs respectively. Out of the surplus of Rs. 306.80 lakhs Rs. 16.80 lakhs will be transferred to debt reduction and advances fund and Rs. 100 lakhs to Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund. (See p. 144)

Punjab A prospective surplus of Rs. 192 lakhs for 1945-46 and a revised surplus of Rs. 1.9 lakhs for 1944-45 are forecast in 1945-46 Budget. (See p. 144)

Uttar Pradesh A surplus of Rs. 20 lakhs is disclosed in the 1945-46 Budget the estimated revenue and expenditure being Rs. 1181 lakhs and Rs. 697 lakhs respectively. The Revised estimates for 1944-45 show a surplus of Rs. 2.1 lakhs. (See p. 144)

Orissa The Budget estimates for 1945-46 put the revenue at Rs. 94 lakhs and the expenditure at Rs. 108 lakhs. There is thus an anticipated deficit of about Rs. 9 lakhs. (See p. 144)

Assam The 1945-46 Budget anticipates a deficit of Rs. 2.31,000 increased expenditure for current and prospective mainly responsible for the anticipated deficit. (See p. 144)

Sindh A net surplus of Rs. 2.57 for 1944-45 and an anticipated surplus of Rs. 60 lakhs for 1945-46 are revealed in the Estimates for 1945-46. (See p. 144)

N.W.F.P. The 1945-46 Budget discloses prospective deficit of Rs. 12.04 lakhs. (See p. 144)

WAR TIME FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Control over Supply and Consumption. The number of commodities the supply and consumption whereof have been brought under Government control have substantially increased. All essential commodities whereof there is inadequacy of supply have been brought under Government control. Food grains, Sugar, Paper, Cement and Textile goods and various other commodities have been brought under rigid controls which have not yet begun to function satisfactorily though matters are now being gradually improved.

Control over Prices. Prices of numerous commodities have been fixed by the Government and rationing has been resorted to where necessary and permissible. But due to lack of supply and imperfections in rationing and transport systems and distributions the general price level yet remains pretty high. In regard to paper, medicines and certain other commodities of which the supply has been increased the prices have been brought under reasonable control. (See Prices p 270-271). Elaborate attempts have been made by the Government to tap surplus money with the help of taxation and by floating loans, issuing national savings certificates, prize bonds etc. But the results so far achieved seem to point to the fact that something else remains to be done for controlling prices effectively.

India a creditor nation. One of the outstanding results of the war is the emergence of India as a creditor nation. For more than 125 years before 1914 India had been a debtor nation and the recurring payment of interests and annuities had been a problem to her financiers. The change was made possible by the repatriation of India's sterling debts and by the investment of all surpluses on account of trade balances and expenditure in India made by the India Government on behalf of H. M. s Government. Our Sterling debts before the war were Rs. 890.50 crores and India's credit balance in sterling on 30th March 1945 stood at Rs. 1,968 crores.

INDIA & LEND LEASE OPERATIONS. Since 1941 India has been admitted to the benefits of the Lend Lease Scheme of the U. S. A. An Indian Purchasing Mission has been established in the U. S. A. India is receiving from America under Lend Lease medical and ordnance stores, motor vehicles and spares, steel provisions, machine tools, machinery, electrical equipments, locomotives, aircraft parts and numerous other essential supplies. India is giving reciprocal aid to American forces stationed in India in the shape of (a) rations, clothing, ordnance etc. (b) to American shipping in the shape of port dues of all kinds, ship repairs etc. and (c) to the American Government in the shape of raw materials and available foodstuffs. India received up to the end of 1944-45 supplies and services estimated at Rs. 515 crores while the value of reciprocal aid which India has rendered to the U. S. A. is Rs. 124 crores from the beginning of the war up to the end of 1944-45.

Money & Share markets. One of the outstanding financial feats during this war has been the maintenance of the Bank Rate at 3% in the face of inflation and severe rise in prices. Money rates have been low and funds have been plentiful during 1943-45. The prices of gilt edged securities have had an uninterrupted upward progress while those of Industrials and other stocks and shares have had an upward course with very temporary set backs now and then and particularly during April-May and August 1945.

WORLD WAR 1939-1945

Important Dates

IN THE WEST

1939

SEPT 1 Germany invades Poland 8 Britain and France declare war against Germany 9 Warsaw falls OCTOBER 1 Chamberlain rejects Hitler's peace proposals after the defeat of Poland DECEMBER 18 Battle of the River Plate 1 German Pocket Battleship *Admiral Graf Spee* sunk

1940

APRIL 9 Germany invades and occupies Denmark and invades Norway 10 First battle of Narvik German advance from Oslo 19 Second battle of Narvik loss of German Destroyers MAY 10 Germany invades Holland Belgium and Luxembourg Churchill becomes Prime Minister 11 British War Cabinet formed 14 Holland capitulates 15 Germans break across the Meuse B.E.F. withdraws west of Brussels 24 Germans advance to channel ports 28 Narvik falls 29 German army capitulates May 29—June 3 Dunkirk evacuation JUNE Germans capture the Somme and Arras 11 Italy declares war on Britain and France 4 Germans enter Paris 16 France capitulates 23 Hitler orders France and JULY 4 Italians invade British Somaliland AUGUST 10 Oct 31 The Battle of Britain 16 British evacuate British Somaliland SEPTEMBER 28 Italian invade Greece DECEMBER 9 Wave of German aircraft begins 11 4th Indian Division smash Italian Forts and capture of Barran

1941

JANUARY 18 Kassala re-occupied 22 Tobruk captured FEBRUARY 1 Agadira captured 2. El Agheila reached 5 Benghazi captured 1—27 Siege of Keren Keren captured February 27 5 Eritrea captured 23 Mersa el Bakh captured MARCH 11 *Love-Land Bill* passed by President Roosevelt 23 Battle of Cape Matapan APRIL 1 British withdraw from Mersa Brega 6 Addis Ababa occupied German invade Greece and Yugoslavia British and Imperial Forces in Greece 19 Siege of Tobruk begins Germans capture Bardia APRIL 2—JUNE 15 German counter-offensive in North Africa 27 Germans occupy Athens 9 Germans capture Sollum MAY 5 Haile Selassie enters Addis Ababa 10 Dux of Austria capitulates at Anzio Algi 20 Germans invade Crete 2 Dismarch sunk JUNE 1 British forces withdrawn from Crete Evacuation of British and Imperial Expeditionary Forces (17,000 troops resupply Egypt) 9 Fifth Infantry Brigade of Fourth Indian Division strikes toward Damascus 22 Germany invades Russia 20 Lwow captured JULY 1 Pegasus captured 14 Allied forces occupy Syria AUGUST 14 Atlantic Charter meeting between Churchill and Roosevelt. Russians announce evacuation of Smolensk 19. Germans capture King's Lynn Leningrad threatened OCTOBER 5 to December 6 Battle for Moscow 16 Odessa falls NOVEMBER 1 Sevastopol threatened 18 U.S. Neutrality Act revised 16. Germans capture Kerch 22. Germans enter Rostov 27 British relieve Tobruk 29 Russians recapture Rostov

1942

JANUARY 8 Romel withdraws to El Agheila 29 Russia cross Upper Donetz into the Ukraine MAY 30-31 R A F raid Cologne with 1 180 bombers JUNE 12 R A F raid Essen with 1 036 bombers 10 German summer offensive opens in Russia 21 Germans capture Tobruk JULY 1 Germans reach El Alamein Germans recapture Sevastopol AUGUST 3 Germans capture Novorossiysk 12 Germans enter the streets of Stalingrad OCTOBER 23 Montgomery opens offensive at El Alamein NOVEMBER 9 In Egypt Axis forces begin to retreat 8 Allied landing in North West Africa Casablanca Oran and Algiers captured 13 British capture Tobruk 16 British First Army enters Tunisia 20 British capture Benghazi 25 Australians capture Gna DECEMBER 15 British capture El Agheila

1943

JANUARY 2 Allies occupy Buna 14 24 Casablanca Conference 23 British capture Tripoli FEBRUARY 2 German resistance in Stalingrad ends MARCH 20 British capture Mareth 29 British capture Gabaz and El Hamma APRIL 7 Eighth Army makes contact with the Americans 12 All organised Axis resistance ends in North Africa JUNE 11 Allies occupy Pantellaria JULY 9 10 Invasion of Sicily 15 Russians announce new offensive north and east of Orel 25 Mussolini resigns Badoglio becomes Italian Prime Minister AUGUST 17 Messina captured All enemy resistance in Sicily ends SEPTEMBER 8 Allied landings in Italy 8 Eisenhower announces unconditional surrender of Italy 27 Foggia captured OCTOBER 1 Fall of Naples 4 Corsica liberated 18 Italy Declares war on Germany NOVEMBER 9 U N R R A agreement

1944

JANUARY 23 Allied landing south of Rome FEBRUARY 26 Red Army advance towards Lake Peipus and Lake Pskov APRIL 8 Ruman troops enter Rumania 10 Red Army liberates Odessa MAY 12 Offensive in Italy by the English and Fifth Armies 17 18 Fall of Cassino 26 Germans invade Bulgaria JUNE 4 Allies liberate Rome 6 Allied landing in Northern France 8 Capture of Bayeux 10 Indian troops occupy Pescara 16 First fiveing bombs fall on southern England 20 Allied occupation of Elba complete 23 Russian offensive on the Central Front 27 Cherbourg in allied hands AUGUST 12 German retreat begins from Normandy 15 Large Allied force lands in South France 19 Falaise liberated 22 French enter Toulon (Finally cleared on August 27) 23 French capture Marseilles American reach Grenoble 24 Rumania accepts peace terms of United Nations 25 Complete liberation of Paris 30 Capture of Ploesti 31 British capture Amiens Americans reach Sedan Russian forces in Bucharest SEPTEMBER 1 Dppe Arras and Verdun captured 3 Brussels liberated by the British advance to Antwerp Occupation of Lyons announced 5 Allies carry war into Germany Aachen and Saarbrücken captured 9 Soviet troops enter East Prussia 15 Nancy taken 16 Capture of Brest 17 Air Borne invasion of Holland 19 Russo-Finnish Armistice 26 8th Army cross the Rubicon OCTOBER 1 Canadian troops occupy Calais 5 Allied landing in Greece announced 13 Russians capture Riga 14 British troops occupy Athens 20 Aachen falls to the American First Army NOVEMBER 20 Metz and Sarrebourg

fall to Americans Mulhouse captured by troops of French First Army
 DECEMBER 6 Saarlandern in Allied hands Ravenna captured 18
 Battle of Ardennes—Big German attack north of Trier 21 German drive
 85 miles into Belgium

1945

JANUARY 18 Russ an winter offensive launched on three fronts
 17 Warsaw liberated by Red Army 19 Stalin announces Capture of
 Cracow 26 Pn + an break into Danzig 29 Capture of Mamel announced—
 Lithuania completely cleared of German* FEBRUARY 4 Zhukov
 forces 46 miles from Berlin 11 Pustians cross the Oder north west of
 Breslau 18 Red Army captures Budapest 28 Capture of Pormas
 announced—Red Army bags 23 000 prisoners Turkey declares war on
 Germany and Japan 24 American 9th Army troops capture fortress town
 of Juleh MARCH 2 Allies capture Trier 4 Allies reach the Rhine
 on 20 miles front Red Army reaches Baltic Coast 6 Cologne falls to
 Americans U S First Army troops cross the Rhine south of Cologne
 17 Third Army troops enter Coblenz 24 Montgomery strikes across the
 Rhine 26 U S Third Army breaks into Frankfurt-on-Main 28 Stalin
 announces capture of Gdynia APRIL 9 Americans take Kassel 4 Capture
 of Bratislava capital of Slovakia announced 10 Capture of Hanover
 11 Fall of Essen announced 18 Capture of Vienna by Red Army
 announced 16 Canadian and Polish troops reach North Sea on wide front
 17 Allies 50 miles from Berlin 19 Patton's troops enter Czechoslovakia
 21 Allies capture Bologna 22 U S Seventh Army reaches Danube at
 Dillingen 23 Stalin announces Russian entry into Berlin 24 S H A E.P
 announces capture of 1 000 000 prisoners since April 1 1945 27 Announce-
 ment of U S and Russ an link up at Torgus U S Third Army crosses
 into Austria Fifth Army troops enter Genoa 29 Mussolini executed by
 Partisans Allied troops enter Milan British cross Elbe south of Hamburg
 30 U S Seventh Army capture Munich Allied troops enter Venice MAY
 1 Hitler's reported death Doenitz becomes new Fuehrer 2 Surrender
 of German armies in Italy announced Stalin announces capture of Berlin
 7 Unconditional German surrender

IN THE EAST

1941

DECEMBER 7 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour Manila Singapore
 Malaya The last Hongkong 8 U S A Britain and her Dominions
 declare war against Japan Japanese troops land in Thailand 10 Prince
 of Wales and Repulse sunk 11 Italy and Germany declare war against
 U S A which latter declares war against European Axis 22 Major
 Japanese offensive on the Philippines 25 Surrender of Hongkong

1942

JANUARY 9 Manila and Cavite fall 28 Japanese raid on Rangoon
 28 27 Japanese landing in New Guinea at Lae Japanese landing in
 Solomon Islands 30 British withdraw to the Island of Singapore
 31 Japanese capture Meikheim. FEBRUARY 15 Singapore falls
 MARCH 7 9 Rangoon evacuated and extrication of British forces from
 Pegu. 27 28 St Nazaire raided Principal battleship dock destroyed
 APRIL 6 Japanese bomb India for the first time attacks on Coconada

and Vizagapatam in Madras Presidency Japanese landings on Bougainville
29 Lashio falls British retreat to India MAY 48 Coral Sea Battle
Japanese fleet withdraws after heavy losses 6 Corregidor garrison surren-
ders DECEMBER 20 First Jap air raid on Calcutta

1943

MARCH 2 Battle of Blenheim Sea begins, MAY 11 U S forces
land on Attu Island 30 All Japanese organised resistance ceases in Attu
AUGUST 25 Appointment of Lord Mountbatten as Supreme Allied Com-
mander of South East Asia announced OCTOBER 12 First air raid on
Madras

1944

FEBRUARY 28 Jap withdrawal in Arakan MARCH 1 Allied landing
on Admiralty Islands 17 Airborne troops land in the rear of Japanese
communications in Central Burma 21 Japanese raiding columns enter
Manipur APRIL 24 Allied landing on New Guinea coast JUNE 7
Japanese withdrawal from Kohima area, 15 Super Fortresses bomb
Japanese mainland 28 Capture of Mogaung JULY 20 Japanese
retreat from Imphal AUGUST 8 Allies capture Myitkina important
Japanese base in North Burma 17 Japs driven out of Manipur State
SEPTEMBER 14 MacArthur announces Allied landings in Halmahera and
Tulau islands 16 Carrier borne air attack against Sumatra OCTOBER 9
U S Fleet strikes at Ryuku islands 19 Capture of Tiddim by Indian troops
of 14th Army announced 20 MacArthur back in Philippines—Roosevelt a
announcement NOVEMBER 7 Capture of Kennedy Peak by Fifth Indian
Division announced 9 Capture of Fort White 16 East African troops
occupy Kalembo MacArthur announces invasion of Yapia Island 20
Chinese troops break into Bhamo DECEMBER 8 Capture of Kalewa by
E African troops announced 15 British troops clear Buthidaung Chinese
88th Division occupies Bhamo 15 Americans land on Mindoro Allied
forces link up East of Chinthein 25 MacArthur announces completion
of Leyte campaign

1945

JANUARY 8 14th Army troops enter Ia U 5 British and Indian
troops land on Akyab Island 9 Huge U S forces land on Luzon
12 Troops of 15th Indian Corps land on Myebon Peninsula 82 miles
from Akyab 15 Chinese troops capture Namtham 21 Mongwa
captured First breach in land blockade of China linking of Ledo and
Burma Roads announced FEBRUARY 4 Kunming greets first convoy
over Ledo Road Americans enter Manila 10 Capture of Ramree
town by 15th Indian Corps announced 15 1500 planes attack Tokyo for
nine hours, 18 American troops land on Corregidor 19 American
landing on Iwojima announced 26 MacArthur hands over civil Government
of the Philippines to President Sergio Osmana MARCH 6 14th Army captures
Meiktila 8 19th Indian Division enters Mandalay 11 MacArthur
announces American landings on Mindanao 13 14th Army Task Force
takes Maymyo 16 Nimitz announces end of Iwojima battle 20
Mandalay falls to 14th Army APRIL 1 Americans land on Okinawa,
5 Jap cabinet resigns Moscow Radio announces end of Soviet-Japanese
Neutrality Pact 16 S E A C announces capture of Taungao last Jap
coastal supply base in Arakan MAY 4 14th Army take Rangoon JUNE 21
Okinawa in American hands JULY 1 Allied landing on Balikpapan

AUGUST 6. First atom bomb destroys Hiroshima 8 Soviet Russia declares war against Japan 9 Second atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima 15 Japan's surrender to the United Nations confirmed

ALL QUIET IN THE EAST

In our last issue published in September 1943, we assumed on the basis of certain facts in favour of the United Nations that the war in the West would not outlive two more summers—and the second summer in our aforesaid assumption is the Summer of 1945. We have therefore good reason to feel gratified that our assumption with regard to the European War has been substantiated by the eventful May 1945.

Our assumption regarding the duration of the war in the East was a maximum of seven summers of which five more now remain. In making this assumption we did not—and possibly no one except the late Mr. Roosevelt and his intimate military advisers could—assume that the U. S. invasion of the Philippines and the complete recapture thereof would be achieved during 1944-45 and that U. S. Bombers would commence their mass bombing on Japanese cities and industrial centres so early as during 1944. We had no doubt pictured in our mind that these ofensive actions would happen somewhere in 1946 or even 1947. As facts stood our original assumption regarding the probable duration of the war in the East even under the normal course of events upto July 1945 demanded substantial revision. But the unthought-of developments during the first 9 days of August 1945 have smashed all calculations and assumptions—Japan has surrendered to Allied arms (surrender confirmed on 15th August 1945) under threat of impending annihilation of the entire nation by atomic bombs and under pressure of Russian participation in the War against Japan.

COST OF WORLD WAR II

Mr. Wootinsky principal consulting Economist of the Bureau of Employment Security of Social Security Board as quoted by Josephine Ripley in *Indian Spectator* dated 27-45 puts the approximate costs to belligerents as follows:

Cost of war and theatres of war up to January 1945

United States	\$ 270 000 millions
Great Britain and Dominions	\$ 150 000
Germany and its allies	\$ 150 000
Russia	\$ 70 000
Japan	\$ 70 000
Total	\$ 710 000 millions

European Theatre Military Costs

United States	\$ 150 000 millions
Great Britain and Dominions	\$ 150 000
Germany, allies	\$ 150 000
Russia	\$ 50 000
A Total	\$ 500 000

* Read Nalanda Year Book of Who's Who in India 1943-44 Page 404

War Damage to Property

Germany	\$ 50 000 millions
Britain	\$ 15 000
Losses in ships	\$ 10 000
Russia Poland	\$ 85 000
<hr/>	
B Total	\$ 110 000
A+B Total cost in European theatre	\$ 670 000 millions

CASUALTIES AND LOSSES 1939 45

The statements which follow about the losses and damage to lives and of shipping naval and air losses are as yet incomplete and one-sided. Figures about Japan Russia Italy and Germany are not available in the acceptable forms in which British Empire and American figures are available. In any case the readers will be in a position to judge for themselves the colossal magnitude of the losses and damages caused to belligerents in the East and the West as well.

Casualties**BRITISH & EMPIRE CASUALTIES 1939-45 (May)**

Total British Commonwealth and Empire casualties including civilian casualties are 1 427 637 of whom 582 233 were killed. The figures for different parts of the Empire are

	<i>Killed</i>	<i>Wounded</i>	<i>Missing</i>
United Kingdom	233 042	275 975	57 473
Canada	86 018	58 078	2 860
Australia	21 415	34,477	6 519
India	23 235	62 064	12 264

The total service casualties in British Commonwealth and Empire are 1 233 796 of whom 836 772 are dead and 390 523 are prisoners of war.

The total U K civilian casualties from enemy action against U K are 146 760 (civilian) including 60 585 dead. *V Bomb casualties in Britain*—8 436 killed and 25 101 wounded. The merchant navy casualties are 43 315 including 80 867 killed.

U S CASUALTIES

The total U S casualties from beginning of the war (i.e. 7 12 41 to middle of June 1945) are 1 023 453 including 234 711 dead 620 032 wounded 50 864 missing and 117 846 prisoners of war.

ALLIED CASUALTIES Combined British and Canadian casualties from D-day to V-day were 184 512 including 89 599 killed 126 545 wounded and 18,968 missing.

U S Casualties for the corresponding period—i.e. for 837 days—were 514 534 including 89 477 killed 367 180 wounded and 57 877 missing in action.

British Empire casualties in World War II are 306,984 killed and 421,416 wounded and those in 1914-18 war are 904,871 killed and 2,030,212 wounded according to War Office Figures (19-5-45)

CANADIAN CASUALTIES According to an Ottawa news 102,575 is the total of Canadian Army Navy and Air Force Casualties including 27,206 dead and 87,893 missing. In World War I (1914-18) the number of deaths was 62,507 and total casualties 190,092.

A total of 16,544 Italians were killed and 7,844 were wounded in action against the Germans between Sept. 8 1943 and April 30 1945 and 17,644 were missing.

GERMAN CASUALTIES

The total German casualties between 1-9-39 and 30-11-44 are 4,064,428 including 1,911,900 killed 1,472,004 wounded and 780,524 missing according to a secret official document recently unearthed by the Allied Command in Germany.

JAPANESE LOSSES

It is not known what are the exact casualties and losses incurred by Japan. But the following collings may give some idea about recent casualties and losses.

The total number of Japanese killed in Burma between 1-2-44 and 14-5-45 is 105,823. More than 100,000 Japanese had been killed in Okinawa and neighbouring island and 1,533 men taken prisoners.

The total Japanese casualties in Philippines are 87,847 while U.S. casualties in Philippines are 40,000 during 19-4-45.

The total Chinese loss of lives are estimated at 9,000,000.

NAVAL LOSSES 1-9-39 to 31-1-45

British Empire—472 ships including 5 battle ships 106 destroyers 93 cruisers 61 submarines 8 aircraft carriers.

From Sept. 1 1939 to Jan. 1945 over 700 German U boats were sunk in the battle of the Atlantic according to a Joint-statement by President Truman and Mr. Churchill.

JAPANESE NAVAL AND SHIPPING LOSSES

The losses must have been heavy. But exact figures of the totals are not available. The toll of U.S. submarines alone is—19 Japanese vessels including 4 aircraft carriers 17 cruisers 53 destroyers upto the end of April 1945.

SHIPPING LOSSES

Empire Allied and Neutral merchant shipping lost during the war amounted to 4,770 ships totalling 21,140,000 tons. The British Empire lost 2,870 ships totalling 11,230,000 tons. The U.S.A. lost 1,544 ships totalling 6,977,077 dead weight tons.

According to a Washington announcement 3,600 American soldiers were killed in ship-sinking and damage to ships in the war against Germany and Italy.

According to a Washington announcement dated June 18, 1945 the total U. S. shipping losses are 124 merchant ships of 627,000 dead weight tons during the period from 1939 to 6-6-45.

WAR IN AIR

The R. A. F. dropped 1,000,000 tons of bombs during the War on Europe—two-thirds of its load on Germany.

More than 1,000 German ships were sunk by 47,000 mines laid from British aircraft.

The R. A. F. lost 9,153 bombers, 8,524 fighters and 70 Army Co-operation planes and 2nd tactical airforce planes 2,110. Coastal command 1,479.

WAR IN AIR 1939 to 1-4-45

Axis air losses are 7,911 aircraft destroyed by R. A. F. 20,601 destroyed by U. S. bombers in air and 12,570 on ground.

R. A. F. lost 11,447 planes including 2,500 bombers.

U. S. A. lost 15,911 aircraft including 10,247 bombers.

TONNAGE OF BOMBS DROPPED: Total tonnage dropped on Germany and German occupied territories from 1-5-39 to 21-6-45 are

	Germany	Occupied territories
R. A. F.	64,000 tons	24,500
U. S. Air Force	730,745 (American tons)	2,165,700

ON NAZI STRATEGY

The Rhurzon was figuratively crossed on the 6th of June 1944—the day of the Allied landing on Normandy coast though literally it was crossed some months later.

Allied landing in Northern France on the 6th of June 1944 is the greatest military event not only in the present war but in all wars hitherto fought and won. The secret of success was the weight of American men and thrown from the air and the sea. German anti-aircraft experts (it appears from occasional newspaper reports) had made a long and elaborate preparation for meeting the invasion of France. Several divisions—10 to 20—had permanently been put on the coast for meeting the invaders. There were tanks and bombers and fighters and been provided in plenty. But the huge armada of warships, air power and transport put into action for the landing on Normandy was a deadly and fatal secret which put the Nazis before a wall of fire. In France the Nazis were outgunned and out-manned. The fate of Nazi Germany was sealed on the 6th of June 1944. The progress of the Anglo-American Army of liberation and the Soviet Army in the Eastern and Northern Europe is mostly indicated in the World War (1945) (see p. 802-803). Nazi Germany in May 1945 and thereafter is the most gigantic tragedy in the history of mankind. A rise to the position of the most powerful nation in the world in the course of some 19 years followed by a rather precipitous fall to prostration, humiliation and deepest national agony in the course of less than 2 years is an unparalleled

event. To students of history and military strategy and in a sense to those interested in questions of ethics the Nazi bubble—so it should be termed in relation to centuries-long human history—is an eternal pointer. The fall of the Nazis and particularly the fall of Berlin, the heart of Nazism to Soviet hands is the vindication of the eternal justice the presence whereof is often empirically admitted and disregarded in practical affairs.

Now dealing with the practical question of strategy we must first of all deal with Nazi blunders and the peculiar dangers which an authoritarian system of Government is subject to. During 1933-35 Marshal Goering had made Germany blockade-proof he assured his people that Germany had been made proof against a nuclear bombing. Those who had closely watched the course of the Anglo-German air fights during 1940-44 have good reason to doubt if the Air-Chief of Germany and Hitler's Deputy was a practical strategist or a demagogue and a mere perpetrator of blunders. When after the fall of France Hitler and his advisers banked on Britain suing for or agreeing to a negotiated peace they underestimated the British nerve and its equanimity in the face of crises. Then in the battle of Britain Goering must have underestimated British sea defences and overestimated Luftwaffe's strength, striking power and invincibility. The battle of Britain was given up at a time when the battle ought to have been continued with increased tempo. Germany lost the battle when she was on the threshold of victory.

A second and more serious blunder was the jumping into the Russian adventure before neutralizing Malta or before taking effective steps for preventing the capture of Iran by the Soviet and the British. The occupation of Iran by the Anglo-Soviet armies and the opening of a supply route to Russia was the wise military move on the part of Germany's enemies.

After the outbreak of the Pacific War Germany ought to have pushed ahead into Egypt and occupied the Suez Zone and transferred the focus of battle from Stalingrad to Iran. In so doing the Luftwaffe and the Italian Navy would naturally have been called upon to make a desperate bid for Malta. Poised with Malta in Axis hands the Italian Navy and Air Force under Nazi Command could easily become the master of the Mediterranean and could ensure a steady flow of supplies to Rommel.

The Blitz operations on the west and south west were closed with the fall of France whereas for the full realization of Blitz results Spain ought to have been occupied after France and the gate at Gibraltar ought to have been closed. With Ceuta and Spain in Nazi hands the British Mediterranean Navy would be easily bottled up. The above are the main tactical blunders committed by Hitler and his Chiefs. There may be many more but they are minor blunders.

Now turning to the defects of the Nazi War machine and technique. The Luftwaffe it seems gave a very poor account of itself in long range bombing. As a matter of fact long range bombing seems to have been resorted to—and when resorted to in an amateurish fashion—very rarely both in the West and the East. Secondly the German Fighter command ought to have been made more powerful, efficient and larger in numbers. The invincibility of Nazi arms was exploded at Stalingrad and the military worthlessness of German military philosophy was disproved in Berlin in May 1945. The fall of Nazi Germany is the fall of dictatorship and the vindication of the inherent strength of democracy.

INDIA IN 1943-45

THE TRAIL OF BENGAL FAMINE

In our last issue (*Valanda Year Book & Who's Who in India 1943-44* Page 297) we indicated under the caption *Soaring Prices and Food Famine* the nature, extent and cause of the 1943 famine which in a sense is the greatest catastrophe of modern times involving as it did directly and indirectly the loss of 1 500 000 lives within a period of some 6 months and in an area with a total population of something like 20 000 000. By August-October 1943 Calcutta the nearest big city to the affected districts of 24 Parganas Howrah Midnapore and Bankura became a receptacle for the famine-stricken populace who crowded the streets of Calcutta for getting mouthfuls of food of which they had been deprived for days in and days out.

How dangerously Calcutta was crowded with dying and starving destitutes can easily be judged from the fact that between August 1 and Nov 6 1943 the number of destitute deaths in Calcutta totalled 19 694. By October 1943 conditions seemed to improve a little in Calcutta and in Bengal in general. Vigorous and widespread ventilation of the famine scandal in Indian and Foreign Press seemed to arouse the Central Government into actions and measures which they ought to have taken at least two years before. It must be noted in this connection that H. F. Field Marshal Lord Wavell immediately after his installation as Viceroy began to take the deepest and most personal interest in the best possible and most expeditious manner. In fact Lord Wavell challenged the famine in the most heroic possible way and visited the famine areas and the relief centres in Bengal and called in the aid of the military for helping in the movement and distribution of food grains in Bengal. Lord Wavell's prompt and elaborate measures in this connection are as much admirable as is unjustifiable the mysterious inaction of his predecessor.

The public bodies individuals and the Governments of India and Bengal were simultaneously roused to action. By Oct 7 1943 as was officially announced 1 840 000 were being daily fed at free kitchens in Bengal districts. By the end of the year elaborate measures for rationing of foodstuffs in Calcutta and industrial cities were in action. In unrationed areas prices of rice flour and sugar were effectively controlled and the distribution of these stuffs was sought to be made even and regular. A bumper crop in Bengal by the end of 1943 and during the winter of 1944 substantially contributed to the smooth working of Government measures. Food ships from Australia had arrived as early as Oct 1943 carrying 80 000 tons of food-grains. But prolonged starvation in famine and scarcity areas left a trail of epidemics. A Bengal Government Press Note (dated Nov 6 1943) made it known that cholera dysentery and enteritis had broken out in epidemic form in many districts of Bengal. The toll of famine in Bengal was 8 to 10 times that of the World War II in British Empire. The Famine Commission assessed the loss of lives in Bengal at between 1 and 2 millions whereas the total casualties to the fighting men—on land water and in the air—of the entire British Empire is about half a million up to 81-5-45. Deaths in Bengal in 1943 were 84% above the average number of deaths during the preceding quinquennial.

By the middle of June 1944, the Government of India promulgated an ordinance providing for the constitution of a Commission of Enquiry under the Presidency of Sir John Woodhead on the causes of the Food Shortage and subsequent epidemics in Bengal in particular and in India in general. The first part of the Commission's report which was released to the public on 8th May 1945 makes the startling disclosure that about a million and a half of the poor in Bengal died as a direct result of the 1943 famine and the epidemics which followed in its train. Society together with its organs failed to protect its weaker members. Indeed there was a moral, social and administrative break-down. The Commission while holding that 'it lay in the power of the Bengal Government by bold, resolute and well-conceived measures at the right time to have largely prevented the tragedy of the famine as it actually took place' mysteriously failed to assess the responsibility of the Central Government for the tragedy.

The Commission considers the shortage in the supply of rice in 1943 as one of the basic causes of the famine but admits at the same time that the Government of India ought to have established a system of planned movement of supplies from surplus to deficit provinces and states and adds that the Bengal Government failed to secure control of supply and distribution. The Commission deals at length with the denial policy of the Government and admits that the denial policy carried out in 1942 in moving away food-grains from certain districts and in removing boats with capacity to carry 10 or more passengers largely contributed to the intensifying of the famine. The Commission does not minimize the fact that the 1943 famine was a major calamity. Dealing with the rise in the price of food grains which according to the Report is one of the causes of mass starvation the Commission observes 'the amount of unusual profits made on the buying and selling of rice during 1943 was Rs. 150 crores. Thus every death in the famine was balanced by roughly Rs. 1,000 excess profit.'

WAVELL PLAN & SIMLA CONFERENCE

The political atmosphere in India has been full of anticipation of early Congress-Government rapprochement at an early date since Mahatma Gandhi's release in May 1944. As has already been noted the Viceroy had been in correspondence with the Mahatma with a view to scoundging the latter's views on the matter of change of heart and a attitude. But nothing came out of the correspondences (See p. 231). H. E. Lord Wavell left for England in March 1945 to discuss with His Majesty's Government the Indian political and other questions. Hopes were revived in India for an early dissolution of the political deadlock. His Excellency returned to India on the 12th June 1945 and on the 14th of the month His Excellency broadcast from New Delhi the British Government plan for ending the deadlock with a view to intensifying the war against Japan and facilitating constitutional advance in India.

The Wavell plan or offer comprises the Indianisation of the Viceroy's Executive Council except for the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief. Even the External Affairs Portfolio was to be placed in charge of an Indian member of the Council. But the members of the Council would be appointed by the Viceroy after discussions and consultations with Indian leaders both of Central and Provincial politics. The proposed Council would represent the main

communities and would include equal proportions of caste Hindus and Muslims. This Council broadly representing the major communities in India would be charged with the administration of different departments. The Viceroy would retain his veto which was to be exercised in exceptional circumstances.

In a statement made in the House of Commons simultaneously with the Viceregal announcement Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, explained the Wavell plan to the British Parliament. The offer of March 1947 Mr. Amery said stands in its entirety without change or qualification as the working out of India's new constitutional system is a task which can only be carried through by the Indian peoples themselves.

Invitations were issued by the Viceroy to those who were Premiers in Provincial Governments, or in the cases where Provincial autonomy had been suspended under Section 93 of Govt. of India Act, those who had held office as Premiers before the promulgation of Section 93, the leaders of the Congress and Muslim League in the two houses of the Central Legislature and Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah as leaders of the two main political parties and Rao Bahadur Siva Rao as representing the scheduled classes and Master Tara Singh as representing the Sikhs.

The Viceregal announcement received mixed reception from leaders of India. But there was the general satisfaction that Lord Wavell's offer was a definite move on the part of the British Government.

Exchange of letters took place between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi—on the question of caste Hindu and Muslim parity. The Mahatma intimated his inability to represent Congress from which body he had officially dissociated himself. He would however be gladly present at the Conference and render all possible help in his individual capacity. The situation was very soon eased by the Viceroy's issuing an invitation to the Congress President, who along with the Working Committee Members, had been released from jail shortly after the Viceregal announcement. At a meeting of the Working Committee held at Simla on 23.6.47 the Mahatma and the Congress President were given full plenary powers to deal with all questions at the Conference. On 24.6.47 it was decided that Mr. Jinnah and other League invitees would attend the Conference. The Punjab Unionist Premier claimed to choose a member for the proposed Executive Council for representing the interests of the Punjab's martial classes in particular and of the rest of India in general. The Hindu Mahasabha had protested through the Press and from Platform against non-inclusion of a Mahasabha representative in the Conference and against the proposed Caste Hindu Muslim parity in the Council. The Working Committee of the Mahasabha at a meeting held at Poona under the Presidentship of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee condemned the Plan as a deliberate device on the part of the British Government to perpetuate British rule over India, to camouflage the issue of India's independence, to break the solidarity of the Indian nation, to reduce the Hindus who constitute about 75% of India's population to a minority by introduction of parity between caste Hindus and Muslims and disparity between Muslims and the Scheduled castes and to divide politically minded Hindu Community into separate entities as caste Hindus and Scheduled castes. Dr. Mookerjee as President of the Mahasabha telegraphically communicated to the Viceroy how intensely the Hindus feel the injustice that is sought to be done to them behind their back.

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

ABBASI HASAN MORIYUDDIN BA LL B Author journalist and lawyer b June 17 1903 s of Sh Nazim Husain m Amna Khatoon Feb 1926 ed Allahabad and Aligarh joined District Bar Allahabad 1927 enrolled Advocate Allahabad High Court 1931 Has been connected with Indian journalism for about 20 years At present Asst Editor *Star of India* Ad 19 Wellesly 2nd Lane Calcutta

BDUL HAMID SIR C I E O B F Bar at Law b 1818 ed Lahore and London Served as Ch of Minister Kapurthala State Delegate to League of Nations (1931) Nominated Member Indian Legislative Assembly Ad New Delhi **BDUR RAHAMAN Hon ble SIR Muhammad LL D K B** ed Delhi Advocate High Court Lahore Dean Faculty of Law Univ of Delhi 1928-34 Vice Chancellor University of Delhi (1930-34) Judge Madras High Court 1937-43 Now Judge High Court Lahore Also Vice-Chancellor Punjab University Ad Lahore

CHRATLAL SETH HARIDAS b 1881 ed Bombay University big mill owner and philanthropist President Ahmedabad M U Owners Association 1939 Ad Vasant Bhuvan Shabibag Ahmedabad

DDISON SIR JAMES M A B Sc t c s (Retd) b 1879 ed Scotland Joined I C s 1902 Became Puisne Judge High Court Lahore 1917 retd 1939 Ad Hedou's Hotel Lahore

IDHIBARI AGHORNATH RAI RAHADUR Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland b 1863 at Patna ed Calcutta Joined Provincial Service (Education) as head of a training institution A witty

speaker Pub *Bibidha Bidhan* and *Padartha Parishaya* (School Method in Bengali) Ad 25 Hindustan Park Ballygunge Calcutta

AFZAL K ALI Barrister at Law Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Assembly b 1902 s of late Khondka Fazl Rubbee of ancient family in Bengal ed Calcutta and London called to the Bar 1926 Middle Temple Practised for some time at the Bar of the Judicial Committee and then at Allahabad High Court 1930 Asst Secretary Bengal Legislative Council 1933 Secretary Bengal Legl Assembly 1937 Has travelled extensively in Europe and the Near East Ad Legislative Assembly Bldg Calcutta

AGA KHAN H H RIGHT HON THE AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH P C G C I E G C V O G C S I LL D b 1875 Head of the Ismaili sect of Moslems Status of first class Chief in India conferred for services during the last Great War of 1914-18 Elected President League of Nations Assembly 1937 Famous race horse owner Was in Switzerland 1940-44 Pub *India in Transition* Ad Aga Hall Bombay

AGARWAL LALA GIRDHARILAL R A b 1878 ed Agra Practises at Allahabad High Court and Federal Court of India Industrialist Member Hindu Mahasabha (U P) Chamber of Commerce (U P) Hindu Law Research Society Chairman Agarwal Seva Samitis Ad 28 George Town Allahabad

AHMAD MUZAFFAR Member Bengal Prov Com of the Communist Party of the India and President All India Kisan Sabha b 1900 in Sandvip Island Noakhali (Bengal) s of late Munshi Mansur Ali who was a Mukhtar in the Sandvip

Court One of those who began pioneering work in India in 1921 to organise Communist Party of India as a section of the Third Communist International. State prisoner (1923) under Regulation III of 1818 prosecuted in Cawnpore Bolshevik Conspiracy Case 1924 and sentenced to 4 yrs R I prosecuted in Meerut Communist Conspiracy Case (1929-33) and sentenced to transportation for life. The sentence was reduced to 8 yrs R I by the Allahabad High Court. Ad 121 Lower Circular Rd Calcutta

AHMAD Dr SIR ZIA UDDIN M A (Cantab) Ph D D Sc C I E b 1897 ad Aligarh Cambridge Paris Bologna Al Azhar (Cairo) Gottingen and Allahabad Vice Chancellor Aligarh University 1935-38 and again 1941 Member Legislative Assembly (Central) A noted mathematician *Pub Systems of Education in Europe Systems of Examination Indian Railways Ad Zia Manzil* Morris Road Aligarh

AHMED The Hon SIR SULTAN KHAN D L Bar at Law b 1880 Was Govt Advocate (Bihar) 1916-37 acted as temp Judge Patna High Court Was Vice-Chancellor Patna University 1928-30 member of Executive Council Bihar Govt 1932 delegate R T Conference (London) 1930-31 Was Law Member Govt of India Appointed member (Information & Broadcasting) of the Viceroy's Exe Council in May 1940 Ad New Delhi Simla

AIYAP RAMASWAMI Sachivottama Sr C P KCST KCIE CIE LL.D Dewan of Travancore b 19th November 1879 s of late Mr C R Patashtirama Aiyar Vakil High Court and afterwards Judge of the Civil Court in Sittammal ad Madras Joined the Madras Bar 1903 enrolled Advocate later Fellow of the University 1912 Member of the Madras Corporation

1911 Member Indian National Congress and was its All India Secretary 1917-18 Member Legislative Council Madras 1920 Advocate General Madras 1920 One of the Indian representatives at the League of Nations Committee at Geneva 1926 and 1927 Rapporteur to the Committee on Public Health 1927 Law Member of Madras Govt 1929-23 Vice President of the Executive Council 1924 Resigned Membership of the Madras Government March 1928 and rejoined the Bar Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and Member of the Federal Structure Committee 1930 Member of the Council of State 1930 Delivered the Delhi University Convocation address 1931 Tagore Law Lecturer Calcutta University 1932 For some time Commerce Member of Indian Government 1933 Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper 1933 Member of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament 1933 Delegate to the World Economic Conference 1933 drafted a new constitution for Kashmir 1934 Member of the Government of India Committee on Secretarial Procedure 1935 Dewan of Travancore since 1936 was conferred the title of Sachivottama by H H the Maharaja of Travancore was instrumental in implementing the Temple Entry Proclamation of His Highness 1905 Vice-Chancellor Travancore University 1937 elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts 1937 the D L degree conferred by the Travancore University 1939 Awarded RCSI 1941 Is interested in French literature Was Information Member Govt of India Resigned in Aug 1942 Ad The Grove Cathedral Post Madras

Delisle Ootacamund
AJIT SINGHJI SAHIB Et Col Sir MAHARAJADHIRAJ younger brother

of H H the Maharaja of Jodhpur
 s of Maharaja Sir Sardar Singhji
 Sahib O C S I, b 1907 ed Mayo
 College Ajmer President Consulta
 tive Committee of Sardars President
 Central Advisory Board Jodhpur
 State and also Councillor to His
 Highness the Maharaja Sahib
 Bahadur of Jodhpur Ad Jodhpur
 ALAM SAIFID SAYFID b 1891
 s of the late Maulvi Sayid Zahoor
 Alam ed Patna and Cambridge
 Passed B A with tripos in Natural
 Sciences & Law from Cambridge in
 1910 LL B from the same in 1911
 Called to the Bar 1912 Advocate
 Calcutta High Court 1914 and
 Patna High Court 1916 Additional
 part time lecturer Patna Law
 College 1916 Professor of Law
 Ravenshaw College Cuttack 1919
 Vice Principal of the Patna Law
 College 1923 Principal from 1924
 Fellow Patna University since 1924
 President Board of studies in Law
 and Member Faculty of Law Patna
 University member Syndicate
 Patna University 1930-32 Ad
 Naya Tola P O Bankipore Patna
 ALI A F M ABDUL F R A S B
 F R S L M A Trustee and Hony
 Secy Indian Historical Records
 Commission Ex Commissioner of
 Wakfs Bengal Past President
 Calcutta Rotary Club is on the
 Committee of several big educational
 institutions and of many historical
 literary and fine arts assocns and of
 some philanthropic organizations
 Ad S Nawab Abdur Rahman Street
 Calcutta
 ALWAR Ruler of (See p 100)
 AMBEDKAR The Hon BHIMRAO
 RAMJI M A Ph D D Sc Bar-at
 Law Member Viceroy's Executive
 Council b 1893 ed Bombay
 London Columbia and Germany
 Was member of the R T Conference
 London 1930-32 Is the recognised
 leader of Scheduled Castes Author
 of several books on Economics Socio
 logy and Politics Ad New Delhi

AMJAD ALI SHAH SAYED B A
 (Hons) O B E M L A b 1908
 ed Lahore and London Took part
 in R T Conferences and Joint
 Parliamentary Comtee as Hony
 Publicity officer and Hony Secretary
 Moslem Delegation Was Secy,
 Unionist Party Was delegate to and
 of Indian Group attending Second
 British Commonwealth Relations
 Conference 1938 Is Parliamentary
 Private Secy to the Punjab Premier
 and whip of the Govt Ad Ashiana
 Lahore
 AMOD NAWAB SIR NAJJAR SINGJI
 ISHWAR SINGJI M L A Sirdar
 and Thakor Sahib b 1877 ed
 privately M L A Bombay (1931-34)
 has travelled widely was Chairman
 Broach Dt Local Board for years
 M L C Bombay (many years) is a
 leader of Moslem Payputs Presided
 over the All India Moslem Rajputs'
 Conference 1930 now its permanent
 President Also President of Gujarat
 Landholders Association Is a 1st
 class rider and heads Thakors in
 Gujarat district Works for Hindu
 Moslem unity
 ANEY Mr MADHAV SHIRARI B A
 B L Representative of Govt of
 India in Ceylon b 1890 ed Nagpur
 and Calcutta Started life as teacher
 Joined Bar in 1909 Connected with
 the Indian Home Rule League the
 Responsivist Party the All India
 Hindu League etc Member Legis
 lative Assembly (Central) and Leader
 of Congress Nations Party in the
 House President of an National
 Congress 1932 Appointed Executive
 Councillor Govt of India 1942
 resigned in Feb 1943
 ANSARI ABDUL QAIYUM Presi
 dent Bharat Prov Jamiat ul Mom
 non a leader of the Momini Move
 ment b 1905 ed Aligarh Calcutta
 and Allahabad Was in Khilafat &
 Non-cooperation movement 1920-21
 has suffered imprisonment edited
 several periodicals Joined Momini
 Movement 1938 and formulated the

K C S I C I E L L D b 1864 ed Tanjore and Madras joined High Court Madras was Advocate General Madras Member of Madras Executive Council was Vice-Chancellor Benares Hindu University and of Madras University presided over two sessions of National Liberal Federation delegate to League of Nations 1931 Has written on constitution philosophy etc Ad Mylapore Madras

AZAD ABUL KALAM MAULANA Indian Leader and Moslem divine and thinker President Indian National Congress b 1888 at Mecca ed Al Azhar University Cairo in Moslem Theology Later settled in Calcutta started the Urdu weekly *Al Hikal* and on its suppression by Government the *Al Balagh* His activities led to his internment Joined the nationalist movement just before the Great War was a leading figure in Khilafat and non-cooperation movements Has been in the Congress Working Committee Imprisoned several times Is President of the Congress since 1940 and was President twice before Represented Congress at Simla Conference June 1945 Is a powerful writer and an impressive speaker Pub numerous works mainly on Moslem Theology Ad 193 Ballygunge Circular Road Calcutta

BABER SHUM SHERE J B D E C S I, E C I E G B E Commanding General Nepal Forces Hon Colonel British Army b 1888 Has held important posts in Indian Army and been mentioned in despatches In memory of his son Bala Shum Sher supplied Pokhara with pipe drinking water costing over Rs 1 lac Ad Khatmandu Nepal

BADENOCH SIR ALEXANDER CAMERON M A C S I C I E I C S Auditor-General of India b 1882 ed Edinburgh and Oxford Held various high posts in the Punjab 1912-19 Entered Indian

Audit Dept 1919 appointed Auditor General of India 1940 Ad Simla
BADLEY BRENTON THORBURN M A L L D D D b 1876 ed USA Bishop of American Methodist Episcopal Church Author of many works Ad 12 Boulevard Road Delhi

BADRUDDUJA SYED M A B L M L A Mayor Calcutta Corporation 1948-44 b July 1893 in the dist of Murshidabad ed Calcutta Completed in Bengal Civil Service exam in 1925 but owing to ill health had to seek his career elsewhere and accepted office in the Calcutta Corporation resigned his office in the Corporation and got elected to the Bengal Legislative Assembly (1940) was elected to the Corporation as a Councillor connected directly with all socio-political and socio-religious movements and activities in Muslim Bengal Was Secy Progressive Coalition Party in the Bengal Assembly Elected Mayor of Calcutta Corporation 1943 Ad 19 European Asylum Lane Calcutta

BAGCHI SACHIN Branch Manager The Lakshmi Insurance Co Ltd Calcutta b 1896 s of late Rai Devendra Prasad Bagchi Bahadur ed Calcutta Was Chairman Reception Committee Indian Insurance Companies Field Workers' Conference (3rd Session) Ex-General Secretary and now a Vice-President of the Indian Insurance Institute Calcutta Ad 6 Ritchie Road Ballygunge Calcutta

BAHADUR SHUMSHER JUNG **BAHADUR RANA SIB** Commanding General Hon G B E, G C S I, O L H Hon Col Brit. Army At present holding very high diplomatic and military position at New Delhi Eldest surviving son of H H Maharaja Jodha Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal b 1892 Held various high civil and military posts in Nepal led Nepalese contingent to

India as O.C.C. in-C. for service in India Dir. Genl. of Public Instruction Nepal 1924-29 first Nep. minister in London 1934-35 Led Special Mission to present King George V with the 1st Decoration of Ojaswi Rajanya 1934 Has 1st class Orders of (1) Nepal Tara (2) Trishakti Patra (3) Gurkha Dakshina-Bahu 4th Khaimando Nepal
BAHAVALPUR Ruler of (see p 161)

BAJPAI SIE GIRIJA SHANKAR K.C.B.I. K.B.E. C.I.E. C.B.E. Agent General for India at Washington since 1941 b 1891 at Allahabad and Oxford. Joined the I.C.S. in 1915 Was Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council Has been on deputation to Canada Australia S. Africa New Zealand Geneva Indian B. T. Conference etc. *Ad New Delhi India and Office of the Agent General for India Washington D.C.*

BALKRISHNA M. A. Ph.D. F.R. Econ. S. F.S.S. b 1877 at Lahore and London. Has served as Principal of the Gurukul Vidyalaya of Haridwar and of Barabanki College Delhi author of many works on history economics and politics. *Ad Shahpuri Kolhapur*

BANERJEE ALBION RAJKUMAR SIR M. A. I.C.S. (Retd.) C.I.E. b 1911 at Calcutta and Oxford. Joined I.C.S. 1935 Served in various capacities in Southern India mainly as Dewan of Mysore for a time and Foreign Minister of Kashmir. *Pub. Indian Tongue An Indian Pathfinder The Rhythmic of Living*

BANERJEE PRANATHA NATH M.A., D.Sc. (Econ.) Bar-at-Law M.L.A. (Central) b 1879 at Calcutta and London. Was Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University 1920-35 President Indian Economic Conf. 1930 President, Indian Political Science Conf. 1940 Dean Faculty of Arts

C.U. (1929-30) President Post-graduate Council in Arts C.U. 1932-33 was President of Bengal Economic Society and Vice-President Congress Nationalist Party Fellow C.U. Leading economist and politician Was an invitee to Simla Conference June 1945 *Pub. A Study of Indian Economics Fiscal Policy in India, Public Administration in Ancient India Provincial Finance in India and several other books on Economics and Public Administration. Ad. 4/A Vidyasagar Street Calcutta.*

BANERJEE Satyapriya M. A. B.L. M.L.A. of the late Rai Kumbodini Kanai Banerjee Bahadur I.E.S. ed. Raibahali Calcutta University Went to Germany 1923 to study labour movement Returned to India 1927 Is one of the most active members of the Bengal Assembly *Is now under detention under Defence Rules.*

BANERJEE JOYGOPAL, M. A. Holder of chair of English Calcutta Univ. till 1936. b 1872 at Monghyr Patna and Calcutta After brief service in London Mission and Metropolitan Colleges Calcutta joined Victoria College Cooch Behar 1894 became Sen or Prof. 1908 Principal 1918-15 Senior Prof. Cal. Univ. 1917-23 became holder of chair 1925 Editor Calcutta Review 1927-30 Examiner of Indian Univs in M.A. English for years and of Cal. Univ. 1937 to 1944 Contributed articles to Modern Review Cal. Review Benares Univ. Magazine etc. *Ad 5 Motilal Nehru Road Calcutta*

BANERJEE PPO KEDARE WAR D.Sc. F.N.I. Dr Mahendra Lal Sengupta Professor b Sep 1900 at Tarakanth Banerjee ex Barabanki Dist. ed. Dacca & Presidency College Calcutta D. Sc. of the Cal. University Worked at the Royal Institution of Great Britain as Ghosh Traveling Fellow of C.U. carried on useful researches in X-ray Crystallography Elected Fellow of the

National Institute of Science of the Indian Acady of Science and of the Indian Association for the cultivation of Science Ad 210 Bowbazar Street Calcutta

BANERJEE SRIKUMAR M A B L Ph D Senior Professor of English Presidency Coll Calcutta b 1894 Fellow Cal Univ 1926-35 Pub

(1) *Critical Theories and Poetic Practice in the Lyrical Ballads* (2) *Banga Sahitya Upasagar Dhara* Ad 81 Southern Avenue Calcutta

BANERJI AMIYA CHARAN I E S M A (Cantab) M Sc (Cal) F R A S (Lond) F N I Professor and Head of the Department of Mathematics Allahabad University b Sept 28 1891 m Feb 14 1921 Probha Devi ed Presidency College Cal and Clare College Cambridge Was Prof of Mathematics Mur Central College Allahabad 1920 Services lent to the University of Allahabad since 1922 Fellow Royal Astronomical Society (England) and Vice-President in 1940 of National Institute of Sciences India President Mathematics Section Indian Science Congress 1940 President Benares Mathematics Society 1941 Pub

Research papers in Mathematical Physics and Astrophysics and some popular scientific papers Author of

Orphoid theory of the Origin of the Solar system Ad Gyan kutir Beli Road Allahabad

BANERJI BIMAL CHANDRA M D (Homeo) Chief Medical Officer Charitable Homeopathic Dispensary Sammelan Brahmo Samaj Bhowani pore Calcutta b Mar 1885 Organised 4 charitable Homeo A philanthropic worker who has been helping the suffering public for the last 34 years Ad Saral kutir 86/1B Pandita Road Ballygunge Calcutta

BANERJI DR SUBHANSU KUMAR O B E M Sc D Sc F N I Director-General of Observatories b 27th April 1893 ed: M Sc 1914 Frenchand Roychand Scholar 1915

D Sc 1918 Asst Prof of Applied Mathematics University College of Science 1915 18 Professor 1916 22 Secy Calcutta Math Society Physical Science Secy Asiatic Society of Bengal 1918 24 President Physics and Mathematics Section Indian Science Congress 1923 Hony Prof of Applied Physics Royal Institute of Science Bombay 1924-25 Director Colaba and Alibag Observatories 1922-32 Meteorologist 1931-33 Superintending Meteorologist 1938-44 Off. Director General of Observatories 1933 1935 1936 1939 1943 Director General (Permanent) since Sept 1944 O B E 1943 Pub

Numerous scientific papers and articles in Philosophical Magazine Bulletin of the Calcutta Math Society Physical Review Nature Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society Memoirs and Scientific Notes of the Indian Meteorological Dept etc etc Ad Meteorological Dep Lodi Road New Delhi

BARNA SIBSIRAYMAL RAI BAHADUR Wazir ud Dowla B A B Sc LL B C I E b 1892 ed Ajmer and Allahabad Prime Minister Indore 1926-29 Prime Minister Bilhar 1932-41 Chief Minister Ratlam 1942 Prime Minister Alwar from Dec 1942 Was a substitute delegate to the R T Conference 1931 and delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations 1935 Ad Alwar Rajputna

BARIA Ruler of Lt Col H H MAHARAO SHREE SRI RANJIT SINGH E C S I b 1896 Succeeded to the gaddi 1909 ed Rajkot Dehra Dun and U K Saw service in the last Great War and in the Afghan War 1919 Is a progressive ruler and takes interest in the welfare of his subjects Is a descendant of the Chohan Rajputs

BARODA Ruler of (See p 162)
BARODAWALLA SALEHBOY KARI M J I landlord and businessman

D Sc 1918 Asst Prof of Applied Mathematics University College of Science 1915 18 Professor 1916 22 Secy Calcutta Math Society Physical Science Secy Asiatic Society of Bengal 1918 24 President Physics and Mathematics Section Indian Science Congress 1923 Hony Prof of Applied Physics Royal Institute of Science Bombay 1924-25 Director Colaba and Alibag Observatories 1922-32 Meteorologist 1931-33 Superintending Meteorologist 1938-44 Off. Director General of Observatories 1933 1935 1936 1939 1943 Director General (Permanent) since Sept 1944 O B E 1943 Pub

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BARODA Ruler of (See p 162)
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Numerous scientific papers and articles in Philosophical Magazine Bulletin of the Calcutta Math Society Physical Review Nature Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society Memoirs and Scientific Notes of the Indian Meteorological Dept etc etc Ad Meteorological Dep Lodi Road New Delhi

BARNA SIBSIRAYMAL RAI BAHADUR Wazir ud Dowla B A B Sc LL B C I E b 1892 ed Ajmer and Allahabad Prime Minister Indore 1926-29 Prime Minister Bilhar 1932-41 Chief Minister Ratlam 1942 Prime Minister Alwar from Dec 1942 Was a substitute delegate to the R T Conference 1931 and delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations 1935 Ad Alwar Rajputna

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BARODA Ruler of (See p 162)
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Numerous scientific papers and articles in Philosophical Magazine Bulletin of the Calcutta Math Society Physical Review Nature Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society Memoirs and Scientific Notes of the Indian Meteorological Dept etc etc Ad Meteorological Dep Lodi Road New Delhi

BARNA SIBSIRAYMAL RAI BAHADUR Wazir ud Dowla B A B Sc LL B C I E b 1892 ed Ajmer and Allahabad Prime Minister Indore 1926-29 Prime Minister Bilhar 1932-41 Chief Minister Ratlam 1942 Prime Minister Alwar from Dec 1942 Was a substitute delegate to the R T Conference 1931 and delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations 1935 Ad Alwar Rajputna

BARIA Ruler of Lt Col H H MAHARAO SHREE SRI RANJIT SINGH E C S I b 1896 Succeeded to the gaddi 1909 ed Rajkot Dehra Dun and U K Saw service in the last Great War and in the Afghan War 1919 Is a progressive ruler and takes interest in the welfare of his subjects Is a descendant of the Chohan Rajputs

BARODA Ruler of (See p 162)
BARODAWALLA SALEHBOY KARI M J I landlord and businessman

Member, Viceroy's Executive Council since July 1942. Ad New Delhi

BHADARWA Ruler of SHIMANT THAKOR SAHEB SHREE NATVAR SINGJI RANJITSINGJI b 1903. Ad Rajkot ascended gaddi 1935. The Raj claims descent from Haran Vaghela, the last Rajput king of Gujarat. The State is very progressive in all directions. Education and medical aid from everywhere. There are several schools, dispensaries, etc. The farmers enjoy many rights.

BHANSALKAR DEVADATT RAM KRISHNA M.A. b. D. F.R.S. b. b. 1875. Ad Poona. Served as Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Calcutta University 1917-35. Was lecturer in Bombay, Benares, Hindu and Madras Univs. presided over various historical and cultural conferences. Was Supdt. Archaeol. Survey of India, Western Circle. Was Vice-Chairman and is still member, Board of Trustees, Ind. and Museum and is in charge of its Archaeol. Section. Jt. Editor, Indian Antiquary 1911-20 and 1924-33. Founder Ed. of Indian Culture. Pub. includes learned treatises on Indian History, Archaeology, Gupta Inscriptions, etc. Ad 21, Lovelock Street, Calcutta.

BHANSALI Prof. J. P. b. 1895. travelled all over Europe and then gave up the world, walked to the Himalayas barefoot, sojourned in the forests of the lived on him leaves, ringed his lips together and was fed through a tube for years, upon end, lonely and believed in Rahu. Ad Dornow, via, Varanasi (C. I.).

BHATTACHARYA Ruler of (See p. 163).
BHATTACHARYA BOHANNALAL I.M.S. M.A. M.D. B.Ch. F.R.S. F.R.C.P. F.C.S. M.C. Lieut. Colonel. Adjt. Dir. Director-General, Indian Medical Service. Was till lately Principal of Grant Medical College and Supdt. J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay. b. 1871. Ad Cambridge and London. Has seen active service

in Egypt during the last war. Has written papers on medical subjects. Ad New Delhi.

BHATTAGAR SIR SHANTI SWA RUPA Kt. D.Sc. F.R.S. F.I.P. F.I.C. O.B.E. b. 1895. Ad Lahore, Berlin and London. Is fellow of several learned societies in India and England. Was Professor of Chemistry and Director, University Chemical Laboratories, Lahore. President, Chemistry Section of the Indian Science Congress 1928 and 1938. Is now Director of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India. Pub. *Principles and Applications of Magneto-Chemistry*, a treatise on Electricity in Udu and many scientific papers. Appointed Professor of Chemistry of the Univ. Delhi in Sept. 1942. Elected fellow of the Royal Society (London) in March 1943. First Indian to obtain this distinction. Ad New Delhi.

BHATTACHARYA DEVIENDRA MOHAN RAI RAHADUR M.A. B.L. s. of late Sashi Bhuxan Bhattacharya of an ancient Brahmin family of Faridpur, started life as headmaster of a high school, after a brief career at the Bar joined Midnapore College as Prof. of History 1900. Was appointed Chief Manager, Bhargram Raj, became Chairman, District Board, Midnapore 1907 and Chairman, Midnapore Municipality next year. Elected Chairman, Board of Directors, Palladium Assurance Co. Helped in the founding of Vidyasagar Dani Bhawan, Bhargram and the publication of authoritative edn. of works of Vidyasagar, Lank, Chandra Madhavan and others by the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad. Appointed a member of the Bengal Administration Enquiry Committee Nov. 1944. Ad Bhargram, Dist. Midnapore.

BHATTAGAR Ruler of (See p. 163).

BHOPAL, Ruler of (See p. 163).

BHOPAL JOSEPH WILLIAM SIN I.C.S. (Retd.) C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E. b. 1878. Ad Poona and

Assam Detained as a security prisoner from Aug 15 42 to Jan 28 44 President of several educational and other public instns Pub Contributions to journals *The Phoenix* and *what I know of him* (Assamese) Ad Gauhati Assam

BOSE Dr M N M N CM (Edin) Principal Carmichael Medical College Calcutta b in 1876 Ad M N (Cal) CM (Edin) 1901 Was Prof of Anatomy of Carmichael Medical College 191-35 Vice-Principal 1901-25 and Principal since 18 8 1935 Superintendent of Carmichael College Hospitals 1937-46 Ad Carmichael Medical College Holgaehia Calcutta

BOSE MINAL KANTI MA B.L. President All India Trade Union Congress Associate Editor *Amrita* 1937-46 Senior professor of History & Politics Panjab College Calcutta b Feb 1897 s of late Niharan Chandra Bose Ad Metropolitan Institution Ripon College and Bangabasi College Calcutta Founder Indian Journalists Association its ex Secretary & President President Bengal Prov Trade Union Congress Press Employees Association Pub *A Study of Political Philosophy Indian History Constitution* etc Ad 46 South End Park Calcutta

BOSE KANAKAT Director Kala Bhawan Saniketan b Dec 1893 Ad Fort School of Arts Calcutta after passing Entrance Exam served apprenticeship under D Abanindranath Tagore joined Saniketan school 1914 became Director of Kala Bhawan 1919 Accompanied Dr Ratanlal Bha Tagore in the travels in Pa Last in 1941 One of the greatest living authorities on Indian Art Mr Bose has decorated Congress medals and exhibitions several times in the past

BOSE RAJNIBHAN MA B.L. a prominent lawyer of Bengal b 1893 J del Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Co Ad 1905

became Manager 1904 Retd 1931 Now on Ls Board of Directors President Cal Univ Paribhasha Samiti 1935 Pub *Gaddalika Kappali Hanumaner Singsha* (three collections of brilliant satires) *Laghuguru Chalanika* (Beng Dictionary) Ad 72 Bakulbagan Road Calcutta

BOSE SARAT CHANDRA MA B.L. M.L.A. (Bengal) Barrister-at Law b 1889 s of late Janaki Nath Bose Ad Cuttack Calcutta and London called to the Bar 1914 Alderman Calcutta Corporation 1921-31 elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly 1933 detained under Reg III of 1918 for several years was President Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was Member Congress Working Committee Leader of the Opposition in the Bengal Assembly since 1937 Is now under detention under Defence Rules Ad 1 Woodburn Park Calcutta

BOSE SUBHAS CHANDRA b Jan 28 1897 s of late Janaki Nath Bose a prominent lawyer of Cuttack Ad Cuttack Presidency College and Scottish Churches College Calcutta Cambridge I.C.S. 1919 resigned 1921 to join nationalist movement in charge of North Bengal Flood Relief 1922 Chief Executive Officer Calcutta Corporation 1924 arrested in 1914 under Reg III of 1819 elected to the Bengal Legislative Council while in detention took leading part in swadeshi movement arrested again 1931 elected Mayor of Calcutta while in prison arrested again 1945 and 1946 President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee for several years President Indian National Congress 1939 re-elected 1940 resigned due to differences with the High Command and started Forward Bloc—a radical wing of the Congress elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly 1940 Alderman Calcutta Corporation Missing since January 1941

tal State Dist and Sessions Judge Bellary, Madras etc Was Pulse Judge Madras High Court Retd June 42 *Ad Hillingdon Kodalkanal* BURN'S WILLIAM D Sc C I E, 1 A S b 1884 *ed* Edinburgh joined Indian Agricultural Service in 1908 Was Principal Poona College of Agriculture and Director of Agriculture Govt of Bombay Later he became Agl Commr with the Govt of India Has written on agriculture botany etc *Ad Imperial Council of Agricultural Research New Delhi Simla*

JARSON CHARLES WILLIAM CHAR TERIS SIR Kt C I E O B E late Indian Audit & Accts Service b 1874 was Accountant General Kashmir and later Bombay Deputy Controller of Currency Bombay Accountant General U P and Punjab offg Controller of Civil Accts India ret'd 1909 and became in 1920 Finance Minister (smaller State *Ad Morar Central India*)

CHAMIAN LALL DEWANI b 1892 *ed* Punjab and Oxford Bar at Law Was a journalist Labour Delegate to International Labour Conference Geneva member Royal Commission on Labour India Member Legislative Assembly (Central) Parliamentary delegate Indian Delegate to Canada A leading political leader Punjab Is member Punjab Legislative Assembly *Ad 48-44* Nedou's Hotel Lahore

CHANG PETER B T LI H Deputy Commander Chinese Seamen in India Wartime Service Corps b 1912 s of Dr C K Chang m M e Lee Teung meng *ed* National Chuan University Shanghai China *Ad 5 Bowbazar Street Cal*

CHANDANA BEHARI LAL LAHA President Punjab Beopar Mandal & Punjab Iron Merchants Association Vice-President Punjab Merchants Chamber Pun ab Samatan Dharam Pratinidhi Sabha & 1894 Is leader

of the famous agitation against the Punjab General Sales Tax Act Was President Punjab Beopari Conference (1941 1943 & 1945) and U P Beopari Conference (1944) *Ad O T Rd Gujranwala*

CHATTERJEE SIR ATUL CHANDRA B A (Cal & Cantab) Hon LL D (Edin) stood first in I C S 1896 K C S I G C I F Adviser to the Secretary of State for India Member of India Council 1931 36 b 1874 Was Chief Secretary U I Govt Govt delegates to International Labour Conference U S A and Geneva and London Naval Conference Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and High Commissioner for India in London 1925 31 Went to Ottawa Imperial Conference (1932) as leader of Indian Delegation *Ad The Athenaeum Waterloo Place London S W I*

CHATTERJEE SISIR CHANDRA M R C P D P H M D (Fdin) b 1886 *ed* Calcutta and Edinburgh Was Chief Medical Officer G I P Ry E R Ry E I Ry and N W Ry *Ad 3 Sunny Park Ballygunge Calcutta*

CHATTERJI INOUBHARAN M Sc L Ag (Nagpur) Physiological Chemist Bengal b 1888 s of Late Nilmadhab Chatterji m Sreemati Asrumati Devi *ed* Benares and Nagpur Research worker in Animal Nutrition Member Standing Animal Nutrition Committee Imperial Council of Agl Research Bengal Nutrition Committee Has devised special method of estimating digestibility and Calcium requirement *Ad 119 B Shambhazar Street Calcutta*

CHATTERJI NARENDRA NATH Rai Sahab President Bengal & Assam Railway Employees Association b July 1884 *ed* Calcutta Served Government in the Railway Dept for 27 years connected with Railway labour since 1923 Was Vice-President B & A Ry Employees

Association Calcutta (1927-37). President (1939-39) and (1941-43), Vice-President All India Railway men's Federation (1935-36). Is connected with cooperative movement since 1920. *Ad* Sheoraphuli Hooghly

CHATTERJI DR SUNITI KUMAR M.A D Litt (Lond) Khaira Prof of Indian Linguistics & Phonetics Cal Univ since 1922 b 1890 *ed* Cal School of Oriental Studies London Univ the Sorbonne Paris. Apptd Asst Prof of Eng Cal Univ 1914 Govt. of India Linguistic Scholar in London and Paris 1919-22 Ex Vice-President Bangiya Sahitya Parishad formerly Philological Socy now Fellow Royal Asiatic Socy of Bengal Calcutta Corresponding Member Nagri Pracharini Sabha Benares and Royal Asiatic Socy of Great Britain and Ireland Visited Malaya Java Bali and Siam 1927 with Babindranath Tagore Represented Cal Univ at several scientific Conferences in Europe 1925 and 1933 President Linguistic Society of India Pub *Origin and Development of the Bengali Language* and other works on Bengali Indo-Aryan and Hindi *Drupamaya Bharat* and other travel books besides papers on linguistic and cultural subjects in Bengali Hindi and Eng *Ad* Sudharma 16 Hindusthan Park Calcutta

CHATTOPADHYAYA HARINDRA NATH b 1893 Has travelled different parts of Europe and America Has studied stage work in U K Germany and Italy Is a well known poet and dramatist Pub *The Coffin Feast of Youth* etc. *Ad* The Post's Corner Khar Bombay

CHATTOPADHYAYA KANALA DEVI President All India women's Conference a gifted speaker and a prominent Congress Socialist b 1903 m to Harindranath Chattopadhyaya now separated. Had been several times to England the Continent and

U S A Has suffered imprisonment several times for political activities *Ad* Mangalore S I

CHAUDHURI JOGES CHANDRA B A (Oxon) M.A (Cal) Bar at Law b 23 June 1867 s of Durgadas Chaudhury, m Sarasibala Debi Srd d of Sir Surendranath Banerjee *ed* Calcutta Oxford and London For some time Lecturer of Physics and Chemistry at Vidyasagar College Calcutta Editor *Calcutta Weekly Notes* since 1896 Organizing Secy Ind an Industrial Exhibitions under the auspices of the Ind an National Congress in Calcutta 1901 1903 and again 1906-7 Member Legislative Assembly Ind a 1921 23 Member Repressive Laws Committee Resigned seat by way of protest against doubling of salt tax by certification as Fellow of the Calcutta University 1927-31 for sometime Chairman National Insurance Co Ltd Vice Chairman National Council of Education Bengal President Ripon College Council Vice President Indian Association Calcutta. *Ad* S Hastnagar Street and Devadwar, 34 Ballingunge Circular Road Cal

CHAUDHURI PRAMATHA M A Bar at Law one of the foremost literatures of Bengal b 1868, *ed* Krishnagar and Calcutta 1st in B A (philosophy) and M A (English) of Cal Univ Gold Medalist Called to the Bar 1896 enrolled Calcutta High Court 1897 Edited well known Bengali monthly *Sabuj Patra* in collaboration with Rabindranath Tagore for about 12 yrs Presided at several literary conferences Awarded Jagatnarain Gold Medal for Bengali literature 1932 Javanti celebrated Sept 1941 Pub About a dozen vols of short stories essays and poems in Bengali *Story of Bengali Literature* besides Eng articles in various periodicals *Ad* Sant niketan (Birbhum)

CHETTY SIR SHANMUKHAM B A B L S C I F was Head of the Government of India Purchasing

Mission in America b 1892
ed Madras Has visited U K and
Australia as India's delegate of
National Convention and Empire
Parliamentary Association respecti-
vely Was member of Legislative
Assembly (Central) for several years
and President in 1933 Has also been
to the Labour Conference at Geneva
and Economic Conference at Ottawa
Was Dewan Cochin State 1933-41
Represented India at the Bretton
Woods Conference (U S A) in July
1944 Ad Hawarden Race Course
Coimbatore

CHHATANI SIR MUHAMMAD
AHMAD SAID KHAN Captain
Nawab of K C S I K C I E
M B E President Nizam's Execu-
tive Council b 1868 ed Aligarh
Was member U P Legislative
Council Minister of Industries
U P Home Member U P Was
Actg Governor U P in 1928 (for 3
months) and in 1933 (tempy)
Was delegate to 1st and 2nd R T
Conferences Is a land holder and
interested in education Ad Hydera-
bad Deccan

CHITOI SIR RAHIMTOOLA
MEHERALLY b 1882 ed Bombay
A leading industrialist Member
Indian Red Cross Society Council
State Ad Meher Building Chow-
patty Bombay?

CHINYOY SULTAN MEHERALLY
SIR Rt J P b 1885 ed Bombay
Is member of several humanitarian
and child welfare societies A pioneer
in India in the Motor car and petrol
trade Mainly responsible for the
introduction of wireless telegraphy
in India on a commercial basis
Founder and Director Indian Radio
and Cable Communications Co Ltd
Governor Rotary International Dist
89 Director Reserve Bank of India
Was also Mayor of Bombay Is
actively connected with the Indian
Red Cross Society and also with a
number of joint stock companies Ad
Dilbahar Carmichael Rd Bombay

CHITRAL Mehtar of CAPTAIN H
H MEHTAR MAHAMMAD NASIR
UL-MULK b 1897 ed Islamia
College Peshawar Stood first in B
A (Punjab University) Has received
military training and seen active
service The family claims descent
from Tamerlane His ancestors came
from Herat and settled in Chitral
Is a progressive ruler a poet and
an author (of a vol of Persian poems)
Represented the British Government
on the Afghan Boundary Commission
CHOPRA Lt-Col Sir R N C I E
M A M D (Cantab) M B C P
(Lond) Director Drug Research
Committee b 1882 Ed Punjab and
London & Cambrdge joined I M S
1908 Soon made his mark as a Prof
in Calcutta Med Coll and became
Director School of Tropical Medi-
cine Cal (1935-41) Has won world
wide fame for his medical researches
Was Hony Physician to the King
1935-39

CHUNDER NIRMAL CHUNDER
M A B L M L A (Central) Soli-
citor and prominent Congressman
b 1889 ed Calcutta Univ Com-
missioner Cal Corporation 1915
21 In Congress ranks since 1919
Member Bengal Legislative Council
(Swara) Party 1923-28 Ind an Legis-
lative Assembly (Congress Party)
1928-30 Again M L A (Central)—
Congress Parliamentary Party since
1935 Ad 23 Wellington Street
Calcutta

CLARKE WALTER DOUGLAS
MONTGOMERY J P b 1890 ed
Trinity College Glenalmond Was
in the I A R O Has seen
active service in the frontier Was
in business for several years Is now
His Majesty's Trade Commissioner
Bombay Ad 8 Wiltet Road Ballard
Estate Bombay

CLAYTON SIR HUGH BYARD
I C S C I E b 1877 ed Oxford
Has served in Bombay Presidency in
various capacities Was Municipal
Commissioner and Chairman Raj

Enquiry Committee and member Council of State Chairman Bombay Sind Public Services Commission Ad Cambell House Bombay 26

CLOW H E. SIR ANDREW GOUR LAY M A K C S I C I E P S S I C R b 1890 ed Cambridge Governor of Assam Was Controller of Labour Bureau India Govt., Delegate International Labour Conference Geneva Secretary Govt of India member Legislative Assembly and Council of State and Royal Commission on Labour in India Communications Member Govt of India Ad Govt House Shillong COCHIN Ruler of (See p 165)

COOCH BEHAR Ruler of (See p 166)

COUSINS JAMES HENRY b 1878 ed Belfast and Dublin Art Adviser to the Govt of Travancore and Head of the Department of Fine Arts University of Travancore Came to India as literary sub-editor *New India* Madras Ex Principal Theosophical College Madanapalle and of Brahmavidya Asram Adyar Has lectured throughout the world Pub 20 books of poetry included in *Collected Poems* (1940) a book of drama *The Hound of Uladh* (1912) also 10 books of prose including *A Study in Synthesis* (1914) and *The Faith of the Artist* (1941) Ad Essendene Trivandrum Travancore and Seva-shrama Adyar Madras

COUSINS MRS MARGARET F Bachelor of Music Patron (Ex President) All India Women's Conference b Nov 7 1878 m H Cousins (1903) ed and Dublin Founded Vegetarian Societies Dublin (1904) New York (1931) Imprisoned in England (1910) and Ireland (1913) for activities in the Woman Suffrage Movement organised women's deputations to the Hon. E S Montagu at Madras which made the first demand

for franchise for women of India Joint Secretary Women's Indian Association (1920) and Editor *Stra Dharma* for some years First woman to be Honorary Bench Magistrate in India (1928) Organised first All India Women's Conference 1926 elected its President (1936) Lectured on Women in India during a round the world tour (1929 1931-32) Imprisoned for a year in India for protesting against Ordinance Rule during Civil Disobedience Movement (1932-33) A pacifist and was influential in raising the academic status of Music in Indian education. Pub *The Awakening of Asian Womanhood The Music of Orient & Occident Indian Womanhood Today* etc Ad Seva-shrama Adyar Madras

CRAIK SIR HENRY DUFFIELD Bart K C S I I C S ex-Governor of the Punjab 1904-41 b Jan 2 1876 ed Eton and Pembroke College Oxford Settlement Officer 1899 Sessions Judge and Secretary Home Department Govt. of India 1919-22 Commissioner 1927 Member Executive Council Punjab 1930-34 Home Member Viceroy's Executive Council 1934-28 Ad Ootacamund South India

CLANNINGHAM H E SIR GEORGE K C S I K C I E O B E I C R. Governor of N W Frontier Province since March 8 1937 b March 23 1888 ed Fejos College Edinburgh and Magdalen College Oxford m K M Adair I C S. 1911 served in the Political Department of the Govt of India since 1914 served in the N W Frontier 1914-25 Counsellor British Legation Kabul 1926 Private Secretary to the Viceroy 1926-31 Home Member N W Frontier Prov 1926-31 Government House Peshawar

CUTCH Ruler of (See p 166)

DADABHOY SIR MANECKJI BYRAMJI K C S I K C I E

KI LL D., Bar at Law b 1865 joined Bombay Bar, 1867 Was President All India Industrial Conference Calcutta Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council 1908-19 and 1914-17 Was nominated to the Council of State of which he is now President since 1933 Was member of R T Conference of Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance and of Indian Fiscal Commission Governor Imperial Bank of India 1911-32 Pub Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces etc Ad Nagpur (C. P.)

MAGA RAJA SIR DINESH DASS K C I E b 1887 ed privately Is a Banker merchant and mill owner Is a big business magnate and philanthropist. Ad Nagpur (C. P.) and Bikaner (Rajputna)

MALAI Hon SIR ARDASHIR RUS TOMJI I C S (Ret) Member Viceroy's Executive Council Planning and Development b 1884 ed Bombay and Cambridge After retirement became director and partner Messrs Tata Sons and other well known concerns Became member Viceroy's Executive Council 1948 Ad New Delhi & Simla

MALAL THE HON BLE MANOCHJI NADIRSHAW M I C E F I A A F I A S J F I 1905 ed London Leader Independent Party Council of State member Central Advisory Council Rly Board 1939-40 Executive Committee Delhi University and Supply & Munitions Production Consultative Committee Member Ex Committee India Roads & Transport Association and is on committee of Indian Merchants Chamber Bombay Chartered civil engineer architect and surveyor Ad 41 Duffie Parade Colaba Reclamation Bombay

MALMIA JAIDAYAL b 1905 ed privately in Rajputana Bombay and Calcutta Has visited many machinery paper and cement manufactur-

ing centres in Great Britain and the continent studying processes of manufacture there The Dalmia Group of concerns which includes sugar paper cement etc is mainly controlled by him as Managing Director Is a keen social worker and philanthropist Ad Bharat Bldg Lahore

DAIMIA SETH RAM KRISHNA b 1898 Is widely read in Hindu philosophy and scriptures Runs a group of factories manufacturing cement paper rayon and chemicals Has founded a trust for awarding scholarships for scientific studies abroad and given away millions in charities Ad Dalmianagar Bihar

DAS BASANTA KUMAR B A B L M L A Speaker Assam Legislative Assembly b 1886 in the district of Sylhet ed Calcutta Advocate Calcutta High Court Joined Bar in 1910 leader Sylhet Bar took part in the non-co-operation and civil disobedience movements A Swarajist Member Assam Legislative Council from 1923 to 1930 a Congress member Indian Legislative Assembly 1934 to 1937 Was elected several times President of the Sylhet District Congress Committee and was Vice-President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in 1935 Pub a metric translation of the Srimad Bhagvat Gita Ad Chalbundar Sylhet Assam

DAS MAUNDA PRASAD b 1888 ed Orissa A lawyer by profession Is Speaker Orissa Legislative Assembly Ad Balasore Orissa

DAS PANDIT NILKANTHA M A M L A (Central) b 1884 at Srirang chandrapur Sakthigopal Iuri s of Ananda Das Was professor Calcutta University (1900) resigned to join non-co-operation movement (1921) started national organization and a national high school at Sambalpur Imprisoned several times for political activities President Utkal Congress Committee for several times (1924)

dent Utkal All parties Conference left Congress Party in 1940 and joined Congress Nationalist Party Member Indian Legislative Assembly 1925-30 resigned to join Satyagraha movement re-elected 1935 Editor *Saba* (weekly) and *Va. Aharat* (monthly) also a daily *Ad Sakhi* (local) Dist. Puri Orissa

DAS RAMSARAY Hon. Rai Bahadur C I E F.A.S. Hind Golt Medal (1941) b Lahore November 1876 d Lahore Is a leading business magnate of Punjab and connected with several Joint Stock Companies. Is Chairman Indian Institute of Bankers Member All India Landholders Association President Balaan Dharam Pratidinhi Sabha and of Sanatan Dharam College Is leader of the opposition Council of State *Ad 1* Egerton Road Lahore

DHANDHANIA K. L. (Kisorilal) Vice President Marwari Chamber of Commerce Calcutta b 1918 s of Debraj Dhandhania d at Vidrasagar Colere Cal Is member B.N.B. Local Advisory Committee Textile Trade Marks Advisory Committee Cotton-mill Owner Mines owner *Ad 18* Horn Road Calcutta

DAS GUPTA B. M. F.R.D. Director School of Tropical Medicine Cal b a Babrak Vkrampur Dacca d at Ishapura High Panch School Vkrampore St. Xavier's College Calcutta and Medical School Dibrugarh Assam Employed under Government in 1908 as a Sub-Assistant Surgeon joined the Army Medical Service during the First World War On reversion to Civil duty joined the Pasteur Institute Shillong transferred to Bengal as Assistant Professor of Protozoology School of Tropical Medicine Calcutta in 1922 Promoted Assistant Surgeon in 1928 Appointed Professor of Protozoology on the death of Col. Knowles in 1935 and Director School of Tropical Medicine Calcutta in 1948 Awarded the Rockefeller Foundation

Fellowship and Minto Medal for research work in Tropical Medicine nominated Fellow of the State Medical Faculty of Bengal Contributed numerous papers to Scientific Journals (Indian and Foreign) independently or in collaboration author of revised edition of Col. Knowles *Protozoology*

DAS GUPTA KALIPADA B. S. Inspector of Indian Education Uganda Africa b July 1902 s of Late Kaviraj Amritlal Das Gupta Principal Astanga Ayurved College Calcutta m Pratibhat Roy B.A. d Bootish Churches & City Colleges Calcutta Analytical & Research Chemist Magadi Soda Co. Ltd. Magadi Kenya 1923-24 Kenya Education Dept 1923-25 Member Ex Committee E. African Indian National Congress Jt Secy Indian Assoc. Nairobi 1931 Principal H.H. Ara Khan's High School Kampala Uganda 1931-32 Hd Master Govt Indian School since April 1932 King George VI Coronation Medal s Member Uganda Society & various other educational social and sports associations Author of *Notes on Preliminary Physics* *Ad* Kampala Uganda Br East Africa

DAS GUPTA SATISH CHANDRA one of the greatest pioneers of chemical industry in India b 1892 Joined Bengal Chemical & Pharm. Works Ltd. Became superintendent & discovered numerous processes made names and instruments the & helped to make the firm the largest in India. Renounced his profession and joined the Non-co-operation Movement Led Khaddar Movement in Bengal Organised extensive flood relief work in Bengal Founded Khaddi Industrial Charitable Trust for Development of Khaddar and Cottage Industries. Conducted a dedicated the celebrated *Rashtravari*, a political weekly Led Satyagraha Movement in Bengal 1930 Twice imprisoned Released joined

the Harijan movement Founded the Dead Cattle and Cottage Tanning Institutes Imprisoned again Released, started relief and rehabilitation work in the famine-stricken areas of Bengal A voluminous writer and creator of Gandhi literature in Bengali *Pub Home and Village Doctor* and over 30 other Publication in Eng Beng and Hindi *Ad Khadi* Pratisthan Sodipur 24 Perga

DAS GUPTA SURENDRA NATH C I E I E S, M A, Ph D (Cal & Cantab) Hony D Litt (Rome) King George V Prof of Mental and Moral Science Cal Univ b 1887 ed Calcutta Griffith Pireman In Bengal Educ Servi e as Senior Prof of Sans and Beng and later Vice-Principal Chittagong College Lecturer Cambridge Univ 1920-22 promoted to I E S 1924 Principal Govt Sans Coll, Calcutta & Secy Bengal Sans Assn since 1931 Head of the Dept of Sans Studies and Senator & Syndic Cal Univ for long years F R S L (Lond) F A S (Warsaw) Member of the Ayurvedic State Faculty of Bengal President International Congress of Buddhism Benares Session Represented Cambridge University at Inter Allied Congress of Philosophy Paris 1921 and Calcutta Univ and Bengal Educational Department at International Congress of Phil Naples 1924 and Harvard 1926 Had special invitation to Russia 1925 Delivered Harris Foundation Lectures in Chicago and special courses of lectures in New York and many other important U S cities and Univs 19 6 and in Rome Vienna Berlin and other important cities on the Continent 1935 36 Represented India at International Congress of Religion London 1936 and Paris 1937 Lectured on Indian Art and Indian Medicine in Rome Milan and Warsaw and on Psychology at Dr Jung's Psychological Instit Zurich 1939 President Indian

Philosophical Congress 1932 and Phil Section of Indian Oriental Congress and of Bengal Literary Confee several times *Pub A History of Indian Philosophy* (5 vols — Cambridge Univ) *A Study of Patanjali's Inatan Iaculum* and 80 other titles in Eng and Beng on Yoga and Vedanta Phil Tantra cul Buddhism Mysticism contemporary philosophy and religion literary criticism Ayurveda and poetical works etc 7 other treatises on European Idealism Religion Aesthetics and Indian Art and Literature *Ad 49/8 Monoharpukur Rd Kali ghat Calcutta*

DATTA ABHIL CHANDRA M T A (Central) Deputy President Central Assembly b 1869 ed Tippera and Calcutta Practising since 1897 as an advocate Calcutta High Court and Senior Advocate Federal Court of India Was in the Bengal Legislative Council 1916 30 President Bengal Prov Conference 1918 President Bengal & Assam Lawyers Conference in 1926 President B P C C 1927 28 Founder President Bengal Congress Nationalist Party In 1937 toured extensively in Europe addressing important big meetings in London Paris Berlin Vienna etc defending the Indian Congress stand point with regard to acceptance of office Was jailed in connection with Congress activities Promoter of many industrial banking and insurance concerns Managing Director Pioneer Bank Ltd

DATTA KAMINI KUMAR B A B L M L C b 1878 ed Calcutta Was in Bengal Govt service for a time Resigned later and became Advocate Calcutta High Court Leader Congress Party Bengal Legislative Council member A I C C etc Is a well known lawyer and politician *Ad Comilla*

DATTA N, B A O D A b 1892 ed Dacca Is prominent in insurance circles in India and has helped

in the growth of Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Calcutta of which he is now the Secretary. Ad 19 Hindusthan Park Calcutta.

DEHLAVI SIR ALI MOHAMMED KHAN Bar-at-Law J P b 1875 at Bombay and London. Was a journalist practised law in Gujarat and Sind. Was President Poona Mahommedan Educational Conference and First Educational Conference Konkan as Minister of Palanpur State. Has served as Minister for Agriculture Bombay Govt. President Bombay Legislative Council Minister for Local Self-Govt. Bombay. Ad Surat.

DELHI AND SIMLA ARCHBISHOP OF MOST REV SYLVESTER PATRICK MCLLIGAN D.D. b 1875 at Cork and Louvain Univ. In 1937 he was appointed Archbishop of Delhi and Simla. Ad The Cathedral New Delhi.

DERBYSHIRE SIR HAROLD M. A. LL. B. K. C. M. C. Bar-at-Law b 1885 at Cambridge. Served in the last Great War. Was Hon. Major P. A. Judge of Appeal Isle of Man (U. F.). Ch. of Justice Calcutta High Court since 1934. Is interested in social welfare work. Ad High Court Calcutta.

DESAI BHULABHAI JIVANJEE M. A. LL. B. M. L. A. (General) b 1877 at Bombay. Was a Professor of Economics and History for a time. Then joined the Bombay High Court of Officers as Advocate-General of Bombay. Is a leading Congress man. Took part in the Congress civil disobedience movement, was jailed and fined. Leads Opposition in the Indian Legislative Assembly. Ad 89 Warden Road Bombay.

DESHMUKH GOPAL VINAYAK F. B. C. S. M. D. (Lond.) L. M. & S. (Bomb.) M. L. A. b 1884 at 2 Agapur Bombay and London. Is a well known surgeon and physician Bombay. Was President of Bombay Municipal Corporation. Is member

of Central Legislative Assembly from Bombay etc. Has written on medicine and social reform. Ad Pedder Road Bombay.

DESHMUKH P. S. M. A. D. Phil., Bar-at-Law b 1893 at Poona, Oxford and Edinburgh. Chairman Shri Ch. Education Society formerly Minister for Education and Agriculture C. P. Chairman Co-operative Central Bank. Politician. Scholar and Social Reformer. Ad Amraoti Berar.

DHAR Pole of (see p. 156)

DHOLPUR Ruler of (see p. 157)

DHRAVAGADHRA P. H. MAHARAJA MAHARAJA of (see p. 157)

DIN MOHAMED SHEIKH KHAN Bahadur M. A. LL. B. b 1886 at Lahore. Started law practice 1910. Was President Municipal Committee Gujranwala for many years. Member Indian Delimitation Comm. 1935-6. Puisne Judge High Court Lahore since 1937. Ad High Court Lahore.

DOY H. E. SIR HUGH K. C. F. I. C. I. E. I. C. S. Governor of Sind since April 1941. b 1884 at London. Asst. Collector of Sind 1909. Dy. Secretary Finance Bombay 1911. Actg. Secretary 1928. Revenue Officer Lloyd Barrage Scheme Sind 1927-33. Chairman Sind Administrative Committee 1933-34. Joint Secy. Commerce Dep. Govt. of India 1934-36 and Secy. 1936-39. Director-General of Supply 1939 and Vice-President War Supply Board 1940-41. Ad Governor's Camp Sind.

DUTT SM. LABANYA PROVA — President Bengal Prov. Congress Committee c. 1940 at Perhampur (Bengal). d. or Hemchandra Roy m. 1899 to Jaundrana. b. Lutta. pleader of Jeore. widowhood at 28. orthodox Vaishnava. imprisoned several times for freedom movement. Datta or Bengal Prov. Congress Committee 1940. elected President (first lady) 1940-48. Ad 10 S. a. tan School Road Calcutta.

DUTT DR. NARENDRA NATH, M B, Managing Director of Messrs Bengal Immunity Co., the present unique position of which concern is mainly due to Dr Dutt b Sept 21 1884 The first private enterprise in deep sea fishing with trawls in India was made by him Has established a High English School and a first grade college at his native village Srihall in Tipperah Is one of the founders of National Bangalee Daily Jugantar

EBRAHIM SIR GUARINHOY 3rd Baronet J P b 1908 Is a business magnate and philanthropist of Bombay Is a member Executive Committee Indian Merchants Chamber President of Moslem Committee Bombay member All India Moslem League and of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Is interested in Moslem education Ad Belvedere Warden Road Bombay

EDWARDS JAMES FAIRBROTHER Rev b 1875 English Editor of Dnyanodaya and Fort Saints of Maharastra series Ad Poona

ERNAKULAM ARCHBISHOP OF (AUGUSTINE KANDATHIL) O D His Grace the Most Rev Head of the Syro Malabar Ecclesiastical Province of Roman Catholics b Aug 1874 at Champ Travancore Studied at Andyt till ordination in 1901 Then a parish priest afterwards Rector of Little Seminary and in 1911 Bishop of Arad and Coadjutor with right of succession to the Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam In 1911 he was made Archbishop of Ernakulam Title Assistant at the Pontifical Throne Ad Ernakulam FARIDKOT Rulers of (See p 161)

FIELD LT-COLONEL SIR DONALD MOYLE bt C I E Chief Minister Government of Jodhpur b 19th Nov 1891 ed Tonbridge School and R bt C Sandhurst Indian Army 1900-7 Political Department Government of India 1907 1935 Chief Minister Jodhpur since 1935

C I E. 1935 Knighthood 1937 Ad Jodhpur

GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAM CHAND, Bar at Law the one man, who is most identified with whatever is Indian nationalism now is a stoic denouncer of modern life and civilization much in the line of Count Tolstoi b 2nd October 1869 ed Rajkot and London Started practice in South Africa Helped Govt during Boer War Zulu rebellion and the last Great War Returning from Africa set up practice in Bombay which he soon gave up Started Satyagraha campaign 1918 non co-operation movement 1920 helped the Ali Brothers in their Khilafat agitation Was jailed in 1921 but released in 1924 Became a prominent Congressman whose words became law with millions of Indians Broke the salt laws 1930 Was President Indian National Congress 1924 Interned 1930 released after a few months Went to R T Conference 1931 Signed Irwin-Gandhi Pact of truce 1931 Again jailed 1931 released next year Over Rajkot affairs took a fast unto death vow at Rajkot 1939 Matter compromised by the Chief Justice of India Started fresh Satyagraha campaign at the end of 1940 Is the virtual dictator of the Congress has refused help to Govt in present war unless Congress terms are accepted Was under detention under Defence Rules Aug 1942 to May 1944 Has started a campaign in favour of the Harijans for their social and religious uplift Supports Wardha Scheme of education Observes silence once a week Is a strict vegetarian Insists on use of khaddar and propagates his charkha gospel Remaking modern India Was invited to Simla Conference June 1945 Pub Has written a number of books on politics and sociology His Autobiography Experiments with Truth, Young

Indus Indus Home Fund etc have
 8 no no many editions. Ad. Sev-
 gram near Varaha Q P

GANGULI NAGENDRA NATH M
 S. 1b D C. I. 8 b 1892 Member
 Imperial Council of Agricultural
 Research. Ad Calcutta U S A
 and London. Was member Royal
 Commission on Agriculture in India
 Lecturer Agriculture and Rural Eco-
 nomics Calcutta University 1921-21
 Has written on agriculture health
 constitutional reforms, etc Ad.
 New Delhi

OPENTLE FREDERICK WILLIAM
 M A Bar-at-Law b 1892 Ad
 Cambridge Took part in the last
 Great War Was Recorder of Margate
 Judge High Court Madras
 1936-41 Judge High Court Calcutta
 from 1941 Ad High Court Calcutta

GERARD P H M B A B Sc
 L Methodology Librarian Superior
 degree in Econ and Consular
 Economics General of Belgium
 Calcutta since 10th June 1940 b
 18th August 1893 m Gerad
 Anne-Marie Ad S Joseph's College
 Vinton and Catholic University
 Louvain (Belgium) 1907-1911
 Appointed to the Belgian Foreign
 Service February 1911 Counselor
 to the Belgian Embassy in China
 1935 Consul-General Bombay
 Nov 1937 till June 1940 Officer
 Order of Leopold King Albert
 Medal 1941 918 Belgian D S M
 Is the recipient of honours from
 China, Rumania and France
 Pub Many contributions in various
 magazines and newspapers on political
 and economic topics Ad Grand
 Hotel Calcutta

GERARD CHARLES ROBERT
 A R C A B O I E R A P R
 S A J P Ad London Paris Ant-
 werp India where he studied painting
 Has exhibited in U K Canada etc
 Director of Sir J J School of Art
 Ad School of Art Bungalows
 Bombay

DR Sir J C K., D Sc.

Director Indian Institute of Science
 Bangalore since August 1949 b 16th
 Sep 1891 s of Late Ram Chandra
 Ghose m Nilima Pat 1922
 Ad Presidency College Calcutta
 Palli Scholarship and Premchand
 Roychand Studentship 1919 was
 in Europe 1919-1921 Lecture in
 Chemistry Calcutta University
 1921-21 Professor and Head of the
 Department of Chemistry Dacca
 University 1921-29 Dean of the
 Faculty of Science Dacca Univer-
 sity 1921-1931 Member Imperial
 Council of Agricultural Research
 since 1931 Governing Body Indian
 Research Fund Association 1935-
 39 Indian National Planning
 Committee since 1939 Council of
 Science and Industrial Research
 since 1940 President Indian Chemi-
 cal Society 1941-42 Chemistry Sec-
 tion of the Indian Science Congress
 Bengal 1935 General President
 Indian Science Congress Lahore
 1939 Member Consultative Scien-
 tific Committee Govt of India since
 1934 Innumerable publications
 in various journals in Europe and for
 India relating to abnormality of
 strong electrolytes commonly known
 as "Gibbs Law of Dilution"
 various problems in photo-chemistry
 gas reactions studies on fluores-
 cence studies on vitamin C etc etc
 Ad Indian Institute of Science
 Mallawaram Bangalore

GHOSE SIR SARAT KUMAR M A
 I C S b 1879 Ad Calcutta London
 Cambridge served as Magistrate
 and District Judge Longal Was Judge
 Calcutta High Court Ret 1939 Ad
 2 Regent Park Calcutta

GHUZNAVI SIR ABDUL HALIM
 ABDUL ROSSAIN KHAN M. L. A
 (General President Indian Chamber
 of Commerce Calcutta b 1866
 Calcutta Was once a prominent
 Congressman Has served on many
 Govt Committees Attended the Indo
 R. T. Conferences as delegate Is
 member Court of Dacca and Allahabad

WHO & WHO IN INDIA

Universities Presided over Madras
Conference Cawnpore 1929 Is a
rancher and merchant Ad 18
Canal Street Entally Calcutta
GILDER MANCHERSA DHANJIBHAI
DORABJI B A L M S Bombay
M D (Lond) F R C S b 1882
ed Bombay and London Lecturer
in Medicine Seth G S Med cal
College Bombay Hon'y Physician
King Edward VII Memorial Hospital
Bombay Is ex Minister Bombay
Govt Has written on medicine
Ad Warden Road Bombay
GINWALA SIR PADAMJI PESTON
JI B A Bar at Law b 1875 ed
Ahmedabad and Cambridge Joined
Bar 1899 Was advocate Chief
Court of Lower Burma Socy Legis
lative Council Burma President
Rangoon Municipal Corporation
member and later President Ind an
Tarriff Board delegate to Imperial
Conference R T Conference and
Ottawa Conference Has large
commercial interests Is Director of
several large industrial concerns
Ad 12 Mission Row Calcutta
GLANCY H E SIR BERTRAND
JAMES K C S I C S I K C I K
I C S Governor of the Punjab
since April 7 1941 b 1882 ed
Oxford Served as political adviser
to H B the Crown Representative
Ad Governor a Camp Punjab
GOVINDOBSI CHATHOORBHOOJA
DOSS Diwan Bahadur Ex M L C
b 20 Feb 1887 leading Indian
Merchant and Banker in Madras
senior partner of Messrs Chathoor
bhoojadosa Khoosaldoss and Sons
Sheriff of Madras 1914 Presented
a statue of late H M King George
V to Madras city a founder of the
Southern Ind a Chamber of Com
merce Vice President of the S P
C A was Trustee of the Madras
Port for 15 years President Hindu
Central Committee Member Local
Board of the Reserve Bank of
India Madras Member Board of
Studies University of Madras

Ad 459 Mint Street Park Town
Madras

GODBOLE YESHWANT ANANT
B A LL B (Cantab) C I E I C S
Chief Secretary to the Govt of
Bihar b 4th Jan 1889 Joined the
I C S in 1918 was confirmed as a
Magte & Collector in 1928 Has
worked as manager Banarsi Estate
Regt of Co-operative Societies &
Director of Industries B A O Has
been the Chief Secretary to Govt of
Bihar since Nov 1939 Ad Secre
tar at Patna Bihar
GOENKA SIR BADRIDAS Kt
C I E Has Bahadur B A b 1883
ed Calcutta Is a big commercial
magnate banker mill owner and
Zamindar Chairman or director of
many companies British and Indian
including Imperial Bank Fellow
Un v of Calcutta Trustee Calcutta
Improvement Trust Victoria Memo
rial Hall Calcutta Cal Deaf and
Dumb School Hon'y Presidency
Magistrate Calcutta Was member
Bengal Legislative Council Sheriff
of Calcutta Municipal Councillor
and President Marwari Assocn Is a
Trustee Marwari Hindu Hospital
and President Pinjrapole Socy
Ad Ocken House 145 Mukta
ram Babu St Calcutta
GONDAL Ruler of (See p 163)
GOSWAMI THE HON KUMAR
TULSI CHANDRA M A (Oxon) b
1898 was Finance Minister Bengal
1948-45 ed Calcutta Paris Oxford
Member of Bengal Legislative
Assembly and Deputy Leader Bengal
Congress Assembly Party Delegate
to Empire Parliamentary Associa
tion Canada 1928 A big landholder
Ad Rainey Park Dallygunge Cal
The Raj Barea Serampore
GOUR SIR HARISHANKH M A LL
D D C L D Litt Bar-at-Law
social reformer b 1872 ed Nag
pur and Cambridge Was Member
of the Indian Legislative Assembly
President Nagpur Municipal
Committee delegate to Joint

Parliamentary Committee 1933
Vice-Chancellor Delhi Univ. Publ.
*Penal Law of British India Hindu
Code The Law of Transfer in
British India The Spirit of
Buddhism* etc. Ad Nagpur C.P.

GRAHAM HAROLD M. A. C. I. E.
L. C. S. b 1909 ed Oxford Joined
I. C. S. 1919 Saw service in last
Great War Has served as Dist.
Magistrate and Dist. and Sessions
Judge Patna Is Commissioner
Prov. Dist. Bengal Ad & Theatre
Road Calcutta.

GUPTA GHANSHYAM SING B. Sc.
LL. B. b 1940 ed Jabalpur and
Allahabad A leading Congressman
Was member A. I. C. C. 911-80
Member C. P. Legislative Council
and Leader of the Opposition M. L.
A. (Central) President Arya Samaj
of C. P. and Berar Was President
International Arya League and
successfully conducted the Arya
Samaj Sabaragha for religious
liberty in Hyderabad Case Is now
Speaker C. P. Legislative Assembly
Ad Drug C. P.

GUPTA Mrs. PREMLATA B. A.
(Nagpur) B. A. (Hons. London) b
1915. m. Mr. L. N. Gupta B. Sc.
H.C. (1939) ed Allahabad
a Lecturer and School of Oriental
Studies Last Active work of the
Asian Women's Conference Was
member of the Standing Committee
President Mahila Nava Sam Mandal
& Palibana Secretary Hyderabad
Panchayat Writes articles for
English & Hindi Journals. Ad
Bath Road Hyderabad (Dist.)

GUPTA SATYENDRA NATH B. A.
C. I. E. I. C. S. b 1925 ed
London and Cambridge Joined
I. C. S. 1928 Was Magistrate and
Collector Patna Deputy Trade
Commissioner London 1931 Indian
Trade Commissioner Hamburg
1931 Collector of Customs
Bombay At present Collector of
Customs Karachi. Ad Custom
House, Karachi Sindh.

GVALIOR Bar of (Recp 1894)
GWYER S. R. MAURICE K. C. B. E.
C. S. I. D. C. L., LL. B. (Hon.) b 1878.
ed Oxford Was Legal Adviser
Ministry of Shipping and Ministry of
Health First Parliamentary Counsel
to Treasury and Chief Justice of
India till 1943 Is Vice-Chancellor
Delhi Univ. Ad Delhi University

HABIBULLAH, NAWAB SIR
MOHAMAD Sahib Bahadur Khan
Bahadur K. C. S. I. K. C. I. E.,
LL. D. b 1909 ed Saadat Joined
Bar 1933 was Chairman of Municipal
Council of Taluk Board and
Dist. Board M. L. C. Madras
1909-19 Commissioner Madras
Corporation was member Rural
Commission on Superior Civil Service
in India member Exec. Council
Madras member Victoria Council
1910-80 Leader Indian Delegation to
South Africa 1946 Leader Indian
Delegation to League of Nations
1949 Dewan of Travancore 1924-6.
Ad World Bombay

HAKHAR RAILAS ARAM COL.
S. R. K. B. A. I. F. LL. D. b 1902
ed Gwalior and Allahabad Was
honorary President of History and
Philosophy Private Secretary to
Maharaja Wanda 1908-12 is Colonel
Gwalior Army Was senior
member Board of Revenue 1909-14
went as delegate to two B. T. Con-
ferences Political Member Gwalior
District 1923 Prime Minister
Bikaner State 1923-33 Is now
Prime Minister of Jammu and
Kashmir Author of several books
on politics. Ad Srinagar (Kashmir)

HALDOP ASIY KUMAR b. Calcutta
Sep. 1900 Famous artist Copied
Ajanta frescoes (1909-10) Jogmaya
Cave painting (1914) Bash Cave
Paintings (1922) Worked as Prince-
pal Kala Nava Santiniketan (1919-
21) Principal Maharaja School of
Arts Jaipur (1924) and since 1925
Principal Govt. School of Arts and
Crafts Lucknow Obtained Adhar
Lakherve Lectureship Calcutta

University made Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts London Pub Art and Tradition Illustrated Omar Khayya n Khayyala Ajanta (in Bengali) Bagh cave and Rajgarh (in Bengali) and many Bengali dramas and books for children Ad Badshahbag Lucknow

HALLETT H E SIR MAURICE GARNIER O C I E L A C S I I C S Governor of the United Provinces since Dec 6 1939 b O t 23 1883 ed Winchester College and New College Oxford m G G M Voysey I C S 1907 Under Secretary Bihar and Orissa 1918 15 Magistrate and Collector 1918 20 Secy Local Self Government Dept Bihar and Orissa 1919 24 Magistrate and Collector 1935 23 Commissioner 1929-30 Chief Secretary Bihar & Orissa 1930-32 Home Secretary Govt of India 1932-36 Governor of Bihar 1937 39 Ad Governor's Camp U P

HANWANT SINGH SAHIB MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI Her apparent of Jodhpur Son of present Ruler of Jodhpur State b 16th July 1928

HAQUE ABUL KASEM FAZLUL M A B L M L A Ex Chief Minister Bengal b 1878 ed Calcutta Started as Professor Raj Chaud a College Edited two journals Joined Govt Service Dy Mag Coll 1906 Asst Registrar Co operative Dept Bengal Assm Bihar 1904-12 Resigned Govt service and joined Bar Elected member Bengal Legislature 1919 35 Central Legislature 1935 7 Bengal's Education Minister 1924 was President All India Muslim League Gen Secy Indian National Congress 1919 Delegate to two R T Conferences Found and President Krishak Praja Party since 1937 Was Mayor of Calcutta 1935-36 Premier Bengal continuously since 1937 Resigned premiership in March 1943 Ad 83/1 Jhantola Road Calcutta

HAQUE HOY SIR M AZIZUL K I F Member Viceroy's Executive Council (Industries & Supplies) since 1943 b 1892 ed Presidency College Calcutta Joined Krishnagar Bar and rose to be the Public Prosecutor Was Member Bengal Legislative Council and Minister of Education 1934 37 Vice-Chancellor Calcutta Univ 1939 Member Indian Franchise Committee Speaker Bengal Assembly 1937-42 Indian High Commissioner London 1942-43

HARBANS SINGH BRAR SIRDAR Bar at Law Chief Justice and Judge at Malerkotla State and a big landowner in Punjab b 1905 ed Lahore Edinburgh London m Jaswant Kaur M R A S F R G S Was President Khalsa Association (London) member D B Ferozapore elected member Indian Legislative Assembly Chairman of several Boards and member of some Government of India Committees and Court of Delhi University apptd Judge High Court Patiala State 1932

HASHEMY SYED JALALUDDIN M L A Deputy Speaker Bengal Legislative Assembly b 2nd Jan 1894 s of late Moulvi Syed Alam Shah ed Rapon College Cal Univ wounded in tiger hunting excursion on Oct 1918 Joined non-co-operation movement in 1920 connected on charges of sedition at Jessore in 1931 and at Dinajpur in 1935 Elected member of Bengal Legislative Council in 1929 Took part in Civil Disobedience movement and convicted on four occasions since 1931 unseated from the Bengal Legislative Council by Sir Stanley Jackson the then Governor of Bengal Re-elected member of Bengal Legislative Assembly in 1937 and elected its Deputy Speaker in 1941 Was a member of the All India Congress Committee up to 1937 Was Councillor Calcutta Corporation 1936-40,

Portraits (1916) Rammohun Roy
The Man And His Work (1938)
Some Aspects of Modern Journalism
in India" (1936) Ad Central Municipal Office Calcutta

HOPE H E THE HON SIR
ARTHUR OSWALD JAMES Kt C C
I E M C Governor of Madras
since March 12 1940 b May 7
1897 ed Oratory School Sandhurst
m Grizel d of Brig Gen Sir S
Gordon Gilmour four daughters
Coldstream Guards 1914 France
1915-19 served in Turkey 1922-28
M P (Con.) 1924-29 and 1931-39
Parliamentary Private Secy to Secy
Minis 1921-26 Asst Whip (un-
paid) 1934 a Lord of the Treasury
(unpaid) 1935-37 Treasurer of H
M Household 1937-39 Ad Govern-
ment House Madras

HORNIMAN BENJAMIN GUY b
1873 ed England Has been
connected with journalism for about
45 years Was on the staff of the
Calcutta Statesman and founded
Bombay Chronicle Takes active part
in Indian politics Edits The Bombay
Sentinel President Journalists
Association of India Ad World
Bombay

HORWILL LIONEL CLIFFORD
B Sc A B C Sc Bar at Law
I C S b 1890 ed London and
Oxford Joined I C S 1915 Served
in India and Mesopotamia 1916-19
Was Asst Commissioner Vizaga-
patam Agencies 1919-24 Is Judge
High Court Madras Ad The
Madras Club Madras

HURBACK GEORGE CLAY RIGHT
REV D D B Sc b 1882 ed
Liverpool Was an Engineer 1902-8
Became a priest later Is now Bishop
of Assam Ad Bishop's House
Dibrugarh Assam

HYDARI SIR MAHAMAD SALEH
AEBAR B A C S I C I E I C S
b 1891 ed Bombay and Oxford
Secy Govt of India Indust Dept
Secy Imperial Council of Agricul-
tural Research Agent to Govt of

India in Ceylon Jt Secy to Indian
States Delegation to R T Conference
1931 Secy to Govt of India
Labour Dept Representative of
India Eastern Group Supply
Council 1941 Ad S King Georges
Avenue New Delhi and Greenwood
Court Simla

HYDERABAD & BERAR Ruler of
(See p 170)

HYDERABAD Heir Apparent of
H H GENERAL WALASHAN
NAWAB MIR HIMAYAT ALI KHAN
AZAM JAH BAHADUR PRINCE
OF BERAR b 1907 ed Hyderabad
Has received good military training
Is a fine sportsman and hunter
Has travelled widely The British
Govt have conferred on him the
hereditary title of Prince of Berar
by virtue of Berar agreement of
1936 His Highness takes pains to
make the State army fully efficient
Is interested in rural uplift work and
education By his sympathy towards
the subjects of the State he has
endeared himself to all classes

IDAR Ruler of (See p 170)

INDORE Ruler of (See p 170)

ISHAQUE HAFIZ SYED MAHMED
B Sc (Alig) M Sc (Luck) I C S
b 1906 ed Aligarh and Lucknow
Appointed Asst Meteorologist
Karachi 1928-29 Later successfully
competed for the I C S Came to
Bengal 1931 took charge of the
Patuakhali Sub-Division 1934-36
and of Serajganj Sub-Division
1936-38 Applied himself to a wide
variety of nation building activities
with singular zeal and conspicuous
success Secretary to the Chankidari
Enquiry Committee 1938 Special
Officer Rural Reconstruction Train-
ing Camp 1940 now Chief Controller
of Jute Regulation Director of
Rural Reconstruction and provisional
Organiser of the National War Front
and Special Officer Civil Supplies
Member Primary and Adult Educa-
tion Committees the Board of Eco-
nomic Enquiry the Board of Agri

Coffee India b 1891 War Service 1914-20 Genl Secy Y M O A. Calcutta 1920, Member, Bengal Legislative Council 1924-29, Pol Secy, U P A S I 1929-32, Member Madras Legislative Council Madras Corporation Senate of Madras Univ Madras Retrenchment Comte 1931 Madras Franchise Comte and P W. D. Reorganisation Comte 1932 M L A (Central) from 1932 Whip of European Group 1932-7 Chief Witness for European Assocn before Joint Parliamentary Select Comt 1933 Member Standing Emigration and Ry Finance Comtes Founder of Indian Institute of International Affairs 1st Governor of Rotary Clubs in India Burma & Ceylon Ad New Delhi

JAMMU and KASHMIR Ruler of (See p 172)

JAN ALHADJ SHAHEH MOHAMAD KHAN BAHADUR J P M L C landlord and merchant b Jan 1895 s of Haji Ahmaddin Saheb ed Calcutta started charitable institutions a Muslim high school and a Homoeopathic Hospital both in Calcutta an ardent supporter of Hindu Muslim unity Ad 60 Colco-tola St Calcutta

JASANI CHATURBHUS VITHALDAS M L A (O P) b 1900 Was Vice-Chairman Gondia Local Board President Gondia Municipality of O P Marathi Harijan Sevak Sangha and of Bhandara Dt Harijan Sevak Sangha Is member A I O C Chairman Bhandara Dist Council Vice-President Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee Took leading part in civil disobedience movement Ad Gondia B N Ry (C P)

JAYAKAR RT HON MUNENDRAM RAO P C M A D C L L L D Bar at Law ed Bombay and London joined Bombay High Court Was Member Bombay Legislative Council and led Swaraj Party Left Congress later Was M L A, led Nationalist Party Delegate to R

TC Appointed Judge Federal Court of India (1937) Was member of Judicial Committee Privy Council, London

JEHANGIRABAD RAJA SIR MOHAMMAD IJAZ BASUL KHAN, K O I R C S I M I A b 1896 ed Colvin Taluqdars College and privately Is Fellow of Aligarh and Lucknow Universities member Legislative Assembly U P Has given away large sums in charities Is connected with several public insts Is a polo and tennis player of note Ad Jehangirabad Palace Lucknow

JHA ABHAYNATH M A F R S L Hon D Litt Vice Chancellor Allahabad University Vice President Poetry Society President All India Educational Conference President, All India Lawn Tennis Assocn and Allahabad Gymkhana is a scholar in Sanskrit Hindi Urdu and Bengali Ad Allahabad University Allahabad

JHAJHARIA HARI KRISHNA merchant and Zemindar b 1912 ed Calcutta ex Secretary Marwati Association Calcutta Was Hony Secy Calcutta Yarn Merchants' Association Is connected with several educational social and charitable institutions Ad Jhajharia House, 174 B Cross St Calcutta

JINNAH MAHOMED ALI Bar at Law President All India Moslem League b Dec 25 1876 ed Karachi and London Was for some time Secretary of an Association of which Dadabhoi Naoroji was the President Was connected with the Indian National Congress but later left it and became prominently associated with the Moslem League of which he is the President Was delegate to R.T. Conference Is Member, Indian Legislative Assembly Practises at Bombay High Court, Ad Malabar Hill Bombay

JODHPUR (MARWAR), Ruler of, (See p 178)

JONES SIR TRACY FRENCH GAVIN Kt b 1872 Trained as Mining and

Mech. Engineer (U K) Was member Central Legislative Assembly and of U P Legislative Council delegate B T Conference (twice) President Upper India Chamber of Commerce (several years) President European Association (U P) Knighted 1936 Is prominently connected with business concerns in Cawnpore and elsewhere. Ad Cawnpore Club Cawnpore (U P)

JOSHI SIR MORPANTH VISWANATH B.A. LL.B. KCIE b 1861 ed Poona and Bombay m at Satara the daughter of Mr G R Abhayankar Practised as Lawyer in Berar Judicial Commissioner's Court and in Nagpur High Court from 1894 to 1920 From 1920 to 1925 was Home Member to C P Govt later practised law till 1937 when he retired from the profession Knighted in 1923 K.C.I.E. in 1925 and LL.D. of Nagpur University in 1940 takes interest in politics being a liberal and in all progressive public affairs Ad Amraoti C P

JOSHI NARAYAN MALHAR B.A. M.L.A., J.P. b 1879 ed Poona. Joined Gokhale's Servants of India Society 1903 but resigned in 1940 Secy Bombay Social Service League Some time Secy of Presidency Social Reform Assoc and of West India National Liberal Assoc some time member of Bombay Municipal Corporation nominated member of the Legislative Assembly in interests of labour 1920-43 Delegate to B T Conference thrice Was elected member of the Governing body of I.L.O Geneva twice Is a Karsai Hind medalist Was awarded C.I.E. in 1911 but declined Ad Servants of India Society Sandhurst Road Bombay 4

JOSHIP C M A. LL.B. General Secretary Central Committee Communist Party of India b 1917 s of H V Joshi ed Allahabad Joined the Communist Movement while at College. Arrested in the

Mearut Conspiracy Case March 1929 and convicted for 6 years. On coming out worked as Party Organiser for the United Provinces Convicted for 2 years in 1934 for preaching sedition and class hatred during a strike. Became secretary of the party on coming out and ran its underground centre His party won practical and not formal legality with the coming of Congress Ministries Edited its Weekly organ 'The National Front' from February 1933 Went underground with the outbreak of the War Came out in June 1942 after the withdrawal of the warrant and started the Party Organ 'People's War' in 5 languages Pub *Forward to Freedom Who lives if Bengal Dies etc* Ad Central Headquarters Communist Party of India Raj Bhawan Sandhurst Road Bombay 4

JUNAGADH Ruler of (See p 173)
JUNG SHAHABUDDIN RANA Col Shree Govinda Shum Shere b 1907 s of the late General Pratap Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana and grand s of the late Maharaja Sir Bir Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana Prime Minister Nepal ed privately at St Joseph's College Calcutta underwent military training and was Governor of Palpa W Nepal for some time Was awarded medal by Nepal Government for meritorious services in connection with earthquake relief work Is a prominent sportsman and patron of the Turf Made a princely donation for the construction of Brabourne Park Darjeeling and for erect on therein of the statue of his father Ad Phora Durbar Nepal Rikwood Estate Darjeeling

JWALA PRASAD M.A. Ph.D. b 1899 ed Agra and Cambridge. Was Prof St John's College Agra. Is Head of Philosophy Dept Nagpur University Has written on logic philosophy history etc. Ad King Edward College Amraoti (Berar)

KAJI DEWAN SHAHABUDDIN HIRAGAL LALLBEHAI M.A., B.Sc. Advocate

F R G S F B S, F B S A I E S (Retd) J P Kaiser (Hind Medallist II Class (1900) formerly Principal and Professor of Economics Gujarat College Ahmedabad formerly Professor Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Bombay b April 10 1886 Fellow Bombay University Chairman Academic Council Ind an Women's University member Board of Studies in Commerce Andhra University Vice President All Ind a Co-operative Institutes Association Founder and Chairman Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society (1930-35) Ad Ridge Road Malabar Hill Bombay

KALAT Ruler of (See p 173)

KALE VAMAN GOVINDA B A b 1876 ed Poona Was Prof Fergusson College and is a well known speaker Was member Council of State Indian Tariff Board and Fellow Bombay Univ Has written on industrial and economic problems currency public administration constitutional reforms etc edits *Artha* a Marathi weekly Ad *Durghivasa Poona No 4

KANHAIALAL RAY RAHADUR M A LL D b 1866 ed Allahabad Was Judge Allahabad High Court retd 1926 Vice President Age of Consent Committee Was member Hindu Religious Endowment Committee and Board of Hindu Medicine (1926-33) Member Council and Court Benares Hindu Univ Hon Treasurer & member Council and Court Allahabad University Ad 9 Elgin Road Allahabad

KANIKA SIB RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHANJA DEO Raja Bahadur of O B T b 1881 ed Cuttack Was member Bihar Legl Assembly and of B & O Legl Council several times Co-opted member Simon Commission (1928) Fellow Patna University Member Executive Council Bihar Orissa Govt (1929) Vice-President (1931-34) Title of

Raja made hereditary in 1919 Ad Rajanika Outlook

KANTIKAR KESHAVA RAM CHANDRA M A B Sc b 1878 ed Poona Was Fellow Bombay Univ for over 25 years served as member Poona Municipality (7 years) was Principal Fergusson College Poona (1926-29) received King's Commission (1924) is life member Modern Education Society elected Dean Fac of Sc Bombay Univ (1933-34) Dean Fac of Technology (1933-39) is Prof of Science N W College Poona Ad 12 Ganesh Wasi Poona 4

KAPUR SRI KISHAN M A B Sc Was Principal Government Intermediate College and Gujarat Government Intermediate College, Dharmasala Government College, Lyallpur Principal Govt College Hoshiarpur since Oct 48 Ad Hoshiarpur Punjab

KAPURTHALA Ruler of (See p 174)

KARANJIA BEHRAH NAOROSJI, M L C J P K I H and other medalist President Rotary Club Bombay Is a prominent businessman of Bombay Is director of many business concerns Is an Hon. Presy Mag & Municipal Councillor, Trustee Bombay Port Trust Vice-President St John's Ambulance Assoc was Secy War Loan and Food Control Committee 1914-19, President Ind an Merchants Chamber 1932 and member Board of Film Censors Bombay Ad Shengre La 4 Carmichael Rd Bombay 26

KARVE DATTATRAYA GOPAL M A (Bombay) Principal and Professor of Economics Commerce College Poona University Teacher Bombay b 1898 ed Poona was Professor of Economics Fergusson College Poona, for 15 years and principal and professor of Willingdon College, Sangli for 5 years President Indian Economic Association edited *His*

torical and Economic Studies 1941
author of *Ranade Prophet of liberal
ed India* 1942. Ad Poona 4

KASHMIR & JAMMU, Ruler of, (See
p 172)

KATJU KAILAS NATH M A M L.
LL. D b 1887, ed Allahabad and
Lahore Practised law at Cawnpore
1908-14, enrolled Advocate Allaha
bad High Court 1921 was Chair
man Allahabad Municipal Board
edited *Allahabad Law Journal*
1918-27 Was in the U P Congress
Committee for many years Appointed
Minister U P Govt 1937 Member
A I C C 1940 Has written on
law Ad 19 Edmonstone Road
Allahabad

KATRAK SOHRAB K H F R G S
J P Hon Magistrate and Justice of
Peace b Nov 1891 s of Sir
Kawaji H Katrak O B E J P
ed Pittman's College London Is
President Health Culture Institute
Max Deno Hall General & Clerical
Library Secretary Young Men's
Zoroastrian Association and Karachi
Parsi Housing Co-operative Society
etc was Mayor of Karachi (1942-43)
Pub *Through Amanullah's Afghans
ston* Ad 245 Staff Lanes Karachi

KAY SIR JOSEPH ASPDEN J P
ed U k. Is a big business magnate
of Bombay Chairman of several
concerns Was Chairman Bombay
Millowners Association (thrice)
delegate to International Labour
Conference 1923 President Bombay
Chamber of Commerce 1925 Vice-
President Indian Central Cotton
Committee (twice) Ad Wilderness
Cottage Nepean Sea Road Bombay

KAPURTHALA Ruler of (See p 174)

KAZI SYED HIFAZAT LL B
Khan Bahadur b 1892 ed
Aligarh and Allahabad Was mem
ber C P and Berar Legislative
Assembly and C P Legislative
Council Served as Minister for
Local Self Govt. C P Was Chair
man Municipal Committee Khan
dwa Ad Advocate Khandwa

KEDAR, T J Lt-Col, B A, LL B.
D Litt, M L A Vice Chancellor,
Nagpur University After brilliant
academic career took to practising
law Member Old C P Legl
Council and Minister, 1928-29 Leader
of the Opposition in the C P Legis
lature 1934-37 Conferred D Litt
degree by Nagpur Univ in 1942 Ad
Civil Lines Nagpur

KELKAR NARSINHA CHINTAMAN,
B A LL B b 1872 ed Poona
Practised as pleader Then took to
journalism Edited *Marhatta*, 1897
1919 *Kesari* 1897-99 and 1910-31
Was Municipal Councillor 1898-
1924 President Poona Municipality,
1918 and 1922-24 Delegate of Home
Rule League deputation to U K in
1929 was M L A Bombay Pub
A *Passing Phase of Politics Land
marks of Lokmanya's Life* and
several other books on politics and
history in English and Marathi Is
also a dramatist Ad Tilak Road,
Sadashiv Peth Poona

KHAIRPUR Ruler of (See p 174)

KHAITAN D P M L A (Bengal)
b Aug 14 1889 General Manager
of Birla Brothers Ltd Fellow,
Calcutta University Is connected
with numerous public bodies—social,
commercial in Calcutta and else
where in India a director of several
cotton and sugar mills etc Com
missioner Calcutta Corporation
1921-4 M L C Bengal 1922-26.
President Indian Chamber of Com
merce 1928 and 1930 Member
Indian Delegation to the Interna
tional Labour Conference in Geneva,
1928 Central Banking Commission
in Ind a 1929-32 The Jute Enquiry
Committee 1933 Bengal Board of
Economic Enquiry 1934 Commis
sioner of Calcutta Port Trust 1934
35 Represented Indian Industries
at the Indo-Japanese Trade Agree
ment Ad 8 Royal Exchange Place,
Calcutta

KHAN ABDUL GHAFAR KHAN,
better known as the Frontier

Gandhi a noted Congress leader and organizer of the Khudai Khidmatgars b 1891 Refused commission in the Indian Army 1903 Is a steadfast follower of Mr Gandhi since non-co-operation days State prisoner 1932-34 suffered imprisonment and internment. Resigned membership of Congress Working Committee Feb 1942 due to his strong views on non violence Was in detention during 1942-45 released early in 1945 Taken into custody for violating D I Rules in July 1945

KHAN SIR SHAFAAT AHMED B A D Litt b 1898 ad Moradabad and England Was member U P Legislative Council 1924-30 & leader of his party Was delegate to the three R T Conferences 1930-32 and to the Joint Select Committee 1933 Hon'y Secy R T Conf London 1930-31 Offg Member Federal Public Service Commission 1940 Has been President of numerous Committees and Conferences and is author of numerous works on politics and history Was Agent General Govt of India in South Africa

KHANNA RAJ BAHADUR MEHR CHAND C I F M L A ex Finance Minister Frontier Government b 1st June 1897 ad Edwards College Peshawar In 1932 elected to the Frontier Legislative Council In 1933 went to London and gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the Frontier minorities Was India's delegate to the Pacific Relations Conf Canada 1942 Is Secy Frontier Congress parliamentary party since 1943 Ad 28 Saddar Rd Peshawar

KHARF THE HON DR NARAYAN BHASKAR B A M D Member Viceroy's Executive Council (Indian Overseas) since May 1948 b 1884 Joined Medical Service C P 1906 left 1916 Was M L C C P 1923 '29 Took part in C D Movement

and was jailed (1933) Was member Legislative Assembly (Central) 1935-37 Was premier of C P and Berar 1937-38 Had to resign on account of differences with the Congress High Command Ad New Delhi & Simla

KHEMKA MADANLAL Pres dent Marwar Chamber of Commerce Calcutta b Dec 4 1908 s of Seth Jumnadas Khemka Councilor Corporation of Calcutta Member Bengal Post War Reconstruction (Industrial Development) Committee and many other War time Committees Member Local Advisory Committee of F I Ry Member S V S Marwari Hospital Marwari Association Calcutta Pinjrapole Society Hindu Abala Ashram Committee Vice President Baba Kalyani Kamlawala Panchayat Ashetra Rikhi Shah Solicitor Employees Association Director of many concerns Partner of Messrs Khaitan & Co Solicitors 1B Old Post Office Street Calcutta

KHER BAL GANGADHAR B A LL B b 1888 ad Bombay Joined Bombay High Court as Solicitor 1918 partner Messrs Manilal Kher Ambala & Co Solicitors Bombay Was Secretary Bardoli Satyagraha Enquiry Committee and of Swaraj Party Member A I C C Had been in prison several times and was fined in connection with the Congress movement Founded Bombay Legal Aid Society Advisor Seva Mandal Led Bombay Congress Party in the Bombay Assembly Was Prime Minister Bombay 1937-39 ad Alata 11th Road Khar Bombay

KHOSLA A N B A M R A S b 16th Feb 1904 s of L Nandlal Khosla m Balwant Kaur Graduated from the Prince of Wales College Jammu in 1925 Joined Indian Audit and Accounts Department 1926 Became popular as a writer of publications for Competitive Exams

na on P.A. is the author of several books dealing with Public Service Examinations Ad Post Box 232 Lahore

KHOOLA KANSHI RAM journalist b 1882 was connected with several banks was editor of *Daily Herald* 1931-34 member Executive Body of the Indian Chamber of Commerce Member N. W. R. Local Advisory Committee Ad Post Box 250 Lahore.

KHUNDKAP NURAL AZEEM B.A. LL.B. Bar-at-Law b 1899 ed Calcutta Cambridge and London Was lecturer Mercantile Law Calcutta University Presidency Magistrate Calcutta 1920 Judge S. C. Court 1923 Deputy Legal Remembrancer Calcutta High Court Is now Judge Calcutta High Court Ad Calcutta Club Calcutta.

KRIPALINI, HIRAYAND KRUSHI RAM, B.A. (Oxon) M.A. (Bom.) C.I.E., I.C.S., b. 1883 ed Sind and Oxford Joined I.C.S. 1912 Collector and Dist. Magistrate Kara 1913-24 Deputy Secretary Government 1924-25 Political Agent, Rawakantha 1930-31 Municipal Commissioner Bombay 1931-34 Chief Secy Sind Govt 1935-38 Is Chairman Bombay Port Trust Ad North End Carmichael Road Bombay

ANIGHT HENRY FOLEY B.A. C.I.E., C.I.E., I.C.S. b 186 ed Cambridge Started N's as Asst Collector Bombay Was in the I.A.B.O. R.A.P. and R.P.C. Was Deputy Secretary Finance Department Bombay Director of Commercial Intelligence Commissioner of Excise Bombay Is now Adviser to the Governor of Bombay Ad Secretariat, Bombay

KOLHAPUR Ruler of (see p 174)
KOTAH, Ruler of B. H. MAHA RA-ADHIRAJ MAHARAJ MAHI MAHENDRA MAHARAO RAO SRI COL. SRI UNED SINGHI SAHIB
BAHADUR G. B. E. G. C. I. E. G.

C. S. I. LL.D. b 1873 ed Almer Succeeded to sardar 1899 Is a chieftain Rajput of Haw clan The Maharaja carries on the administration with two Ministers. The State has a railway line and good roads have been built.

KRISHNA AYYAR DEWAN BAHADUR, B.A., B.A., M.L., b. July 1894 ed Madras. High Court Vakil 1907-10 practised at Salem, Dist. Munsif 1910-21 Asst Secy Law Dept. 1921-23 Secretary Madras Legislative Council 1923-8, official member Indian Legislative Assembly 1935-35 Secretary to the Madras Legislature since 1937 made a C.I.E. in June 1941 Member Madras University Senate 1934-25 Syndic Annamalai University, 1939-35 Ad. Sri Nidra Melapore Madras

KRISHNAMACHARIAS RAJA BAHADUR B.A. B.L. Dewan Bahadur Advocate Madras and landholder The Raja is the recognized leader of orthodox Hindus in Southern India. He started as a Vakil 1890 Advocate-General, Madras High Court Secy Legis. Dept. Madras Govt Has reorganized Vizam's Courts and rendered services to the Vizam's Govt. Was M.L.A. for a time Is keenly interested in agriculture and mining enterprises in S. India Ad White House, Saifabad Hyderabad (Deccan)

KRISHNAMACHARI SIV YANMAL THIRUVANKATACHARI Rao Bahadur Kt B.A., B.L., C.I.E. b 1881 ed Madras Joined Madras Civil Service Was Secy Govt Government of Madras Became Dewan of Baroda 1927 Was de nax e to three R.T. Conferences and Assembly League of Nations 194-35 Adviser to Indian Delegation and to Imperial Conference 1937 Dewan of Baroda State 1937-44 Ad. Lloyd Road, Madras

KRISHNA KARIAMANKAM SRI NIVASA D.Sc. F.R.S., celebrated scientist Professor of Physics Uni

versity of Allahabad since 1949. Was formerly a collaborator in the researches of Sir C V Raman. Reader in Physics. Dacca University 1928-33. Mahendralal Sircar Professor of Physics Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science Calcutta 1933-42. Has carried out valuable researches on light scattering magnetism crystal physics and chemistry. Invited in 1936 to the international Conference on Photo-Luminescence held at Warsaw and in 1937 to the Conference on Magnetism arranged by the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation. President National Academy of Sciences India. Elected Fellow of the Royal Society 1940. Ad The University Allahabad.

KRISHNAIAH AIYAR SIR
ARLALI K. K. K. medal Dewan Bahadur b 1888. Ad Madras. Well known in Presidency for his Charities and donations to the three South Indian Universities. Is Fellow Madras University. Was Advocate-General Madras. Interested in social religious matters. Ad Kamaraivas Luz Church Road Mysapore Madras.

KUMARAPPA JAGADISH MOHAN DAS M A (Harvard) B T B (Boston) M A Ph D (Columbia). Director & Professor of Social Economy in the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work b. 1936. Ad Madras. Harvard Boston and Columbia Universities. Was Delegate to the General Conference of the M E Church Springfield Mass U S A 1924 19th World Conference of the Y M C A Helsinki Finland 1926. Member of the Institute of International Politics League of Nations Geneva 1926. Travelled extensively in Europe and America studying progressive education. Invited to lecture at Cornell Syracuse Columbia and other American Universities. Has contributed numerous articles to journals on

philosophy education and social work. Ad Tata Graduate School of Social Work Breckinridge Bombay.

KOTWARA RAJA OF SAJID
HUSAIN M A (F4in) M L A
H A R O b 1910 m 1957
Princess Selma of Turkey d/o
Nawab Mir Hasan Khan. A world
traveller the Raja Sahib is Cosmopolitan in his outlook. Ad Kotwara Raj U P.

LALIFMAND ALBERT J B J
(Rev.) & Ponses (Belgium) March 6
1900. Ad Louvain and London.
Lecturer in St Xavier's College
Calcutta in 1914-20 and 1926-30.
mission director and social worker in
Gangpur State 1930-36. editor of
The New Review from 1936. Ad
6 Dhurmatola Street Cal.

LAW HIMALA CHURAN M A B L
F R O S F R A S H. Ad Calcutta.
Is connected with many
learned societies in England and
India. Edits Bengal Post and Press.
Is Vice-President Indian
School of Oriental Art and the
Indian Research Institute. Has
donated large sums to hospitals
etc. Founded Dr B C Law Trust
Series in Royal Asiatic Society (U K.)
for original research. Is a big land
holder in Bengal. Has written several
valuable books on Indian culture and
history. Ad 48 Kallias Bose Street
Calcutta.

Lewis H E. Sir WILLIAM HAW
THORNF K C B I K C I E I C
Governor of Orissa since April 1
1941 b 1893. Ad Cambridge. Was
Reforms Commissioner Government
of India. Ad Governor's Camp
Orissa.

LLOYD SIR ALAN HUBERT K
B A C S I C I E b 1893. Ad
Cambridge. Joined I C S Burma
1907. Was member Central Board
of Revenue 1923-33 and Commerce
Secretary Govt of India from 1937.
Retired Nov 1942. Apptd Examiner
of Capital Issue June 1943. Ad 6
Cavalry Lines Delhi.

KUMAR SHREE Hair-apparent Morvi State (Kathiawar) b 1st Jan 1918 ed Rajkumar College Rajkot Bradfield College England travelled Europe President State Council from 1940 Ad Morvi (Kathiawar)

MAHMUDABAD RAJA OF MUHAMMAD AMIR AHMAD KHAN b 1914 ed Lucknow Is member of the Executive and Treasurer All India Moslem League President All India Sportsman's Brotherhood and Association for Preservation of Game in U P Has travelled widely Ad Mahmudabad House Lucknow

MAHOMED GULAMALI SHIR b 18 8 ed Bombay Had important business connections and was on trade committees at Kobe Japan and was Consular Agent for Czechoslovakia in Bombay Was awarded Diplomas of Honours and medals by various Foreign Governments. Ad Mahomed House Samnel Street West Bombay 68 Marine Drive Churchgate Reclamation Bombay

MAHMOOD MIR MAQBOOL B A LL B B Litt Bar-at-Law Has held high posts in certain Indian States Is Secretary to the Chancellor of Chamber of Princes went to Canada as Indian States delegate to British Commonwealth Relations Conference was M L C Punjab 1929-30 Has travelled widely in Europe and America Is an M L A (Punjab) Ad The Taj Civil Lines Amritsar Punjab

MAHON COL ALFRED ERNEST D S O Indian Army (retired) on staff of Ursavati Himalayan Research Institute since 1930 b 1878 m Frances Amelia d of R H Fleming ed Privately Served in South African War operations in the Transvaal east of Pretoria operations in the Orange River Colony (Queen's Medal with four clasps) France and Belgium 1914 15 with 57th Wilde's Rifles wounded at second battle of Ypres

(despatches) Battle of Givenchy Nerve Chapelle and St Julien Mohmand Blockade and Waziristan Expedition 1917 Operations near Mandana Hill Action near Kotkai Capture Ahna Tangi in command of 10th Infantry Ad Manali Kulu Punjab

MAITRA BROJENDRA MOHAN Rai Bahadur M A B L M L C b 1899 ed Rajshahi was Vice-Chairman and tempy Chairman Rajshahi Dt Board Vice-President Rajshahi Association Associated President Dharma and Vaisnava Sabbas Started Rajshahi Deaf and Dumb School Vice-President Varendra Research Society Ad Tulanda Rajshahi

MAITRA PANDIT LAKSHMI KANTA M L A (Central) Advocate High Court Calcutta Agent Federal Court Delhi President Bar Association Krishnagar M A B L Cal University Kavya Sanikha Tirtha Elected Member Central Legislative Assembly since 1934 Secretary National st Party in the Assembly Elected Member Delhi University Court 1935-40 Member Central Advisory Board of Health Founder & Honorary Secy Bangiya Puran Parishad thrice elected President All India Postal & R M S Union and its Conferences Member Health Survey & Development Committee (Govt of Ind a) Member Central Advisory Council for Railways in Ind a Member Standing Committee on Roads in Ind a Ex Chairman Santipur Municipality Joined Congress in 1920 Sometime Member All Ind a Congress Committee Actively associated with Educational Cultural Philanthropic and Social Service Associations Devotes time to Law Politics Education & Humanitarian Service Recreation Classical Music Club Town Club Santipur Ad Krishnagar & Santipur Bengal

MAJUMDAR, DWIJADAS Rai

Bahadur M Sc Deputy Controller of Stat onery Govt of India. b Mahegram (Nadia Dt) 1890 ed Krishnagar and Calcutta Joined B C S (Executive) 1915 As Asst. Office in charge Bengal Drawing Office introduced many improvements in multi-coloured police-stat on maps Asstt Controller Stamps & Stat onery 1924 Manager Central Publication Branch Cal Manager Forms Press Calcutta Deputy Controller of Printing New Delhi On special duty as Provisioning and Planning Officer between Jan to June 1943 King's Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 Coronation Medal 1937 Ra Bahadur 1941 Vice-chairman Bengal Athletic Sports Assn Vice-President Bengal Olympic Assn Ad P124 Lake View Road Ballygunge Calcutta

MAJUMDAR Dr R C B A P B S Ph. D ex Vice-Chancellor Dacca University b Dec 1888 at Khansdarpas Dist., Faridpur (Bengal) ed Presidency College Cal B A (Hon) History 1909 M. A First class History 1911 Premchand Roychand Scholarship Griffith Professor of Philosophy Lecturer in store Cal University 1942 Professor of History Dacca University 1942 Dean of the Faculty of Arts Professor Jagannath Hall Vice-Chancellor 1937 to 1942 Pub Cor

Life in Ancient India. Es by
ory of Bengal Outline of
ent Indian History and Civilis
and Ancient India's Commerce
Far East 8 vols Ad 4 Bop n
1 Board Kallighat Calcutta.

* UMDAR MINIVALENTI
Govt. of India Forms

Allgarh b Nov 1901 s of Mr Bardeewar Maumdar of Legal Civil Service (Judicial) ed. Ensl. Govt of India Press Calcutta m Dehradun d of Mr Sirkar Secy Bomepur State (Orissa) Awarded a State scholarship to study in England for 8 yrs by

Govt of India Stud ed Printing and allied trades at London School of Printing Visited printing and kindred concerns in London Paris Berlin Leipzig Amsterdam etc On return 1931 accepted an administrative post in Printing and Stat onery Dept Govt of India For a time worked as Asst Controller of Printing Headquarters New Delhi

MALAVIYA MADAN MOHAN PANDIT B A LL B b 1861 ed Allahabad Started life as teacher joined Allahabad High Court Bar 1892 was a journalist for a time Member U P Legislative Council 1902-19 President Indian National Congress 1909 1918 and 1923 Member Imperial Legislative Council 1910-19 founded the Benares Hindu University of which he was Vice-Chancellor 1919-1929 and rector since 1929 Has served as President Hindu Mahasabha and Sanatan Dharma Mahasabha Is a distinguished scholar politician and religious leader Ad Benares Hindu University Benares

MALKANI H C Principal College of Commerce Hyderabad (Sind) b at Hyderabad 1910 ed N H. Academy and Sind National College Hyderabad Sind B A with Honours in Economics 1929 Appointed Fellow Jointed School of Economics and Sociology University of Bombay Appointed Professor Ramjas College Delhi 1902, b since 1929 Professor C and S College Shikharpur Appointed Principal in April 1940 Ad Hyderabad Sind

MALLIK SATYENDRA CHANDRA M A (Ca) B A (M.A b Tri Camb) I C S (retd) b 1864 ed Calcutta and Cambridge Joined I. C. S 1877 served in various capacities in Bengal became Dist and Sess Judge 1911 High Court Judge 1929 retd 1924 Ad 5 Alipore Avenue Calcutta

MAHOMED INAM J B A B L.

b 1897 at Jagalur s of Janab Bado Sahab of Jagalur ad Mysore and Madras President District Board Chitaldroog 1936-40 Was on the Committee on Co-operation Agricultural Relief Committee Delimitation Committee and Mysore Reforms Committee 1939-40 Was a member of the University Senate from 1928 and a member of the University Council since 1939 Was a member of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council for several years Chosen as Minister for Education Mysore June 1941 He is now in charge of the portfolios of Public Works Electrical Railways and Excise Depts Ad Basavangudi Bangalore

MANDAL Mr JOGENDRA NATH b 1906 in Barisal Dist ad Brojajomohan Col, Barisal and Calcutta University Lawyer Barisal Was elected as a Member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly in 1937 In 1940 was elected Councillor Calcutta Corporation and served in different committees of that body He is also a member of the Barisal District Board Till recently he was the the Secretary Independent Scheduled Caste Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly and at present is the President of the Bengal Scheduled Castes League Appointed Minister Govt of Bengal in April 1948 in the Nazimuddin Cabinet Ad 8 Cooper Street Calcutta

MANDI Ruler of H H RAJA SIR JOGINDER SEN BAHADUR MAJOR K O S I b 1904 ad Lahore ascended gaddi 1918 Is a scion of Chandervansi clan which made its mark in history hundreds of years ago Has travelled widely Is a good tennis player and sportsman Ad Mandi Punjab States Agency

MANDLIK SIR NARAYAN VISHWA NATH Et B A LL B J P ad Bombay is Advocate Bombay High Court Was member Bombay Municipal Corpn 1904-26 sheriff of

Bombay 1928 is member of various public institutions in Bombay Was a Fellow Bombay University a Freemason Member London East India Assocn holds several Govt medals and also London Cobden Club Medal Ad Herm tage Poddar Road Bombay

MANIPUR Ruler of (See p 175)

MANOHAR LAL SIR M A B A (Cantab) Et Bar at-Law b 189 ad Lahore and Cambridge Was Prof of Economics Cal University 1909-12 Principal Randhir College Kapurthala 1904-9 Fellow Punjab University Is Finance Minister Punjab from 1937 Has written on economic problems Ad 7 Club Road Lahore

MANSHARDT CLIFFORD A M Ph D (Chicago) D D (Chicago Theological Seminary) Blatchford Fellow Chicago Theological Seminary 1922-24 Director Nagpada Neighbourhood House The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work Editor *The Indian Journal of Social Work* b March 6 1897 Served with American Expeditionary Forces during the War Editor *Religion Education U S A* 1924-25 Designated to Nagpada Neighbourhood House Bombay 1925 Hon Secretary District Benevolent Society of Bombay Chairman Bombay Government Committee on Adult Education 1933 Visiting Professor University of Chicago 1932 Alden Tuthill Foundation Lecturer in the Chicago Theological Seminary Pub *The Social Settlement as an Educational Factor in India The Hindu Muslim Problem in India The Delinquent Child* Editor *Bombay Today and Tomorrow The Child in India* Ad Nagpada Neighbourhood House Byculla Bombay

MARSH PERCY WILLIAM B A, C I E C S I, I C S b 1881 ad Oxford, joined I C S 1903.

served in various capacities in U P
Is adviser to the Governor U P
Chairman Joint Public Service
Commission of Punjab & N W P P
Ad Lahore Punjab

MARTANDA VARMA HIS HIGH-
NESS Elaya Raja of Travancore
His Apparent and brother of His
Highness the Maharaja b 22nd
March 1922 ad privately Is now
a student of the Travancore
University Lieut Col of the
Travancore University Labour Corps
Lieut-Col of His Highness Body
guard *Hobbies* riding photo-
graphy Ad. Kaudiyar Palace
Travandrum

MASANI SIR RUSTOM FETONJI
MA J P F I R. b 1876 ad
Bombay Provincial leader National
War Front Member National
Defence Council Vice-Chancellor
Bombay University (1938-42) Vice-
President Local Board of the Reserve
Bank of India Director Oriental
Govt Security Life Assurance Co Ltd
President Anthropological Society
(1931-36) / Bombay Presidency Adult
Education Society &c Author of
Dada Saheb Naoroji G O M of India
Ad 63-F Nepan Sea Road
bay

ASHRIQI ALLAMA INAYATUL-
TH A supreme leader of the
national movement Belongs to
Amir and a Kathan Formerly
served I F S and was for some me-
tan Secretary to the Govern-
ment of India Sponsored his move-
ment in 1931 Edits *Al-Ishaq* the
national organ of the movement Is
now in Vellore jail

"THAI JOHN BA B L B Litt.
D Sc C I E b 1896 ad
Madras London and Oxford Was
Director General of Commercial
Intelligence and Statistics was
Prof of Economics Presidency
College Madras 1920-25 Prof. of
Indian Economics Madras Univer-
sity Member Indian Tariff Board
later President Joined Tata 1910

Director Tata Sons Ltd Pub Agri-
culture and Self-government etc
Ad Bombay House Bombay

MATHEWS BERNARD son of E
P Mathews Southsea England
ad King's College London and
London University Came to India
1914 Served in European war 1914
18 Major Royal Engineers Con-
sulting Architect Army Head
Quarters India 1919-25 Architect
to Bengal Nagpur Rly 1920
Fellow Royal Institute of British
Architects Fellow Surveyors Insti-
tution Member the Town Planning
Institution Partner Messrs Ballar-
de Thompson & Matthews Char-
tered Architects Calcutta Honorary
Consul General for Bolivia Ad
Wellisley House Wellisley Place
Calcutta

MATVALANKAR THE HON
GANESH VASUDEO B A LL B
b 1898 ad Ahmedabad and Bom-
bay joined Bar 1918 Joined
Khatra no-rent campaign 1917
acted as Secretary Gujarat Provin-
cial Congress Committee was
President Ahmedabad Municipality
was imprisoned and interned Presi-
dent Gujarat Veterans Society
Speaker Bombay Legislative
Assembly Ad Bhandra Bombay
MAYURBHANJ Ruler of (See p
16)

MACKENZIE JOHN MA D D. b
1888 ad Scotland and Germany
Professor Wilson College 1908
Principal 1911 Fellow Bombay
Univ and Vice-Chancellor 1931 23
Moderator United Church of
Northern India 1925-44 Ad Wilson
College House Bombay

MEHERALLY EBRAHIM RAJAN
BHAI F R E S b 1907 ad a
Bombay Is a merchant and land-
lord Grand Commander of the Aga
Khan Legion has travelled all over
the world on business Helped in
establishing in London the Indian
Merchants Chamber of Commerce in
1927 Is member of several commer-

cial associations in U. K. Has written on business and travel. Ad Lalgar Chambers Tamarind Lane Fort Bombay

MEHR CHAND PANDIT B. A. Honorary Principal D. A. V. College Jullundur b. 1863 at Lahore. While yet a student he played an important part in the early struggle of the Arya Samaj. In 1918 founded the D. A. V. College Jullundur and since then has been working as its Honorary Principal. Was returned unopposed to the old Punjab Legislative Council during 1924-30. Ad Jullundur Punjab.

MEHROTRA LALJI B. A. LL. B. Manager Bachraj Factories Ltd. Karachi b. August 1900. Ad Govt. School Jaunpur and Mair Central College Allahabad. Was on the Editorial staff of the Independent Allahabad 1921. Secretary to Late Pandit Motilal Nehru (1922-23). Municipal Councillor since 1931. President District Congress Committee (1939-40). President Karachi Indian Merchants Association since 1940. Incarcerated twice in connection with the Civil Disobedience in 1930 and 1932 and is under detention under Defence of India Rules.

MEHTA SINCHEVALAL B. E. J. T. President Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry New Delhi (1941). Indian Merchants Chamber Bombay (1940). Bombay Shroffs Association (1934-43). Vice President Indian Central Cotton Committee. Director Central Board Reserve Bank of India (1941). Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd. Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. and many other commercial concerns in Bombay and outside. Editor Financial News Bombay Indian Cotton Review. Ad 53 Ridge Road Malabar Hill Bombay.

MEHTA SINCHEVALAL JIBHUCAN DAS M. A. LL. B. K. C. S. I. b. 1881. Ad Bombay. Was President of Municipal Corporation member

Bombay Legislative Council. City Improvement Trust. served as Minister Bombay Govt. (1921-23). member Bombay Exec. Council (1923-24). is connected with several big Bombay business concerns. Is a mill-owner. Ad 41 Ridge Road Malabar Hill Bombay.

MEHTA PATEL LAL, b. 1869. Ad Ajmer s. of the late Rai Mehta Pannalal C. I. E. who was Dewan of Mewar State. Served the State in many capacities and was member Judicial Council retired 2 years ago. Ad Lannal Mansion Udaipur Rajputana.

MEHTA GAGANVILARI M. A. Officer in Charge being a Navigation Co. Calcutta since b. in 1900. Ad Bombay and London School of Economics. Was Asst. Editor Bombay Chronicle. President Indian Chamber of Commerce Calcutta 1929-40. Commissioner of Port of Calcutta 1940-34 and 1940-42. Is on the Advisory Committee of Bengal Pilot Service and on Central Advisory Committee for Light House. Was Member Indian Employers Delegation to the International Labour Conference (23rd Session) at Geneva. Delegate to International Chamber of Commerce Delhi 1937. Deputy Leader Indian Delegation to the International Business Conference at Rye New York 1944 and is on the Government of India's post-war reconstruction Committee (Central Policy Aviation and Industrial Policy). Is Member of the Committee recently appointed by Government of India in connection with the establishment of a Technological Institute in India. Is Chairman of the Industrial Panel (Planning and Development Dept. Govt. of India) to consider question of establishing machinery industry. Is connected with several Calcutta firms as Director. Contributes to Daily and Periodical Press. Pub. From Wrong Angle and Perversities. Contact

St. Louis Missouri July 15 1893
 ed A B Cornell University 1941
 U S Army 1917-18 Appointed
 Secretary of Embassy December 15
 1941 Served in various diplomatic
 and consular capacities until 1921
 when he was appointed as Consul
 General in Calcutta Appointed
 Secretary of Mission New Delhi
 1942 Secretary in Charge from
 April 1948 to February 1945
 Commissioner of the United States
 of America to India February 1945
MEHTAR of Chitral H H HAJI
MOHAMMAD MIZAFFARUL-MULK
 b on 16th October 1901 ed in
 Islamia College Peshawar Ascended
 the Gaddi on 29th July 1945 Is a
 progressive ruler a keen sportsman
 and a good polo-player
METCALFE SIR HERBERT
AUBREY FRANCIS B A K C I
 E C I E M V O I C S b 1869
 ed Oxford Served in Punjab 1908
 18 appointed to Pol Dept was in
 N W F Province 1917-5 Secre-
 tary Govt of India 1932 A G G
 Resident and Chief Commissioner
 Baluchistan since 1939 Ad Quetta
MISRA PANFIT GODAVARI
 Ex Minister Finance Education
 and Development Orissa b 1869
 After passing M A started life as
 teacher voluntarily giving services
 without pay and renouncing offers of
 lucrative Government posts Oldest
 living member of legislature in
 Orissa Fellow Patna University
 1919-1943 Joined National Congress
 1921 but differing on war issue
 started in 1941 coalition ministry
 which continued till June 1944
 Life Fellow Utkal University
 Is a social reformer author poet
 and dramatist Ad Cuttack
MITHA SIR SULEMAN CASSIM
HAJI C I E J P b is a director of
 several joint stock companies in
 Bombay was Sheriff of Bombay
 1934 member Council of State
 and President Muslim Committee
 Is a leading banker and landholder

of Bombay Ad 27 Kholas Mohalla
 Bombay
MITRA CHANDI CHARAN M A B
 L Principal Burdwan Raj College
 b Dec 22 1893 s of late Mritunjoy
 Mitra of Ariadaha 24 Parganas
 (Bengal) ed Calcutta Was Pro-
 fessor of English Preside c and St
 Xavier's Colleges Cal Carmichael
 College Rangpur & Asutosh College
 Cal Vice Principal Ramjas College
 Delhi and reader in English Delhi
 University Principal Burdwan Raj
 College since 1928 Pub A paper on
 the Teaching of English to the Uni-
 versity Commission and several
 annotated text books Ad Burdwan
 Raj College Burdwan
MITRA DEBHENDRA NATH Rai
 Bahadur Asst Director of Rural
 Reconstruction and Special Officer
 Food Production Bengal b 1890
 ed St Xavier's College Calcutta
 and Agricultural College Sabour
 Joined Agricultural Department
 Bengal 1914 He was responsible for
 many schemes including the training
 of *Bhadralogues* youths in practical
 agriculture and settlement of
Ahasan land with them Appoint-
 ed Special Officer for Voluntary
 Restriction of Jute when the scheme
 was introduced by Govt in 1934
 Was conferred the title of Sahitya
 Bisharad from Navadwip Ad
 Survey Buildings Alipore Calcutta
MITRA NRIPENDRA NATH Editor
The Indian Annual Register b 1892
 ed Calcutta University an orthodox
 Hindu Has been editing *The Indian
 Annual Register* since 1923 Ad
 10/1 Komeda Bagan Lane P O
 Park Street Calcutta
MITRA SISIR KUMAR Dec M B E
 b 1891 ed Calcutta and Paris is
 Ghose Prof of Physics Cal Univer-
 sity well known as pioneer radio
 research worker in India was
 President Math and Physics
 Section Indian Science Congress
 1934 President Rotary Club of
 Calcutta 1942-43 Member Indian

and Pucca Universities has founded the A H College Bogra Was Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister Bengal Has obtained several medals from Govt is a big zemindar Ad The Palace Bogra

MONTESSORI MARIA b in Chiaravalle Italy on Aug 31 1870 She was the first girl in Italy to attend a public school In 1896 she obtained in Rome her degree of Doctor in Medicine During her student days she joined the Feminist Movement and a few days after receiving her degree she was chosen as delegate to represent the Italian women at the Feminists Conference in Berlin In 1897 she was admitted to a post in General Hospital of Rome In the same year during the Medical Congress at Turin she created a stir by her attack on the medical profession in particular and society in general for their neglect of defectives In 1899 she was elected to the chair of Hygiene in the Women's University of Rome In 1900 she visited London for the first time as the delegate of the Italian women at a Feminist Conference There she was received by Her Majesty Queen Victoria and met Dr Annie Besant In 1904 she was made lecturer of Anthropology at the University of Rome Incidentally she introduced Theosophy to Italy by collaboration in the translation of the first Theosophical books brought into Italy In 1906 the House of the Children was inaugurated In 1909 she gave her first training course During the last world war she went to the United States and created in New York a training college In Barcelona she founded and directed for the whole period of the war the Seminary Laboratori De Pedagogia In 1922 she went to Italy and in 1926 the Royal School of Montessori Method was created in Rome only to be closed a few years later when she once again went to Spain and created a private

institution Once again she went to England and held there some courses and some international Conferences She also went to Holland and here she again created an institution She created in 1909 the social Party of the Child which was founded in the Great Hall of the Parliament of Copenhagen She is at present in India on invitation by the late Dr Arundale of Theosophical Society Adyar Madras and his wife Rukmini Devi Present Ad Rose Bank Kodaikanal S India

MOOKERJEE SIR BIRENDRA NATH M A (Cantab) M I S (Ind) s of Late Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee K C I E K C V O D Sc (Eng) b 14th February 1899 m 1925 Ranu Priti Adhikari daughter of Mr Phani Bhushan Adhikari late Prof Benares Hindu University Has two daughters and one son Is partner of Messrs Martin & Co and Messrs Burn & Co Chairman Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd Vice-President Calcutta Local Board Imperial Bank of India Director of several big limited concerns Member Viceroy's National Defence Council Adviser Roger Mission Member Munitions Production Advisory Committee Fellow Calcutta Univ Sheriff of Calcutta 1941 Ad 12 Mission Row Calcutta

MOOKERJEE HARENDRA GOOMAR M A Ph D M L A b 1897 ed Calcutta was Professor City College Calcutta and Asst Prof and later Secy Post graduate Dept Cal Univ 1935-40 Member Senate Cal Univ since 1932 Editor in Chief Calcutta Review was President and is now Organising Secy All India Council of Indian Christians Has contributed numerous articles on social political and economic problems to many first class magazines of India Ad Dehi Serampur Road Estally Calcutta

MOOKERJEE SYAMA PRASAD M A B L Bar-at-Law D Litt

LL D (*Honoris Causa*) M L A (Bengal) 1911-42 b 1901 s of late Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee ed Calcutta and London Fellow Calcutta University since 1924 Member Bengal Legislative Council 1929-37 Member Bengal Assembly since 1937 Was Finance Minister Govt of Bengal Vice-Chancellor Calcutta University 1934-38 President All India Hindu Mahasabha Ad 77 Ashutosh Mookerjee Road Calcutta MOOKERJEE RADHA KUMUD M A F R S Ph D Itihasa Shikshani (Baroda) ex M L C (Bengal) Prof and Head of the Dept of History Lucknow Univ b 1884 ed Berhampore and Calcutta obtained Gokhale Prize for Rs 1000/ An ardent nationalist and Ex Congress M L C Member Bengal Land Revenue Commission 1939-40 Pub *A History of Indian Shipping The Fundamental Unity of India Hindu civilisation Local Government in Ancient India Harsha* (Oxford) *Nationalism in Hindu Culture Men and Thought in Ancient India Asoka, Indian Land System Early Indian Art* etc Ad Pyrabad Road Lucknow

MOORE WILLIAM ARTHUR M B E b 1890 ed Belfast and Oxford started life as journalist was war and special correspondent for a time saw service in last great war was squadron leader R A F Has visited different parts of the world Was M L A 1926-33 Was Editor of the *Statesman* Pub *The Miracle by Antim Oriel The Orient Express This Our War* Ad b 2 Harrington Street Calcutta.

MOOS F N A M D B S D T M and Hyg F R I P H D R H D P A J F b 1893 ed Bombay and London is fellow Royal Society of Public Health and of University of Bombay of College of Physicians and Surgeons (Bombay) is Supdt and Chief Medical Officer Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Has written on

medicine Ad Alice Buildings Hornby Road Fort Bombay MOOS S N C I F M A (Cantsb) F R S A I E S, b 1890 ed Bombay and Cambridge joined I E S 1918 was Educational Inspector Bombay and Sind Also Professor of Mathematics and Physics Victoria Jubilee Tech Institute Bombay is Director of Public Instruction Bombay Has written on education etc Ad Garden Reach Bombay Road Poona

MORVI Ruler of (See p 177) MOODGILL KISHORI LAL Director of Research Univ of Travancore b Baddowal March 18 1898 ed Punjab Glasgow & Camb D Sc 1924 F I C 1924 D Sc (*Honoris Causa*) of the Travancore Univ Professor Mahindra College Patiala 1920-21 College of Science 1921 acted as Director of Public Instruction 1937 Travancore Dean of the Faculty of Science Vice Chairman of the Council of Research and member of the Senate and the Syndicate University of Travancore Formerly member of Academic Council Faculty of Science Senate and Syndicate of the Madras University Ad Trivandrum Travancore

MUDALIAR ARCOT RAMASWAMY SIR The Hon DEWAN BAHADUR K C S I B L b 1887 ed Madras was member Legislative Council Madras 1920-26 Mayor Madras Municipal Corporation 1928-30 member Council of State 1930 and of Legislative Assembly 1931-34 Member India Council London led Indian delegation to British Commonwealth Conference Toronto Delegate to Nine-Power Conference Brussels 1937 Was Commerce Member Viceroy's Executive Council upto June 1942 a member of the Pacific War Council and of the British War Cabinet appointed Supply member Viceroy's Ex Council in May 1943 Was Hon'y editor of

Justice Madras 1927 BS Ad 5
Queen Victoria Road New Delhi
MUHAMMAD ALAM DR SRATKH
 B A (Hons) Oxon LL D (Dub)
 Barr-at-Law member Punjab Legis-
 lative Assembly b 1891 Was a
 prominent Congress worker giving
 up his practice in 1921 Incarcera-
 ted several times Was Deputy
 Leader of Congress Assembly Party
 which he resigned 1940 Was Mem-
 ber Congress Working Committee
 broke away from the Congress over
 the Shabidunga Mosque satyagraha
 War policy of the Congress and the
 Punjab Bill Ad Irtton Rd Lahore
MUHAMMAD ZAKI UDDIN B Sc
 (Hons School) D Phil Ph D
 b 1909 ed Aligarh Bonn and
 Cambridge a noted researcher in
 scientific subjects particularly liquid
 helium low temperature physics etc
 Pupil of the late Profs Lord Ruther-
 ford and Kayser Awarded Resea ch
 grant from Royal Society Mond
 Laboratory Has published research-
 es in U K and Germany and disco-
 vered strange laws of heat transmis-
 sion in liquid helium II and presence
 of films Editor Aligarh Scientific
 Monographs Ad Physics Labora-
 tory Univ Aligarh
MUKERJIA TARAK NATH B Sc
 M B E M L A eldest grandson of
 late Raja Peary Mohan Mukherjee
 C S I M A B L of Uttarpara
 Was Revenue and Relief Minister
 Govt of Bengal (1943-45) Was
 elected member of the Bengal Legis-
 lative Council in 1923 and re-elected
 in 1926 and in 1929 Now a member
 of the Bengal Legl Assembly from
 Burdwan Landholders Const tucncy
 Member Hooghly District Board
 since 1928 and Chairman since 1927
 Established some dispensaries and
 schools and regularly contributes for
 their maintenance Ad Rajendra
 Bhawan Uttarpara
MUKERJI BHASKAR B Sc (Cal)
 B A (Cantab) Deputy Executive
 Officer Corporation of Calcutta

b 26th Nov 1892 s of the late Lt
 Col U V Mukerji m Kalyani
 daughter of Deshabandhu O R Das
 ed Presidency Coll ge Calcutta
 King s College London FitzWilliam
 Hall Cambr dge Was Professor
 of Physics King Edward College
 Amraoti (C P) & Victor s College
 of Science Nagpur was Secretary
 to the Calcutta Corporation Ad
 Central Municipal Office Calcutta
MUKERJEE SATYA VRATA RAJYA
RATNA MA (Oxon) F R S F R S A
 (London) Senior Councillor Baroda
 (retd) b 6th Feb 1887 s of the
 late Col Pand t U C Mukerjee of
 the Indian Medical Service m Sm
 Aruna Devi M A was Bezarbaria
 grand niece of Rabindranath Tagore
 ed Calcutta and Oxford Entered
 Baroda Service 1911 Was Chief
 Secretary to the Government 1929
 acting Revenue Commissioner 1929
 80 Development Commissioner 1935
 confirmed as Sar Suba (Revenue
 Commiss oner) 1938 Naib Dewan
 and Revenue Member 1941-42 Senior
 Councillor of the State (1944-45)
 Awarded Rajya Ratna Mandal
 Gold Medal for exemplary services
 1934 also King George V Silver
 Jubilee Gold Medal 1936 and the
 King s Coronation Medal 1937 Ad
 Esha Race Course Road Baroda
MUKERJEE DR BISWANATH
 L M R M L A b 1893 at Muza
 Harpur Behar ed Gorakhpur and
 Calcutta Worked as assistant Editor
 of *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and *Hindu*
Spiritual Magazine from 1915 to
 1919 Founded B & N W Railway
 men s Federation in 1920 All India
 Railwaymen s Federat on in 1924
 Vice President All Ind s Trade
 Union Congress and All Ind s Rail-
 waymen s Federation 1927-29 Was
 elected member of the U P Legisla-
 tive Assembly 1937 President All
 India Sugar Workers Association
 and Conference in 1938 and All India
 Homoeopathic Medical Association
 and Conference in 1939 A Congress-

man courted imprisonment during non-co-operation movement in 1931. Arrested and tried in Meerut conspiracy case and acquitted after four years. *Ad* Zafra Bazar Gorakhpur.

MUKHERJI PARESH NATH RAI
BAHADUR M. A. C. B. E. b 1882,
ed Calcutta started Govt. Service as Post Office Supdt in Bengal in 1904 and rose to be Postmaster-General of Madras in 1928. Postmaster-General in Bihar and Orissa 1933-34 and Postmaster-General in Bengal and Assam from 1934. Served as Senior Deputy Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in India from 1933 to 1939 when he retired. In 1932 was deputed to Kabul to settle postal relationship with Afghanistan and in 1934 led Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Cairo. Rejoined P & T Dept. as welfare officer 1942. Dir. Controller General of Civil Supplies 1944.
Ad Raceview Hastings Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE BANKIM CHANDRA
M. A. B. L., Advocate Calcutta High Court M. E. C. (Bengal) a prominent member of the Nationalist party b 1887 *ed* Muzaffarpur & Calcutta. Scholar in B.A. & M.A., did research in Chemistry under Prof. Cunningham. Sir P. C. Roy & Sir J. C. Bose. Started as Prof. of Chemistry, City College Calcutta. Joined the Bar 1911 appeared in Tinkari Raj succession and Bhowal Sanyasi cases. A prominent Hindu Mahasabha leader. Member All India Comtee. Hindu Mahasabha and Exe. Comtee, Bengal Prov. Hindu Mahasabha. *Ad* 15 Jadu Bha tachari Lane Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE DEBENDRA NATH,
 Mayor of Calcutta since April 1945 b 1900 at village Dhalbhatia, Basirhat Sub-division (24 Parganas), s of late Bepin Behari Mukherji an orthodox Brahmin with broad outlook. *ed* Basirhat H. E. School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Later he took his M. A. and Law

degrees from the Calcutta University. He started his career as a lecturer of Economics in Bangabasi College in 1919 and soon after joined the Calcutta Bar. Until 6 years ago, he was connected with the said college as the senior professor of Economics. In 1929 Mr. Mukherjee joined the Hindu Mahasabha and in 1940 he was elected as a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation on the Hindu Mahasabha ticket. Since then he served on various committees of the Corporation. He was elected General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, 1944 and was re-elected General Secretary at the last Jalpaiguri session of the Hindu Mahasabha. A leading practitioner of the Alipore Civil Court and was Secretary to the Alipore Bar Association.

MUKHERJEE VIVEKANANDA,
 Editor 'Jugantar' b 1904, began his journalistic career in 1925 as an apprentice in the *Anandabazar Patrika*. Was an associate editor of that paper till 1937. Was Vice-President Indian Journalists' Association. A poet and versatile writer. *Pub* *Jawan Juddher Diary*. *Ad* 2 Ananda Chatterjee Lane Calcutta.

MULRAJ SHAMBHOVATH, RAO
BAHADUR B. Sc. LL. B. J. P.,
 b 1903 s of L. Mulraj Sibal of Dunga Dist. Gujrat (Punjab), *ed* Lahore. Is a big Zemindar of Sind and a business magnate of Karachi. A patron of various societies and associations. Was Mayor of Karachi in 1913-44. *Ad* Karachi City.

MURSHIDABAD NAWAB BAHADUR OF K. C. S. I. K. C. V. O.
 Ibtisam ul Mulk. Rais ud Dowla Amir ul Omra Nawab Asaf Kudsir Sir Syed Wasif Ali Mirza Mahabub Jung Khan Bahadur is the leading nobleman of Bengal, b 1875. *ed* privately India and completed his education at Oxford, is a prominent worker in the cause of Hindu Moslem

ulty Was member, Bengal Legislative Council for several years descended from Mohammed Prophet of Arabia and held in high esteem by Hindus and Moslems alike a great lover of fine arts and oriental architecture a poet and philosopher and an Urdu and Arabic Scholar
Ad The Palace Murshidabad

MYERS MYRL SCOTT American Consul-General Calcutta b Feb 17 1866 business school Graduate Dickinson College Fb B 1906 M A 1907, Member of bar of Shanghai China Principal of public school 1906-7, app student interpreter in China Aug 27 1907 v and dep Consul General and interpreter at Canton Nov 1 1909 at Tientsin Dec 1 1910 at Mukden July 25 1911 Consul at Swatow Nov 24 1918 at Chungking 1915 at Swatow 1917 at Yunnan 1921 at Mukden 1927 Consul-General at Mukden 1930 assigned to Department of State Washington June 20 1934 Consul-General at Canton July 18 1933 Assigned to Department of State Washington June 20 1934 Consul-General at Canton July 18 1938 Department of State Washington 1942 Consul General Calcutta India April 1 1944

MYSORE Ruler of (See p 177)

NABHA Ruler of (See p 178)

NAG KALIDAS M A (Cal) D Litt (Paris) Lecturer in Ancient Indian History and Culture Cal Univ b 1892 ed Calcutta & Paris Univ Was Prof of Hist Scottish Churches College Calcutta 1915 19 Principal Mahindra College Galle Ceylon 1919 20 represented India at the 3rd International Congress of Education Geneva 1921 and at the Internatl League for Peace and Freedom Lugano 1922 represented Cal Univ at Internatl Congress of Libraries and Librarians Paris 1923 Joined Cal Univ Postgraduate Dept 1928 Founder-Secy the Greater India Society 1926-30 Made lecture tour

through Europe and America 1930-1 as Ghose Travelling Fellow Cal Univ Tempy Collaborator League of Nations Geneva and Visiting Prof Institute of International Educ New York 1930-1 Represented India and P E N Bengal at the Internatl P E N Congress Buenos Aires 1936 Inaugurated its Indian Dept as visiting Prof Univ of Hawaii 1937 Hon Trustee Pan Pacific Union Honolulu 1937 Member Delegate 2nd British Commonwealth Relations Conference Sydney 1938 General Secy Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal 1942-45 Pub French thesis *Les Theories Diplomatiques de l'Inde ancienne et l'Arhasastra Cyene* (French translation of Dr Tagore's *Balak*) *Greater India Art & Archaeology Abroad India and the Pacific World* edited Innes and the World 1932 86 Ad Postgraduate Dept Cal Univ

NAIDU SRIMATI SAROJINI b 1879 ed Hyderabad and England is a gifted poetess has written several vols of poetry which have drawn world wide attention Is a Congress leader was president Indian National Congress 1925 is a famous speaker interested in social religious and educational welfare of her countrymen and women Has been in jail for her politics was nicknamed The Nightingale of India Was recently under detention under Defence Rules Ad Congress House Bombay 4

NAIDU DR P VARADA RAJLU b 1837 Salem Dist Medical Practitioner and General Secretary, All India Hindu Mahasabha Madras 1940 Joined politics early in life Was at first associated with Dr Besant's Home Rule League then with Swadeshi and Congress movements Held Secretaryship of many organizations and presided over the biggest number of conferences in the Madras Presidency Imprisoned several times in connection with his

political activities member of the Congress Working Committee in 1925 and 1926 he now devotes his energy to the Hindu movement and consolidation of the Hindus

NAIR SIR CHETTER MADHAV Kt B.A. Bar at Law b 15 0 ed Madras and London joined Madras High Court 1927 was law reporter Prof of Law Gov Pleader 1919-23 Advocate General Madras Appointed permanent Judge Madras High Court 1927 Knighted 1929 Officiating Chief Justice ret'd 1940 Appointed President of Riv Rates Advisory Committee appointed judge Privy Council England in 1942 Permanent Ad Lyawood Cathedral P O Madras

NAVATI MANILAL BALA BHAI B A LL B M L A b 1891 (Penn Pa) U S A b 11th Jan 1977 at Ahmedabad Joined Baroda State Service 1908 Prom 1912 to 1931 held at various times post of Registrar Co-operative Societies Development Commissioner Accountant General In Charge of the development Port Okha 1925-30 Revenue Commissioner 1932-33 Executive Councillor 1934-35 Deputy Governor Reserve Bank of India 1935-41 President Indian Society of Agri Economics Ad Leela Juhu Bombay

NAVATI BOMEN CHANDRA MOTILAL F C I F F C S F Com Sc A P R Econ S F S S (Lond) Political and foreign Secy Nagod State b 2 th Jan 1908 m Vasumati Ratilal Parekh ed Theosophical College Madras Received by their Majesties King Carol of Roumania Boris III of Bulgaria (1926) Served Dharampur State as the Maharana's Secretary from 1923 to 1935 Recipient of the International honour of the Order Officer of 1 Order Universal du Merit Humain of Switzerland 1938-39 Travel Solicitor of the American Express Co Inc. (1938-39) Travelled

several times to Europe Ad Nagod (C I)

NARANG SIR GOKUL CHAND Kt M. A Ph D Bar at Law b 1878 ed Calcutta Lahore Oxford and Born Practised at Lahore High Court was Minister Punjab Govt Is a social worker and interested in education and in sugar and steel industries Pub *The Message of the Vedas and Transformation of Sikhism*. Ad Montgomery Road Lahore

NARIMAN KHURSHED FRAMJI B A LL B M L A b 1893 ed Bombay is a prominent Congress leader was member A I C C and also of W C for several years has been convicted several times for part in C D movement was President, Bombay Congress Committee for years was member of Bombay Legislative Council President Youth League and Students Brotherhood, is Municipal Corporator and was Mayor Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1935-36 Is keen on spread of education among masses Ad Near Worli Village share Bombay

NARAJA KAMAKSHI B A b 1863 ed Madras. Was Haskell Lecturer Chicago Univ 1933 edited the Indian Social Reformer Bombay for fifty years 1890-1940 Pub A Reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's *Mother India* etc Ad Indian Social Reformer office Kamakshi House Bandra Bombay

NATESA G A Editor Indian Review Journalist Publicist and politician b 1878 in Tanjore dist graduated 1897 An ardent Congress man originally he seceded from the Congress when it adopted non-cooperation joined the Moderate Conference 1919 Has since been a staunch Liberal Has been in the Madras Corporation for over a quarter of a century has served the Madras University on the Senate and the Syndicate for over two decades Was member of the Standing Committee on Indian Emigration In

1929 Mr Natesan was invited to join the Empire Parliamentary Delegation to Canada Appointed Chairman Retrenchment Committee for Stores Printing and Stationery in 1930 Member Indian Tariff Board (iron and steel industry) 1933 ex- sheriff of Madras Ad Madras

SAVA Ruler of (See p 178)

SAWA\AGAR Ruler of (See p 178)

SAWAZ BEGUM JAHANARA SHAH M B E M L A b 1896 d of late Sir Muhammad Sha b Ad Lahore in Milan Shsh Nawaz a Lahore Barrister Is interested in educational and social reforms member of several public bodies was Vice-President Social Reforms Conference 1919 and woman delegate R T Conference 1930-33 Collaborator League of Nations 1931 only Indian delegate Women's Advisory Board and delegate International Labour Conference Geneva 1935 Parliamentary Secy Punjab Govt for Education Medical Relief and Public Health 1937 Member of Council All India Muslim League upto 1941 Was a delegate to the Pacific Relations Conference 1942 Appointed Lady incharge Women's Section Information and Broadcasting Govt of India Ad 1 Ratendon Road New Delhi till recently and 53 Lawrence Road Lahore

SAZIMUDDIN SIR KHAWAJA C I E M L A till recently Chief Minister Bengal b 1834 ed Aligarh and Cambridge was member Dacca University Executive Council and Chairman Dacca Municipality (1922-29) Was Minister of Education (1929-34) and Home Minister Bengal 1937-41 Appointed Chief Minister Govt of Bengal in April 1943 and was in office till March 1945 Is Member Moslem League and President Bengal Moslem League Ad 9 Oar abata Road Calcutta

SAZIRAHMAD Dr M Sc Ph D (Cantab) O B E J P Director Indian Central Cotton Committee Techno-

logical Lab Fellow Bombay University Was Member Imp Council of Agricultural Research b May 1899 ed Aligarh Lahore and Cambridge Was Head of the Dept of Science Islamia College Lahore 1923-30 and Asst Director Technological Laboratory 1930-31 Is Member Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Ad Technological Laboratory Matunga Bombay

NEHRU JAWAHARLAL PANDIT M A (Cantab) Bar at Law s of late Pandit Motilal Nehru b 1889 ed Harrow Cambridge and London Is the most prominent Congressman in India next to Mahatma Gandhi Was Secretary of the Congress President of the Congress 1929-30 1936 and 1938 Member A I C C since 1925 made extensive tours throughout Europe & Soviet Russia several times imprisoned for Congress and C D movements is a prolific writer Socialist Nationalist and student of history wrote his autobiography in 1936 visited China in 1939 as Congress representative Sentenced to 4 years imprisonment in 1940 but released in 1941 again imprisoned in August 1942 and released only recently Ad Anand Bhawan Allahabad

NEOGI KHITISH CHANDRA M A B L M I A (Central) b 1868 ed Dacca and Calcutta Member Dacca Univ Court 1921-24 Member Central Assembly 1921-24 and again since 1942 Adviser to the Indian States Delegation to R T Conferences in London 1930-31 Dewan of Mayurbhanj State 1934-44 Political Adviser Mayurbhanj State 1940 Elected member Standing Committee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes 1940 Chairman Committee of Ministers Eastern States Ad 18A Southern Avenue Calcutta.

NEWATIA RADHAKRISHNA Prominent industrialist and social worker b July 1901 ed Cal Member of

the Working Committee of the All India Marwari Federation. Is connected with various organisations of the Marwari Community and other public institutions. Ad 18, Harrison Road Calcutta.

NIYOJI JNANANJAN b 1891 Spent early life in Patna & Gaya. Traveled U.S.A. Burma Siam and Singapore on lecture tour. an organizer of village reconstruction institutions and Industrial Exhibitions. His famous lecture *Deshar Pak* had brought in a new breath among the young men to reconstruct national life in economic demands. Was prosecuted and imprisoned several times and was subjected to detention for 8 years 1903-26. As one of the foremost social and political workers and a religious speaker he has earned a reputation in Bengal and in India. Is connected with various social welfare and other public institutions. Is founder Secretary Calcutta Workingmen's Institution Since 1909 an active member of the A. I. Manufacturers Conference. Publicity Officer Corporation of Calcutta. Is on the Advisory Committee of Commercial Museums all over India. Ad Commercial Museum College St. Market Cal.

NIYOJI J. P. Minis Prof of Economics and Head of Depts. of Economics and Commerce Cal Univ since 1935 b 1899 ad Cal London School of Econ. Joined Cal Univ as Lecturer 1917. President Silver Jubilee and Parade Centenary Session of Indian Econ. Conf. Bombay 1941. Was member Bengal Industrial Survey Committee and consultative Committee of Economists set up by Govt of India to deal with post-war reconstruction etc. Pub. *The Evolution of the Indian Income Tax*. *The Co-operative Movement in Bengal*. Ad 90 Ballygunge Place Calcutta.

NIYOJI MACHIRAJA BHOWMI
KHANNA M. A. LL. B. C. I. E. b

1899 ad Nagpur joined Bar 1919 was member Nagpur University Court President Univ Union President Nagpur Municipal Committee Vice-Chancellor Nagpur University 1923-25 Is Judge High Court Nagpur Is keenly interested in social and political reforms. Ad High Court Nagpur (C. P.)

NOON SIR PIRAJI KHAN K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E. LL. B. (Toronto) M. A. (Oxon) Lawyer politician b 1878 ad Lahore and Oxford Advocate Lahore High Court 1917-26 Member Punjab Legislature 1920-26 Minister Punjab 1927-30 & 1931-35 High Commissioner for India in Great Britain 1936-41 Was a member in the Viceroy's Council 1941 Govt of India Rep. San Francisco Conference 1945 Ad New Delhi & Simla

NOORUDDIN, b. M.L.A. Proprietor Morning News b 13th Oct 1900 s of late K. M. Ashrafuddin m. Nazmunissa Nooruddin M.B.E. ad in Calcutta. Was Hon. Secy. Mohamedan Sporting Club elected Councillor Cal. Corpn in 1926 joined Indian National Congress and was a member of the B.P.C.C. was Asst. Secy. of the Congress Exhibition Committee 1928-9. Was greatly responsible for bringing Mr. M. A. Jinnah to Bengal when the activities of the Muslim League in this province were revived. Was elected Alderman Cal. Corpn 1933 and resigned from that body when the Muslims boycotted the Corpn on the issue of Muslim employment. Is a member of the Advisory Committee of All India Radio. Ad 83 Theatre Road Calcutta.

NORONHA GEORGE ERIC Dipl. Journalism M.A. Ph.D. General Secy. Indian Telegraph Assn. Ltd. b 1904 ad University of London Catholic Univ of America Harvard Was managing Editor "Bengalee" Washington D.C. U.S.A. 1937-38 News Editor All-India Radio 1936.

37 General Secy Indian Telegraph Assn since 1987 Is editor Telegraph Recorder Pub Back grounds in the Education of Indian Girls Ad Olimpia House Mission Row Extn Calcutta

PAKVSA The Hon MANGALDAS MANCHARAM BA LL B b 1882 ed Bombay Solicitor Bombay Court Is President Bombay Legislative Council Takes interest in social welfare Ad West Lodge Narayan Dabholkar Road Bombay

PANANDIKAR SATYASHRAYA GOPAL MA PhD D Sc b 1894 ed Bombay and London Was Professor of Political Economy Dacca University Is Professor of History & Political Economy Karnatak College Has written on banking and industry Pub Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal Delta Ad Karnatak College Dharwar

PANDE Major B P BA LL B FRES (Lond) Dewan Mayurbhanj State b at Bareilly 1898 ed Muir Central Coll Allahabad Advocate Bareilly Chief Secretary Orchha State 1930 Dewan 1932 Attended the Third Round Table Conference 1933 as a Member of the Indian States Delegation Dewan of Mayurbhanj State 1940 Member Benares Hindu University Court since 1942 and Fellow Utkal University since 1914 Interested in numismatics economics history journalism and arts Ad Baripada Mayurbhanj

PANDIT SRIMATI VIJAYALAKSHMI M.L.A first woman Minister in India was in Cabinet of U P Congress Government d of late Motilal Nehru and sister of Pandit Jawaharlal she has been in the thick of the Congress movement since non-cooperation days Organized women volunteers of the Congress U P Has suffered imprisonment more than once for civil disobedience Made extensive tour to America in 1944-45 and her speeches and statements

revealing a true picture of India particularly during the San Francisco Conference received appreciation from her countrymen Ad Anand Bhawan Allahabad

PANDYA DR ANANT H Deputy Director General of Munitions Production Government of India Calcutta b at Bhavnagar (Kathia war) ed Bombay D Sc in Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Joined Mackenzie Ltd in Bombay 1934 Went to England in 1935 and worked with the Trussed Concrete Steel Co Ltd in London Appointed Chief Engineer of Diagrid Structures Ltd 1937 Returned to India in 1939 to take up the post of Principal Bengal Engineering College Shibpur Joined the Govt of India Department of Supply in 1918 Ad 12 Raja Santosh Road Alipora Calcutta

PANIKKAR KAVALAM MADHAVA B A Bar at Law b 1895 ed Madras Oxford and London Secy to Chancellor Chamber of Princes Foreign Minister Patiala Is Foreign and Political Minister and Minister for Education and Health Bikaner State 1939 Secy Indian State Delegation to R T Conference has written on religion education politics etc and contributed to various foreign papers Pub Indian State and Government of India etc Ad Bikaner

PANNA LALL MA B Sc LL B (Cantab) Hon D Litt Bar at Law CSI CIE ICS Was Advisor to H E the Governor U P b Bareilly Nov 29 1883 ed Agra College Allahabad and Calcutta Universities Govt of India Scholar for higher studies in the United Kingdom Entered ICS 1907 Magistrate and Collector Settlement Officer Commissioner Benares Allahabad & Jhansi Divisions Chief Secy to the Political Agent in Benares Member Hindustani Academy Member Indian Histori

25, came to East Africa Uganda Dec 1925 At present the oldest and leading Indian Medical practitioner in Uganda Many times President Indian Association Kampala ex president Patel Samaj The Arya Samaj etc all of Kampala Nominated unofficial member Legislative Council Uganda since Aug 1936 At present the senior un-official member Member Standing Finance Committee and of various other Committees set up by the Govt Honoured O B E 1942 President the Central Council of Indian Association Uganda and Gujarati Literary Society Ad Kampala Uganda B E Africa

PATEL VALLABHABHAI JHAVER BHAI SARDAR Bar at Law b 1876 ad Nad ad started life as pleader went to England read law returned as Barrister Joined the Congress Took prominent part in satyagraha and Bardoli no-tax campaign Elected President Ahmedabad Municipality Was President of the 45th session of the Indian National Congress 1931 Is Member Congress Working Committee Was jailed for taking part in C D movement Ad Partabgarh Rajputana

PATIALA Ruler of (See p 179)

PATHAR SIR SITARAM SUNDERAO Kt B A LLR b 1879 ad Bombay Joined High Court Bombay as pleader Govt Pleader 1918 26 Judge Bombay High Court 1926 Offg Chief Justice 1931 Vice Chancellor and later Chancellor Indian Women's University Has served on several enquiry and arbitration committees and is President and trustee of several charitable and educational institutions Ad Hughes Road Chowpatty Bombay

PATNA Ruler of (See p 150)

PATRO SIR ANVEPU PARASHURAM Rao Bahadur Kt joined Madras Bar was member Madras Legislative Council 1920-37 Minister of education 1921 27 presided over

All Parties Conference Delhi 1930 Delegate to R T Conf (thrice) delegate to League of Nations Geneva 1931 Prominent member of Justice Party (Madras) Member Council of State from 1937 Has written on rural economics and self government Ad Kesava Bagh Royappa Madras

PAUL SIR HARI SANKER Kt M L A Governing Director Butto Kristo Paul & Co Ltd Calcutta s of late Butto Kristo Paul b 1868 Has greatly developed this illustrious drug concern s manufacturing side Made extensive business tour in Europe 1927 Kt 1930 Councillor Cal Corpn & Trustee Cal Improvement Trust since 1924 and 1926 respectively Mayor of Cal 1936 Pres Beng Natl Chamb of Comm 1936-39 Member Riv Rastes Adv Comtee Commissioner Cal Port Trust President Cal Chemists & Druggists Assn and Bengal Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn Director of many reputed industrial Cos Believes in Industrialism for India Made extensive public charities Ad 92 Shovabazar Street Calcutta

PERIER FERDINAND MOST REV S J b 1875 Member Society of Jesus since 1897 and is Roman Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta since 1924 Ad 82 Park Street Calcutta

PETIT SIR DINSHAW MANOCK JEE BART B A Bar at Law b 1901 ad Bombay Cambridge and London Is 3rd baronet A well known philanthropist and public worker Ad Petit Hall Malabar Hill Bombay

PILLAI ARULANANDAM DP IVASA GAYA RAO BAHADUR B L Agent the Government of India in British Malaya (retired) b 11th July 1868 ad Trichinopoly and Madras s 1890 Soundranayagathammal Presided over the 7th All India Catholic Congress at Mysapore 1939 and the 4th All Travancore Latin Catholic Congress in 1940 Pub

The Nalanda Year Book 1923 Ad
Soundra Mahal P O Kurumbagram
Tanjore Dt

PODDAR ANANDI LAL M A L A
Was Mayor of Calcutta 1944-45
b 1913 ad Calcutta. Is President
Marwari Association Calcutta which
body he represents in Bengal Leg
Assembly Councillor Calcutta Cor
poration Is associated with Marwari
youth movement a prominent
industrialist of Calcutta Was
Deputy Mayor Calcutta Corporation
1943-44 Ad. 115A Chittaranjan
Avenue Calcutta.

PODDAR MADAN GOPAL B A B L
Scientist High Court Calcutta
b 6th April 1907 Hon'y Secretary
Marwari Association All India Babu
Fai Kamlwala Panchait Kashi
and Marwari Chhatra iwas Mem
ber Royal Asiatic Society s of
Seth Kanhaiyalal Poddar Poet and
one of the greatest living authority
in Hindi Literature. Ad 19 Tara
chand Dutt Street Calcutta

POLLOCK RONALD EVELYN B A
(Cantab) Bar at Law I C S. Joined
I C S 1915 became District and
Sessions Judge 1934 Legal Remem
brancer 1930 addl Judicial Commr
1932 Appointed Patna Judge
1936 Ad Nagpur

POREBANDAR Ruler of (see p 1-0)

PRADHAN SIB GOVIND BAL
WANT B A LL B K. b 1874 ad
Bombay was Public Prosecutor
Kolaba 1907 '0 member Bombay
Legislative Council, 1924-25 Cha r
man Recept on Committee All
Fatha Conference and All India
Anti-Communal Award Conference
Bombay member of Thana Mun ci
pality for two decades later became
President was Finance Minister
Bombay Govt. 1928-32. Ad Bal
want Baug Thana Bombay

PRASAD SIB JAGADISH KUNWAR
M A LL D K C S L C I E O B E
b 1880 ad Allahabad and Oxford
Was Asst. Joint and Dt Magistrate
and Collector and Secy U P Govt.

1921-27 Ch of Secy 1927-31 resgn
ed I C S. 1933 Home Member U P
Govt 1933-35 Member Viceroy's
Council 1935-40 Took prominent
part in Bombay Political Conference
March 1941 Ad Moradabad (U P)
PPASAD RAJENDRA M A M L
LL D b 1884 ad Cal Joined Cal.
High Court Bar Started Patna Law
Weekly Member Congress Working
Committee has been jailed several
times President 48th session
Indian National Congress 1934
Rendered on the public service
during the earthquake in Bihar and
Quetta Was a Fellow Patna Univ
Has been entrusted with Rs 1 lac
under the will of the late Sir Jagadish
Chandra Bose for promoting friendly
feelings between the peoples of
Bengal and Bihar Was under deten
tion under Defence Rules. Ad
Patna

PUDUKKOTAI Ruler of (See p 1-0)

PUNJIAN K. Editor *Sind Observer*
Karachi b 1887 s of Narayan Rao
m 1911 ad Guntur A E L M Coll.
For 22 years Editor of *Sind Observer*
and has been in Indian journalism
for 30 years Started two high schools
in Karachi and also a Cooperative
Housing Society Ad Karachi

QADIR SIB ABDUL SHEIKH KHAN
BARADUR Bar at Law b 1874 a law
journalistic career joined Lahore
High Court Bar 1907 Addl Judge
Lahore 1930-34 Was elected Presi
dent Punjab Legislative Council for
a short period Acted as Minister
for Education Punjab later as
Revenue Member was member of
India Council 1934-37 Was adviser
to the Secretary of State (1937-39)
Was temporary Law Member Viceroy's
Council At present Chief
Justice High Court, Bahawalpur
Punb Has written in English and
Urdu. Ad Bahawalpur Punjab

RADHAKRISHNAN SARVAPALLI
SIB M A D Litt LL D b 1888 ad
Madras Has served as Professor
Madras and Mysore Was King

George V Prof of Philosophy Calcutta University Upton Lecturer in Comparative Religion Manchester College Oxford and also Hibbert Lecturer Professor of Eastern Religion Oxford University 1936 Has served as Member Internatl Committee on Intellectual Co-operation 1931-39 Is the Vice Chancellor Benares Hindu University for some years and is now the holder of the newly created Sir Sayaji Rao Professorship of Indian Civilization and Culture of the same University Pub Philosophy of Rabindra Nath Tagore The Hindu View of Life and a number of learned books on ethics philosophy religion etc Ad Benares Hindu University Benares

RAHIM SIB ABDUR MA IL D KCSI b 186 ed Calcutta and London Practised Law in Calcutta Was Presidency Magistrate acted as Chief Justice of Madras twice Was member of Bengal Executive Council leader of Bengal Moslems Member Legis Assembly (Central) of which he is now President since 1935 Led Indian Delegation to Empire Parliamentary Conference 1935 Has written on Law Ad 6 Canning Road New Delhi

RAHIMTOOLA FAZAL IBRAHIM BA CIE JI b 1895 ed Pom has studied law Is a leading business magnate Bombay Was Secretary All India Moslem Conference and All India Minorities Conference was member Central and Bombay Assemblies was President Indian Tariff Board Is prominently connected with several Associations Committees and Public Bodies. Ad Ismail Building Hornby Road Bombay

RAIKUT PRASINNA DEB M L A b 1898 ed Raipur has been member Bengal Legis Council and Assembly for many years Was Minister for Excise and Forests Bengal Owns Balkunthapur Raj Estate (Jalpaiguri) Ad 8/3 Heysam Rd Cal

RAJ KANWAR RAJ BAHADUR LALA MA PCS (Retd) Ch of Minister Patna State since Oct 1 1936 b March 31 1882 ed Forman Christian and Law College Lahore was for sometime a Professor Held appointments in the Judicial and Revenue Depts and as Munsiff in the Punjab 1903-12 Deputed to Gwalior State 1913 Reverted to Punjab Civil Service 1927 Held various posts under Punjab Govt 1927-31 Member Indian Historical Records Commission and the Commte of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes Ad Bolangir Patna State Orissa

RAJAGOPALACHARIAR CHAKRA VARTI B A BL b 1879 joined Salem Bar 1900 General Secy Indian National Congress 1921 Member of Congress W C 1921-42 with occasional breaks Was imprisoned several times in connection with Congress movement Was Prime Minister Madras 1937-39 Seceded from Congress High Command 1942 Ad 45 Baulallah Road Thagaravanagar Madras

RAJAN T S SUNDARA M B C S L R C P b 1880 ed Madras and London Started practice in Rangoon then at Srirangam Was a Congress worker for a time Served as Minister of Public Health Madras 1937-39 Is responsible for Rajan Clinic an important addition to hospitals in S India Ad 53 Poonamallee High Road Kilpuk Madras

RAJHOT Ruler of (See p 181)

RAJPIPLA Ruler of (See p 181)

RAMPUR Ruler of (See p 182)

RANA TRIHUVANRAI D RAO BAHADUR B A LL B b 1880 ed Bombay Was connected with Junagadh State from 1897 to 1923 then joined Rajkot State Is now Dewan of Kutch State Enrolled in Federal Court Delhi as senior advocate Has received several medals Ad Bhuj Kutch State (W I)

RAHMAN Dr A F LL D B A

Oxon) member Federal Public Service Commission Prof of History in the late M A O College Aligarh was in the Committee that made it a University Reader of History and Provost Moslem Hall Dacca since 1921 Represented Dacca University in the Bengal Legislative Council 1924 Secretary Aligarh University Inquiry Commission 1927 Member Punjab University Inquiry Commission 1932 Vice-Chancellor Dacca University and Chairman Board of Inver and Seedy Education Dacca 1934 Ad Metcalf House Delhi

RAKSHIT J. A. F. I. C. (Lond)
Bred Chemical Examiner to Govt. of India and President Bengal Pharmaceutical Association 1949 ad St. Xavier's College Calcutta did research work under Sir P. C. Ray and Prof J. C. Philp F.R.S. of London University During 1913-1940 was in Government service as chemical examine Customs and Factories and also in charge of Opium Factory Has very recently worked out a Biochemical process for the manufacture of lactic acid and lactates Has discovered a new process for manufacture of animal alkaloids from Alkaloids Schoups (Chhaum) Publ. A large number of original papers in various Scientific Journals Ad P.O.3 Rashbehari Avenue Ballygunge, Calcutta.

RAMA SRI CHANDRASEKHAR VENKATA KR. M.A. LL.D. D.Sc. F.R.S. F.I.C. distinguished Physicist 1939 a Trichinopoly ad Madras Entered Finance Department India Government 1907 Appointed Prof of Physics Calcutta University 1917 Discovered in 1928 a new optical effect named after him (Raman Effect) a valuable contribution to the solution of the problem of molecular structure Knighted in 1929 he won the Noble Prize in Physics in 1930 and was made a

Fellow of the Royal Society He has lectured in many parts of the world and received many honours from scientific bodies At present Professor of Physics at the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore for which he was the Director for some time Is the Founder President of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Hon. Member Physical Society of China (Oct. 1942) Publ. *Molecular Diffraction of Light* and a large number of papers in scientific journals Ad Indian Institute of Science Bangalore

RA CASWAMI AYYA GAR RAO
BAMADUR G. N. B. A. L. A. S. F. M. I. Ind. Agr. Agricultural College M. I. Ind. Special and Geneticist Agricultural Research Institute Coimbatore (Res.) 16 MAY 1919 1970 Pres. Agency College Madras joined Agricultural Department 1912 promoted to Indian Agricultural Service 1921 started M. I. Ind. Breeding Station October 1923 President Agricultural Section Indian Science Congress 1929 Foundation Fellow Natl. Institute of Sciences of India Calcutta and of Indian Academy of Sciences Bangalore Awarded the Baul Medal (1961) for outstanding Botanical research by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal Editorial cooperator *Current Science & Science Culture* Ad 4 Ramaswami St. T. Nagar Madras

RAU SIR B. NARSING B.A. C.I.E. I.C.S. Kt. 1887 ad Madras and Cambridge Joined I.C.S. 1910 Became Dist. and Sessions Judge 1920-25 Was Secy. to Govt. of Assam and Jt. Secy. Govt. of India later helped in revision of the Indian Statute Book Judge Cal. High Court since 1939 Ad Calcutta Club 241 Lower Circular Road Calcutta

RAU DR. UDIPT RAMA 16th September 1874 Medical Practitioner was Councillor Corporation of Madras was member Madras Legis-

lative Council, Member Council of State resigned in 1980 under a Congress mandate was member Madras Medical Council and its Vice-President was member of Senate Madras University President Indian Medical Association 1935 Editor of *The Antiseptic and Health Organized Congress Hospitals* in Madras during the Civil Disobedience Movement 1950 Elected to the Madras Legislative Council 1937 elected President of the Madras Legislative Council in July 1937 Ad Hawarden 69 Lauder's Gate Road Vepery Madras

RAY, NIHAR RANJAN M.A. P.H.D. Litt and Phil (Leiden) F.R.A. Bagiswari Professor of Indian Art formerly Chief Librarian and Lecturer in Indian Art and Archaeology Cal Univ b 1904 ed Mymensingh Sylhet and Calcutta Mount Gold Medalist Griffith Prizeman Diploma in Librarianship London Secy Students Information Bureau Cal Univ President Federn of Indian Students Abroad Prague Session 1936 Adhar Mukherji Lecturer in Indian History Bangiya Sahitya Parishad 1941 Pub *Brahmanical Gods in Burma Sanskrit Buddhism in Burma History of Theravada Buddhism in India Maurya and Sunga Art Art of Bengal Rabindra Sahitya Bhumiika (Beng)* *Bangalur Itihaas (Beng)* etc Ad Senate House the University Calcutta.

RAY, MRS RENUKA b 1903 Graduated London School of Economics 1925 married S N Ray I.O.A. 1933-36 Social Secretary All India Women's Conference During last tour abroad in 1935 addressed public meetings and conferences in China Japan U.S.A. representing A.I.W.C. 1939 Member Visva-Bharati Governing Body 1941, Member Central Board of Education 1943 nominated to Central Legial Assembly in connection with codification of Hindu Law Closely

connected with relief and rehabilitation work Bengal Famine and with social education and labour questions in particular with restoration of ban on women working underground in mines

RAY KUMAR SHANIB SHIB SHEKHA RESWAR B.A. M.L.A. b 1897 ed C.H.O. Benares Member Bengal Legislature from 1915 First Elected President of Bengal Legl Council 1925 Minister Govt of Bengal 1929 Served on several official and non official Committees Is a leader of orthodox Hindus Proprietor Tahirpur Raj Estates Bengal Ad 1/1 Hindusthan Road Ballygunge Cal RAZA ALI SIR SYED B.A. LL.B. C.B.E. Kt b 1852 ed Aligarh joined Moradabad Bar 1908 Was elected to U.P. Legislative Council Was a Swarajist and Khilafatist at first is now member of Moslem League Member Govt of India's Deputation to South Africa 1925-26 Was Agent to Govt of Ind in South Africa 1935-38 Member Central Assembly Ad Raza Lodge Civil Lines Moradabad

REDDY C. RAMALINGA M.A. Hon D Litt Vice-Chancellor Andhra University b 1890 ed Cambridge Foundation Scholar St John's College Vice President of Cambridge Union Society 1905 the first Indian to be so elected Was Vice-Principal Baroda College Principal Maharaja's College Mysore Inspector General of Education Mysore Member All India Advisory Board of Education organized United Nationalist Party 1924 Nominated member Madras Legl Council 1937 Took a prominent part in shaping the Madras University and Andhra University Acts Chairman Inter University Board 1937-39 Has written on political economy etc Ad Andhra Univ Waltair (S.I.) REWA Ruler of (See p 183)

RICHARDSON HAROLD RANVING M.A. (Hons.) (Cantab.) A.B.

Princeton Education Minister Holkar State b in Sunninghill Berkshire England Sept 24 1910 ed in Canada the U.S. and Britain After serving as Prof of Eng at two Colleges became Principal Holkar College Indore 1940-42 Education Minister Holkar State since April 1942 Written and edited a number of books and articles including *A Review of Adult Education in India* (in 1935) *India Through English Eyes* etc Member of the Senate and the Faculty of Arts Agra University Ad Tokoganj Indore.

BIZVI SAJJAD HUSSAIN Librarian in Meerut College since 1921 b May 5 1893 at Jarcha dist Bulandshahr ed in Urdu Persian and Arabic and in English at Meerut B L Sc (Imperial Library Cal) Founded Shish Co-operative Society in 1927 Pub (in Urdu) Two books on Library Ad Meerut College Meerut.

BOY TRF HOV SIR ASOKE KL Law Member Viceroy's Council since 1943 b 9 Sept. 18 6 a of late Akshoy Kumar Roy Chaudhury of Taki and late Shoroshitaba Roy Chaudhuran m. 1909 Charu Hashini MA B L (Cal) Vakil Calcutta High Court 1908 called to Bar Middle Temple 1912 Standing Counsel Bengal 1923 Advocate-General Bengal 1934-43 twice acted as Judge Calcutta High Court. Ad 8 Upper Wood Street Calcutta and New Delhi

BOY, B C. M D M B C P F R C S. (Eng) was Vice-Chancellor Calcutta University President All-India Medical Council ex Mayor Corporation of Calcutta. A foremost physician in India. Took to politics V'as Member Congress Working Committee. Ad 85 Wellington St., Calcutta

BOY, M N. Founder leader Radical Democratic Party Genl Secy., Indian Federation of Labour until Dec 1944, and National Democratic Union. A Marxist philosopher

and politician Took part in revolutionary movements of U S A. Mexico Russia Germany, France Spain China Turkey and India Real name is 'Narendranath Bhattacharya. Had been in Bengal revolutionary movement since 1908, after unsuccessful attempt to overthrow Govt during last war left for American borghito two Eastern countries 1915 Organized 1st communist Party in the world in Mexico 1917 and led Mexican Revolution with success Called by Lenin reached Moscow 1919 Member, Presidium of Communist International along with Lenin and Trotsky for 8 years. Founder of Eastern Univ., Moscow and in charge of Asiatic countries in the Internal Served as Plenipotentiary in China from 1927 and later led opposition to colonial policy adopted at 6th World Congress of the Comintern for which he was placed outside Comintern Secretly returned to India 1930 arrested and sentenced to 6 yrs R I On release joined Congress and placed a Radical programme of alternative leadership Broke away from Congress in support of present war against Fascism Author of original papers and treatises on Mathematics Pub India in Transition Revolution and Counter-revolution in China Fascism Russian Revolution Our Differences etc etc besides various tracts and manifestos Ed its Eng pol weekly Independent India Delhi and The Marxian Way (quarterly). Ad, Moh pi Road Dehra Dun

ROY MOTILAL Founder President Pratartak Samgha b Chandernagore 1832. ed privately In 1905 sang himself into the Swadeshi Movement His intimate contact with Sri Aurobindo Ghose from 1910 led to a new turn from revolutionary politics to constructive nation-building Started 'Prabartak' 1914 Founded in 1919 the Prabartak Samgha which has now its

branches in various parts of Bengal. The *Samgha* conducts the Prabartak College of culture and a network of primary and secondary schools. has started Prabartak Bank Ltd Prabartak Jute Mills Ltd and a score of other allied economic concerns all over the province. *Pub Temple of Inajrat* or (Eng.) 80 other titles in Bengali. *Ad Prabartak Samgha* Chandernagore.

ROY CHOUDHURY KUMAR RAMENDRA NARAYAN second kumar of Bhowal in the district of Dacca Bengal. Figured in the historic Bhowal Sannyasi case. m Sm Dhara Sundari Devi 1860 B S.

ROY SURESH CHANDRA MA B.L. b 1902 *ad* Calcutta. Insurance training in England. Travelled extensively in Europe. Was Supdt Hindustan Co-operative Insce Society Ltd for about 5 years. With others founded 1930 Ind an Insce Institute. was first its Genl Secy. President 1939-41. Member Exe Comte Bengal National Chamber of Commerce since 1932. Was member Insce Law Consultative Comte (Govt of India) 1936. Was Chairman Bengal Prov Textile Control Advisory Committee. Director of several Bengal Jt stock Cos. Was on Advisory Boards of E B and B N Riys. *Ed* for *Insurance World*. *Ad* 15 Chittaranjan Avenue Calcutta.

ROWLAND FRANCIS GEORGE BA 108 b 1882 *ad* Oxford. joined 108 1906 as Judge Patna High Court. *Ad* Patna.

ROXBURGH THOMAS JAMES YOUNG BA C I E Bar at Law 108. Has served in Bengal in various capacities. Is now Judge Calcutta High Court. *Ad* C/o Lloyds Bank 87 Chowringhee Calcutta.

ROY SIR SATYENDRA NATH Kt (1942) CSI (1938) C I E 108. Secy Govt of India War Transport Dept b Sept 1888 s of late Kedar Nath Roy. Dt & Sessions Judge

Bengal. *ad* Presidency College Cal. Christ's College Cambridge. Entered 108 1913 after holding important posts in Bengal. became Member Legislative Assembly and after holding important posts in Imperial Secretariat became temporary member Viceroy's Executive Council. March-April 1942. Nominated to Council of State since 1938. *Ad* New Delhi.

RUNGANADHAN Diwan Bahadur SIR SAMUEL EBENEZER Kt M A High Commissioner for India since 1918 b 30 Dec 1877 s of late Rev C Runganadhan London Missionary Society. Entered 108 1921. Vice Chancellor Annamalai Univ 1929-1935 and Madras Univ 1937-40. Adviser to Secy of State for India 1940-43. M L C Madras (Upper House) 1939-40. Pres Indian Christian Assoc. Madras. Delegate to Congress of the Universities of the Empire Edinburgh 1931. Chairman Inter Universities Board India 1938-39. Delegate to Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations Canada Dec 1942. *Ad* India House Aldwych W C 2 T Temple Bar 8484.

RUTHERFORD H E SIR THOMAS GEORGE KCSI C I E 108 b 1885 *ad* London and Edinburgh. Joined 108 1910. Was Collector and Magistrate. has held important posts in Madras Presidency. Was Secy to Governor 1938-39. Adviser to the Governor Madras 1939-42. Governor of Bihar from 3 2 1943 to 6 9 1948. Appointed Actg Governor of Bengal from 6 9 1948-22 1 1944. Governor of Bihar from 24 4 1944. *Ad* Government House Patna.

RUTHNASWAMY MARIADAS MA C I E KCSI Bar at Law b 1885 *ad* Hyderabad and Cambridge. Was Principal Pachaiyappa College Madras. Was Member and President Legislative Council Madras and Central Assembly member Madras Public Services Commission 1930-42. now Vice-Chancellor Annamalai

Univ Has written on politics and administration *Ad The Lodge Chidambaram*

SA ADULLA SIR MUHAMMAD SYED Kt. M.A. B.L. b 1888 *ad Gauhati and Calcutta* Was Prof for a time Then joined Gauhati Bar and then Calcutta High Court Was member Legislative Council Assam Minister Assam Govt 19-4 29 member Executive Council Assam 1929-30 Became later Premier of Assam *Ad Shillong Assam*

SADANAND S Managing Director and Managing Editor *Free Press Journal Bharat Jyoti Narshakti* b 1900 s of C V Swaminatha Iyer Journalist m Grinatti Sagravathi daughter of E. S. Srinivasa Iyer Founder of *Free Press of India* and Free Press Group of newspapers *Ad 21 Dalal Street Bombay 1*

SAHA MEHRNAD P. R. S. D. Sc. P. R. A. S. B. P. N. I. b 1893 *ad Dacca and Calcutta* and worked at Imperial College Science (Lond) and Berlin Was Prof of Physics and Math Calcutta Univ Prof of Physics Allahabad Univ 1923-35 President National Institute of Science 1937-33 Indian Science Congress 1934 Is Palit Prof. of Physics Cal. Univ Has contributed learned papers to scientific journals and written books on Relativity Heat etc Founded and editor *Science and Culture* Is actively connected with the National Planning Committee Advocates industrialization of India Was one of the delegates to the Indian Scientists Mission to U K and U S A Attended the 220th anniversary of the Russian Academy of Sciences held in June 45 *Ad 12/1 Kayatala Lane Ballygunge Cal.*

SAHNI BIRBAL, M.A. Sc. D. (Cantab.) D. Sc. (Lond.) Hon. D. Sc. (Patna.) F. R. S. (1936) d. stin gushied scientist b 1891 s of Ruchi Ram Shani a Punjab education ist. *ad Lahore Munich and Cambridge.* At present Professor of

Botany and Dean of the Faculty of Science Lucknow University One of the Vice-Presidents Section of Palaeobotany 5th International Botanical Congress Cambridge 1930 and 6th Congress Amsterdam 1935 Hon'y Univ Prof. Benares General President Indian Science Congress Madras 1940 President National Academy of Sciences 1937-38 and 1943-44 *Ad University of Lucknow*

SAIFUDDIN SAHIB TAHER SYEDNA His Holiness Sirdar b 1888 Is a first class sirdar of Deccan and High Priest Dawoodi Bohra Shia community His views on social religious and other matters final and his decisions are binding *Ad Salfi Mahal Surat*

SAKLATVALA SIR SORABJI DOPABAJI b 189 *ad Bombay* Was Chairman Bombay Millowners Assn (1924) Vice-President Indian Central Cotton Comte 1929-31 Represents Mill-owners Assn in the Bombay Legl Assembly Is a Director of Messrs Tata Sons Ltd Kt in 1941 *Ad Bombay House Bruce Street Bombay*

SAKSENA MOHAN LAL B. Sc. LL.B. b 1896 *ad Lucknow* and Allahabad was member Swraj Party General Secy U P Congress member Indian Legl Assbly 1935 *Ad Aminuddowlah Park Lucknow*

SAMBAMURTI SRI B. B.A. B.L. b 1896 *ad Madras* Was at Bar 1911-20 President Andhra Congress 1926 joined the non-co-operation movement 1941 and left Bar Was President *Hindustan Sepa Dal* and member Congress W C Has been jailed several times Is Speaker Madras Legl Assbly *Ad. 91 Verrabadram St. Royapetta High Road Mylapore Madras*

SAMPURNANAND SHRI B. Sc. L. T. b 1901 *ad Benares* and Allahabad Started life as teacher Prof Kashi Vidyapith Member A. I. C. O. was President 2nd All India Socialist Confee Bombay and

All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan
Poona ex Minister of Educ U P
Has written on politics philosophy
etc *Ad Jalipadevi Benares*

JANGLI Ruler of (See p 183)

JANJIVA ROW KODIKAL M A
C I E Member Federal Public
Service Commission b 1890 *ed*
Madras Joined Govt service 1914
Became Asst Secy Govt of India
Deputy Secy, Govt of India 1936
Joint Secy 1937-40 Ex member
Central Assembl *Ad New Delhi*

JAPRU Rt Hon SIR TEJ BAHADUR
M A DCL LL D D Litt PC
FCS I b 1875 *ed* Agra and Alla-
habad Joined Allahabad High
Court Bar 1896 was member U P
Council and of Imperial Legislative
Council member A I O C 1906-7
Delegate to 8 Round Table Con-
ferences was Law Member Viceroy's
Executive Council Is a leading
liberal politician Presided over the
Leaders Conference in March 1941
held at Bombay Has written on
law politics unemployment etc *Ad*
19 Albert Road Allahabad

SARAF CHOUTHMAL B Com B L
Political Secretary All India Marwari
Federation and President Commer-
cial Taxes Bar Association Calcutta
b 1911 in Bogra (Bengal) *ed*
Calcutta enrolled Advocate Calcutta
High Court 1935 now an Income
Tax Consultant and lawyer Was
President All India Marwari Federa-
tion (Calcutta Branch) *Ad* 62
Nalini Bett Road Calcutta

SARAN MUNSHEE ISWAR B A
b 1874 *ed* Allahabad Advocate
High Court Allahabad President
of U P Political and Social Confer-
ences and of Allahabad Harijan Sevak
Sangha and founder of *Harayan*
Aras Member A I O C for a time
ex M L A *Ad* 6 Edmondstone
Road Allahabad

SARDA DIWAN BAHADUR HAR
BILAS M R A S, F R S, b June 8
1867 *ed* Ajmer and Agra was in
Indian Judicial service from 1902 to

1923 Senior Judge Chief Court
Jodhpur 1925 elected member
Imperial Legislative Assembly 1924
83 Author of the Child Marriage
Restraint Act known as the *Sarda*
Act *Pub Hindu Supremacy Ajmer*
Historical and Descriptive etc Ad
Har Niwas Civil Lines Ajmer

SARKAR SIR JADUNATH D Litt
Kt C I E I E S (Retd) Hony
M R A S (Eng) an eminent historian
b 1870 *ed* Calcutta Started life as
professor Has been connected with
Calcutta Benares and Patna Univer-
sities Was Vice-Chancellor Calcutta
University 1926-28 *Pub History*
of Aurangzeb Mughal Administra-
tion Fall of Mughal Empire
Shivaji etc Ad 256 Lake Terrace
Calcutta

SARKER NALINI RANJAN b Sajhi
ura Mymensingh (Bengal) Ex Mem-
ber Bengal Legislative Assembly
Ex-General Manager and President
Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance
Society Ltd Calcutta formerly
President and now Treasurer Federa-
tion of Indian Chambers of Commerce
and Industry Ex Pro-Chancellor
Delhi Univ Member of the Court
Dacca Univ ex President Bengal
National Chamber of Commerce
ex Mayor of Calcutta 1934-35 Fellow
Calcutta University 1938-34
Trustee Chittaranjan Seva Sadan
President Indian Institute of Econ-
omics was a member of the Central
Banking Committee Has been on
numerous other Public Bodies and
on Committees formerly Secretary
and Chief Whip Swarajya Party
Director of several industrial and
financial concerns Was member
Viceroy's Ex Council for Education
Health & Lands and later for
Commerce and Food ex Finance
Minister Bengal *Ad* Ranjani,
287 Lower Circular Road Calcutta
SARMA SIR RAMASWAMI SRINI-
VASA Kt C I E b 1890 started
as journalist Calcutta was chief
editor of the *Bengali* and *New*

Empire was with *Associated Press* and *Reuter*. Has founded *The Waip* (weekly) Calcutta. Ad Kali Koti Mavoor P O D Tanjore

SASTRI P S SUBRAHMATTA M A Ph.D Vidyaratna Professor of Sanskrit Annamalai University b 1900 ad S P G College Ph D in 1930 in Tamil was Asst Editor Tamil Lexicon Univ of Madras Principal Raja's College of Sanskrit and Tamil Studies Tiruvadi 1932-42 Pub Is the author of several books in and on Tamil and on Sanskrit Philosophy Ad Annamalai Nagar S Arcot Dt S India.

SASTRI R GHT Hon. V S SRI NIVASA B.A P C U H b 1863 ad Kumbakonam Began as teacher became member of Servants of India Society and President 1915-27 Was member of Madras Council and of Imperial Legislative Council delegate Imperial Conference and Washington Conference Elected member Council of State Made Privy Councillor and Freeman of the City of London 1921 was High Commissioner for India in South Africa 1927-29 Is a Liberal in politics Ad Srivastham Mylapore Madras.

SASTRI S B B O L Lecturer in Hindi Women's Christian College Madras b. 1905 in Tanjore District ad at Raja's College Tiruvadi (Tanjore) Visharad of Hind Sahitya Sammelan Allahabad Member of Board of Studies in Hindi Madras and Mysore Universities and of Executive Council Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha. Pub *A Guide to Hindu Hinduism* in Roman and Nagri Scripts (English Medium) and other books

SAVARKAR VINAYAK DAMODAR Bar-at-Law D Litt., President Hindu Mahasabha from 1937 to 1944 b. 1883. ad Poona and London. Had been a political convict and has suffered transportation for 14 years and later internment. Released in

1937 and since then has been in the forefront of Hindu Mahasabha movement having presided over six annual sessions Foremost Marathi Poet author of English books *Hindu-Past Present and Future* and Several Marathi works Was conferred honorary D Litt by the Nagpur Univ in 1943 Ad Bombay 23

SCHOWFIELD ALFRED B. Sc (Econ). H M s Trade Commissioner at Calcutta b 1899 ad Manchester and London University was in business for a time Saw war service in France (1915-18) Formerly Lecturer in Economics subsequently in Board of Inland Revenue London and later appointed to Dept of Overseas Trade Pub *Business of Commerce* etc. Ad Bengal Club Calcutta

SCOTT JOHN GORDON CAMERON M A b 1868 ad Cambridge Appointed I E S. 1912 Was Master Daly College Indore is Principal Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College Dehra Dun Ad Prince of Wales R I M College Dehra Dun

SEN STRIDAR D K M A B.C.L. LL.B. Bar-at-Law b 1897 ad Lahore Oxford and London Way legal Adviser Patiala and on delegation of Chamber of Princes in England 1926-27 & Chief Minister Mandi State. Is now Foreign and Education Minister Patiala. Ad Patiala

SEN H K. M Sc F F A Actuary b Sept 1907 s of Mr S K. Sen Director Bengal Central Bank Ltd ad Presidency and Univ Colleges Calcutta & Edinburgh. Took practical training in the office of Messrs Cal Insurance Co Ltd and with Messrs. Pearl Insurance Co Ltd. (Eng) Ad 15 Chitranjan Avenue Calcutta

SEN Mrs RANVAH B A. (Hons) B L. (1st Class) Cal University Teachers Diploma London. Since 1932 has been Directress of the Lady Irwin College New Delhi Is a

member of the Governing Bodies of Lady Hardinge Medical College and Indraprastha Girls College Delhi and other important Committees *Ad* Lady Irwin College Sikandra Road New Delhi

SEN JITENDRA MOHAN B. Sc., (Cal) M Ed (Leeds) Dip Ed (Oxford) Teacher & Diploma (London) Principal Krishnagar College b April 1892 Head Master Keshub Academy, 1916-1919. After holding important posts in the Bengal Education Department became Principal David Hare Training College 1937 Inspector of Schools and Asst Director of Public Instruction 1926-37 Member Legl Council Bengal 1929 and 1930 Member of the International Committee on Illiteracy of the World Association for Adult Education 1931-32 President Psychological Association since 1942 *Pub* Is the author of several books and pamphlets on Education *Ad* Krishnagar Bengal

SEN KSHITIMOHAN BHASKAR M.A Principal Vidyabhavan (Post graduate and Research Dept) Visva Bharati Santiniketan b 1880 *ed* Benares *to*s and Queen's College Benares Travelled all over India collecting songs and lives of mediaeval mystics and of *Ao*ls and *Boo*ls of Bengal Joined his Santiniketan 1903 foregoing lucrative post in Education Dept. Master of Bengali Sanskrit Hindi Pali Gujarati English Tibetan and other languages *Pub* include *Medieval Mysticism* *Dadu* and *Bharater Samgrah* *Ad* 30 Gobinda Ghosal Lane Calcutta

SEN KSHITISH CHANDRA B.A b 1888 *ed* Calcutta and Cambridge joined I.C.S. Bombay Presidency 1931 was Asst Collector Asst Judge Asst Legal Remembrancer Deputy Secy Legal Dept Dt and Sessions Judge Registrar Bombay High Court and later Judge of the same 1939 *Ad* Crismill Malabar Hill Bombay

SEN, SUKUMAR M.A F.R.S. Ph.D., Lecturer in Comparative Philology and Sanskrit Calcutta Univ b 1900 *ed* Burdwan and Calcutta Griffith Prizeman (thrice) Ashutosh Mukerji Medalist (twice) Hony Secy Linguistic Society of India *Pub* *Use of the Cases in Vedic Prose* *A History of Brajabuli Literature* *Panola Sahityer Itihas* etc *Ad* 27 Goabagan Lane Cal

SEN SUSIL CHANDRA M.Sc B.L. C.B.E. *ed* Calcutta Is Solicitor to Govt of India at Calcutta Helped Govt of India in framing Indian Companies Act and Indian Insurance Act Was member Indian Legislative Assembly and Council of State for some time Is Solicitor and Advocate High Court Cal *Ad* 30 Nandan Road Bhowanipore Calcutta

SEN SIR USHA NATH C.B.E. b 1849 *ed* Calcutta Chief Press Adviser Govt of India Is a well known journalist and was Director and Managing Editor of the *Associated Press of India* *Ad* 4 Parliament Street New Delhi

SEN GUPTA B President Indian Journalists Association Calcutta Managing Director and founder of the *United Press of India* b 1849 in village Chunta of Tippera (Bengal) *ed* Calcutta University M.A Sub-editor *The Bengalee* chief sub-editor *The Indian Daily News* (1919) news-editor *The Servant* Helped Mr Sadanand in organizing the *Free Press* and when it ceased to function as a news agency Mr Sen Gupta founded the *United Press* on Sept 1 1933 *Ad* P 4 Ganesh Chandra Avenue Calcutta

SETALVAD SIR CHIMANLAL HARILAL Rt KCIE LL.D b 1856 *ed* Bombay started as pleader, High Court Bombay Was member Hunter and Southborough Committees and of Executive Council Bombay Government and Vice Chancellor, Bombay University

1917-20 is a Liberal in politics
Ad Setalvad Road, Malabar Hill,
Bombay

SHAH, THE HON'BLE SAYED
MIRAN MUHAMMAD, B.A. LL.B.,
(Bombay) Speaker, Sind Legislative
Assembly, b 19th March 1879, ed
D J Sind College Karachi, and
Government Law College Bombay
Is Fellow, University of Bombay
Leader National War Front Hydera-
bad (Sind) Has been Chairman of
several Committees specially Sind
University Committee Ad 50
Cantonment Hyderabad (Sind)

SHAHAB-UD-DIN, CHAUDHURI
SIB B A LL B At Khan Bahadur
ed Lahore. Was President
Lahore Municipal Committee
Member of Legislative Assembly
Punjab, for years and now its
speaker Pub *The Criminal Law
Journal of India, etc* Ad 3 Durand
Road Lahore

SHARMA, BENTI SHANKAR B.L. b
1910 ed Calcutta Univ Was Asst
Editor *Yashwantra* for sometime
actively connected with the All India
Marwari Federation Marwari Relief
Society and the Marwari Students'
Union of which he was the President
last year Ad 223, Chittaranjan
Avenue Calcutta.

SHARMA K N, BHISAG BHUSAN
Vidya Alankar Prof. M. Sc Hon
Botanist to the Govt. of Nepal b
1906, Maymyo Burma, ed Univ
of Rangoon Took active part in the
Nepal earthquake Relief Interested
in rural uplift and research. Ad 78,
Taybaal Nepal

SHARMA, P D B.A. (Hons), LL.B.
b 1904 s of Pandit Bhagwan Das
of Eminabad, Dist Gujranwala ed
Lahore Joined 1921 non-co-operation
movement Asst. Editor *Hindustan
Times* 1927-32 Editor, *Free Press
of India* 1933-35, Editor, *United
Press of India* Delhi and Simla
(1935-44), joined *United Press of
America* New Delhi office in 1945
Visited Europe 1938, Japan, China,

Malaya, Burma, Siam, Sumatra etc.,
1933 elected Member, Simla Munici-
pal Committee s nes 1935 Ad, 21,
Narindra Place, New Delhi

SHASTRI, SHANKAR, Dairya, namu-
katalankar, Pandit Jyotirmartand,
astrologer, astronomer and landlord.
b 1884 ed Hosritu Author of
Indian Calendar Reform published in
What India Thinks by P Roberts
of Calcutta and of History of Panchas
and Ursa Major in English. Ad
Haveri Dharwar District Bombay

SHASTRI PRAERU DUTT M. A.,
B.Sc., B.T., Ph.D., M.O.L., Litt.,
Hum. L.P.S. Professor Presidency
College Calcutta since 1912, was
Principal, Hooghly College, Ravahali
College, and David Hare Training
College Cal b 1895, ed Lahore,
Oxford Paris & Bonn. Was delegate
to International Congress of Philo-
sophy Bologna has lectured in
Europe and America Has written
on philosophy education and social
subjects Ad 3 Multan Rd Lahore

SHETH AMRITLAL D., b 1891,
Lambdi, Kachhiwar High Court
Vakil Founder and Editor
Saurashtra Ranpur Founder and
General Secretary, All India States
Peoples Conference (1925-26), M.L.C.
(1926-30) Mg Editor of three promi-
nent Vernacular Bombay dailies
Janmabhoomi, *Lokmanya* and
Auton Gujarat President, Indian
Languages Newspapers Association.
Attended San Francisco Conference
as one of the 3 Indian journalists,
on invitation. Ad 123, Meadows St.,
Bombay

SIDDIQI ABDUR RAHMAN Editor
Morning News Calcutta b Bombay
1887 ed Ahmedabad and Aligarh,
came to Cal as assistant of late
Maulana Mahomed Ali for editing
Comrade, joined Dr Ansari's medical
mission to Turkey during Balkan
War in 1912. Took M. A. degree
from Aligarh Univ and then joined
Wadham College, Oxford Was called
to the Bar, 1922, started business in

England returned to Calcutta. Has visited Near East several times and led the Ind. Moslem Delegation to the world Moslem Congress at Cairo in 1938. Member of the Working Committee of the All India Moslem League. Was Mayor of Cal (1910).
SIKHM Ruler of (See p 154)

SINGH GAYA PRASAD B.L. Pleader Muzaffarpur (Bihar) ed Muzaffarpur Patna and Calcutta was a Deputy Magistrate and collector but later joined the Bar was Member Indian Legislative Assembly 1924-34. Member of the Empire Parliamentary Association. Presided over many Conferences in India and Burma. Pub *Khadar* (Name protection) Act 1934 passed by the Central Legislature. Ad 1 Clyde Rd Lucknow

SINGH JOGINDRA The Hon Sardar Sir Kt (1929) b 25th May 1877. Married a Second time Winifred May Donoghue. Talagdar Aira Estate Kheri District and Raisi Rasulpur Amritsar Punjab. Served on Indian Sugar Committee Indian Taxation Enquiry Commission Sken Committee Army Indianization Committee. Was fellow of the Punjab University. President of Sikh Educational Conference and Home Minister Patiala State. Minister of Agriculture Punjab 1926 to April 1938. Prime Minister Patiala. Appointed Member Governor General's Executive Council (Education Health & Lands) July 1942. Pub Edited *East & West*. Contributed to several papers in India and England. Written *Kamla Nur Jehan Nasrin*. Thus spoke Guru Nanak Sikh Ceremonies etc.

SINGH MAHARAJ RAJA SIR M A C I E Kt Bar at Law b 1878 ed Harrow Oxford London. Joined Govt service 1904. Magistrate and Collector Secy to U P Govt Commissioner Allahabad and Benares. Chief Minister Jodhpur State 1931. Agent-General to the Govt of India in South Africa.

Home Member U P Govt 1935-37. Vice-Chancellor Lucknow Univ 1941. Is member Legisl Assembly U P since 1937. Ad Lucknow

SINGH ST Nihal famous publicist and social worker b 1884 Rawalpindi. Started life as journalist has contributed to various papers in U K U S A and India. Has written books for various Governments. Pub *Messages of Uplift for India* *Urge Divine Dry America* *India's Fighting Troops* *The Rajas and their India* etc. Ad Surya than 16 Nemi Road Dehra Dun U P

SINGHANIA SIR PADAMPAT M L A b 1905. Governing Director Jugg Lal Kamlat Group of Mills Cawnpore. Knighted on the 1st Jan 48. Helps several social educational literary and political associations. Has founded Merchants Chamber of Commerce U P. Ex President All India Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce. All India Marwari Federation and All India Vaish Mahasabha. Ad Kamla Tower Cawnpore

SINGH ROY BIJOY PRASAD SIR M A B L K C I E President Bengal Legl Council b 1894 ed Calcutta. Was member Calcutta Volunteer Rifles and received King's Commission as 2nd Lieutenant. Joined Calcutta High Court Bar 1924. Was Councillor Calcutta Municipal Corporation. Trustee Calcutta Improvement Trust. Vice President British Indian Association. Revenue Minister Bengal from 1937 to Dec 1941. Ad 15 Lansdowne Road Calcutta

SINHA ANUGRAH NARAYAN M A B L b 1889 ed Patna and Calcutta. Joined Patna Bar. Was General Secy Bihar Congress Committee for many years. Was member of Council of State and of Central Assembly. Became member Bihar Legislative Assembly and later Finance Minister Bihar Govt. Ad Poiawan Aurangabad Gaya

SINHA LORD ABOON KUMAR 2nd Baron of Raipur Bar-at Law b 1887 *ed* London Takes great interest in social matters Is a Liberal in politics and is keen on raising a Bengal army for defence *Ad* 7 Lord Sinha Road Calcutta

SINHA BHUPENDRA NARAYAN Ra Bahadur B A M L C of Nashipur b 1886 *ed* Calcutta Was Minister Bengal Government 1928-29 Is an elected member of Bengal Legislative Council since 1926 Was President British Indian Assn Is a Trustee of the Indian Museum and is on numerous important Committees and Public Bodies *Ad* 4/A Bannoy Road Calcutta

SINHA KUMAR GANGANAND M A M L C of Srinagar Raj b 1893 *ed* Monghyr Patna Cal M L A 1924 '00 Joined the Swarajya Party in the Assembly 1925 elected Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly 1928 Elected M L C (Bihar) in 1937 Dy Leader of the Coalition Party in the Bihar Legislative Council from 1937, President Bihar Prov Hindu Sabha Vice-President All India Hindu Mahasabha (1942) Fellow Patna Univ Member Benares Hindu University Court Visited Europe 1930-31 Author of several papers on literary and political subjects An Editor of the Barhut Inscriptions in 1926 *Ad* Srinagar Darbar Dt Patna Bihar

SINHA SACHCHIDANANDA Bar at Law D Lit. b 1871 *ed* Calcutta Patna London Joined Calcutta High Court 1893 and Patna High Court 1916 Vice-Chancellor of Patna University (1926-44) Was Member Central Assembly and Finance Member Bihar and Orissa Executive Council 1921-26. Has founded and edits *Hindusthan Review* Has delivered convocation addresses Is a keen political worker and educationist Author of *Kashmir, The*

Playground of Asia *Ad* Sinha Library Road Patna

SINHA SACHINDRA NATH M A, Asst Controller Govt. of India Stationery Office Calcutta b Ghatal (Midnapore) 1849 Joined as Chemist in the Customs and Excise Laboratory in 1918 Store Examiner of Stationery Government of India in 1918 Assistant Controller 1934 Officiated as Deputy Controller in 1939 and 1942 Vice-President Institution of Chemists (India) and Sir Gorooodas Institute Went to England and the continent for first hand knowledge in paper Technology Has done much in effecting improvement of quality of Indian made paper Pub Durability of paper ink and binding materials *Ad* 16/1 Shastitala Road Narikeldanga Calcutta

SINHA SHRI KRISHNA M L A Congress Premier of Bihar 1937-39 b. 1868 *ed* Patna Joined Bar 1915 Came to lead the Swaraj Party Bihar and Orissa 1927 after having given up practice in 1921 Was in the Central Assembly for a time and was Chairman Monghyr District Board Has suffered imprisonment *Ad* Maur Barabigha (Monghyr)

SIQUEIRA T N S J b Bombay Feb 19 1899 *ed* Bombay and Madras Universities M A Joined Society of Jesus 1919 Was Prof of English for 8 years at St Joseph's College Trichinopoly At present Rector and Principal St Xavier's College Palamcottah was for some time editor of *The New Review* Calcutta Pub *The Education of India* and numerous articles in journals in India and abroad *Ad* St Xavier's College Palamcottah

SIRMOOR Ruler of H H Lt Maharaja Rajendra Prakash Bahadur b 1912 *ed* privately ascended gaddi 1933 The Maharaja has introduced many reforms in his State has set up a Council of State founded a High Court and a Rural Develop-

ment Board Schools Dispensaries and Co-operative Societies

SMITH SIR THOMAS Kt b 1875 A well known business magnate of Upper India Was President Upper India Chamber of Commerce member U P Legislative Council Fellow Allahabad University Mg Director Cawnpore Muir Mills Went to Geneva 1925 as Employers representative to I L Conference Ad Westfield Cawnpore

SMITH PEARSE THOMAS JAW VENCE HART MA IES b 1893 ed Marlborough and Oxford joined I E S Was Chairman Indian Public Schools Conference 1939-40 Is Principal Rajkumar Coll Raipur Ad Rajkumar Coll Raipur (C P)

SOBHA SINGH THE HON BLE SIRDAR BAHADUR O B E b 1890 Landlord Contractor Mill owner Member Delhi Municipal Committee 1915-36 New Delhi M C Trustee Delhi Improvement Trust Member Legislative Assembly 1938 and of Council of State since 1939 Chairman Punjab Chamber of Commerce Ad A1 Queensway New Delhi

SODHBANS SIRDAR PREM SINGH F L A A (Lond) R A Lahore b 1935 at Gujra Khan ed Ramnagar and Bannu Served in army A L A A London 1911 and Fellow 1922 Founder Secretary Central Sikh League 1919-22 Vice President and Resident Lahore Congress Committee Founder and Editor *Indian Accountant* since 1922 President Ind Cham of Com Lahore for 1942-43 Adviser to Indian Employers Delegates to 20th Session of the International Labour Conference Geneva 1936 President Society of Registered Accountants in N Ind 1937-38 & 1942 First Indian Delegate to 5th Internatl Congress on Accounting Berlin 1938 member Working Committee National Liberation of India (1945-46) Ad 16 McLeod Road Lahore

SORCAR P C b 1913 at Tangail (Mymensingh) became a professional magician made extensive tour of Far-eastern countries and earned reputation as a great magician better known as *The Man with X-Ray Eyes* Is author of more than a dozen publications on Magic in English Bengali and Hindi Ad Tangail Mymensingh (Bengal)

SPENCE SIR GEORGE HEMMING MA C I E C S I I C S b 1888 ed Oxford joined I C S 1912 Was in the Punjab service first transferred to Govt of Ind Is now Secy Govt of Ind (Legl Dept) Ad 8 Hastings Rd New Delhi

SRINIVASAN KASTURI B A b 1897 ed Madras Is a leading journalist of India Managing Editor of *The Hindu* Madras President All India Newspaper Editors Confce Ad Sabarmati Mowbrays Road Alwarpet Madras

SRIVASTAVA SIR IWALA PRASAD M Sc A M S T A I C D So D Litt M L A Member Viceroy's Executive Council since July 1942 b 1869 ed Cawnpore Allahabad and Manchester Is a business magnate of U P Was member Legislative Council (U P) 1916-39 Was Minister for Education U P 1931-37 later Minister for Finance A landlord and Rajs of Basti Ad Kailas Cawnpore

STEPHENS IAN MELVILLE C I E MA Editor the *Statesman* Calcutta since 1949 b Feb 1903 s of J A Melville Stephens Fleet Hants ed Winchester and King's College Cambridge Supervisor in Ministry King's College 1925-26 Deputy Director of Public Information Govt of India 1930-32 Publicity Officer Indian Franchise (Lothian) Committee 1932 Director of Public Information 1932-37 Joined *Statesman* as Asst Editor 1937 Director *Statesman* Ltd since 1939 Actg Editor Sept 1942 Ad The *Statesman*, Calcutta.

STONE SIR GILBERT Kt Esq-at-Law b 1856 ed Cambridge and London Practised law in London at first became puisne judge Madras High Court Is now Ch of Justice Nagpur High Court Has written on mining law insurance history pleadings etc Ad High Court Nagpur

SUBBARAYA\ PARAMASIVA M.A B.C.L. LL.D b 1809 ed Madras and Oxford Member Madras Legislative Council for many years member A.I.C.C. and M.L.A. Madras Was Minister for Law Madras Govt Is President Board of Control for Cricket in India and connected with sports associations Ad Tiruchengodu Salem Dist S India

SUBEDAR MANU B.A. (Bom) B.Sc. (Econ Lond) Bar at Law (Gray's Inn) ed Bombay and London James Taylor Scholar and prizeman London School of Economics Lecturer in Economics Bombay Univ Professor of Economics Calcutta University Partner of Lalji Narangji & Co official adviser on technical finance to several Indian States President Indian Merchants Chamber 1935 Financial Adviser to the Chamber of Princes 1937-39 Member Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee Member Indian Legislative Assembly 1937 Ad Kodak House Hornby Road Fort Bombay

SUHRAWARDY SIR HASAN Kt Lt.-Col. M.D. F.R.C.S. D.F.H. D.Sc. LL.D. K.I.H. Medal b 1854 ed Dacca Calcutta Edinburgh Dublin London Led Indian Delegation on British Empire University Congress Edinburgh 1931 Vice-Chancellor Calcutta University 1930-34 Is now Adviser to the Secretary of State for India Ad India Office London

SUHRAWARDY SIR ZAHRAHUR RAHIM ZAHID Kt M.A. B.L. Bar at-Law b 1870 ed Dacca Calcutta and London Practised at Calcutta

High Court was later Judge V President Railway Advisory Com Ad 3 Wellesley 1st Lane Calcut SUB ATUL K M.A. Ed for Calcut Stock Exchange Official Year Book since its inception in 1908 b 1894 ed Calcutta Univ Pub Status: Methods Business Forecasting Profit Hunting in the Stock Exchange etc etc.

SURVE DADASA\ APPASAH\ RAO BAHADUR b 1903 ed Banalore Is Prime Minister of Kolhapur State Was Ch of Secy to the Maharaja for a time acted as Dewan 1929-31 Appointed Dewan 19 Prime Minister 1932 Attended 1 R.T. Conferences President S Council from 26-11-40 Ad Presh House Kolhapur (Residency)

TAGORE ABANINDRA NATH C.I. founder of modern Indian School painting and a picturesque and writer in Bengal b 1871 ed Calcutta Was Vice-President Calcutta School of Arts Ad Dwarkanath Tagore Lane Calcutta

TAHMANKAR D.V. London Ed of United Press of India since 1911 in Maharashtra in 1901 Graduate from the Bombay University joined Kesari (Poona) went to England in 1931 with Mahatma Gandhi cover the second Round Table Conference served with several Committees as Political Secretary From 1932 till 1939 addressed 600 public meetings through Great Britain and published Press of India a Society's new paper Bulletin In 1909 attended addressed the Haripura Congress In 1943 appointed Special Correspondent of three leading British newspapers—*Reynolds News Chronicle* and *Evening Standard*—to report on India Publication in Marathi of *Itihasa* by Mahatma Gandhi 1 of Chitta-Ranjana Das and L. J. Ben to Mussolini Present Ad 4 Barklay's Bank Russell Sq